

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES**

**E. Crime and Delinquency**

**2. Individual Crime**

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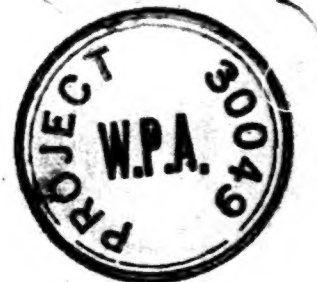
Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

## THE FIGHT AGAINST TRANSGRESSION

(Editorial)

Because of the present gigantic growth of transgression in our city--on the part of both minors and seniors among our juveniles and adults--great numbers of individuals occupying important judicial and political positions, including prosecuting attorneys, turn from time to time to society to help them in the war against crime. These appeals have actually diminished crime, but again, crime is menacing the peace of our freedom loving citizens.

These kinds of appeals should be taken with seriousness, because the police forces cannot cope with the present situation. The cooperation of the people can offer them unlimited aid. But all forces of society must heed the call. Since our position is an important one, the city's lawmakers should set a precedent for the rest of society.





Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

The close consideration of each criminal process sometimes creates the impression that the one ambition of the defending attorney is to obtain the freedom of his guilty client. Recourse is made to various old laws, unforeseen technical trifles brought out--the defendant is made out to be insane and sometimes a complete idiot, if only to snare him from the clutches of justice. Finally, all this is accomplished amidst the license of jurisprudence, attorneys' ethics, reasoning, and so forth.

But it should not be overlooked that the lawyer for the defense is also a common citizen, who has besides the duties of a lawyer the duties of a citizen on his shoulders, who, before he became a practitioner of law, was first of all a citizen and by this privilege he profited accordingly. Finally, he is a man who ought to join forces with the rest of the people and help remedy the conditions of lawbreaking, for even he is a part of society. And yet in practice it seems otherwise. A majority of them are more concerned about



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their profession than with their duties as citizens. Otherwise, it is difficult to understand why they work so aggressively to free the notorious law-breakers from punishment.

No smaller, and perhaps a greater sin weighs upon the conscience of the politicians of Chicago, who with their influence free the petty as well as the major crime offenders. Sometimes, in the middle of night one of them awakens a judge in order that he may free his "political friend," for which [favor] he promises him votes during the elections. No wonder then that under such existing circumstances the fight against lawbreakers is unusually difficult, and sometimes, practically impossible. Because when the criminal is brought in through one door another sets him free--[he is] set free because of a certain flaw in the laws. Society will undoubtedly support the fight against transgressions of the law, but it wants and has the right to demand that the important leaders of this fight become more active as citizens and less active as professional lawyers.





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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 9, 1921.

ONE MORE "POLISH SUCCESS"

attract those Polish-American citizens who have lost their capital. It was easy (Editorial)

Recently Mr. T. O. Nelson of New York was arrested on a charge of obtaining illegally \$10,000,000 from the well-known Polish firm which was operating among the Poles, as the "Kosciuszko Oil and Gas Co." Nelson was accused by one of the stockholders of the firm and tried before the courts. He was found guilty and sent to prison.

The particulars of this case are similar to the history of other concerns. Nelson was one of the persons instrumental in the organization of the corporation. A name was chosen that would



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attract those Polish-American citizens who would be willing to invest their capital. It was easy to attract these individuals.

Nelson and his cohorts were aware that immigrants are of a very thrifty nature. They knew that these people tried to put something away for a rainy day; but they were also **careless** and unwary.

Aware of this situation the professional swindlers planned the sale of their stock accordingly. Their campaign included winning the sympathy of the people ~~in whom~~ they were interested by inducing various sham feelings of national and patriotic pride. Mindful of all this, T. O. Nelson availed himself of the name of our Polish hero, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, as a magnet to attract the people





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but primarily to draw their money into his purse.

The growing success of Nelson's enterprise could be seen by the reports in the press. Thousands of Polish people in New York purchased stock. The directors' and officers' positions in this corporation went to well-known Poles, but the virtual controlling power and all finances remained under Nelson's thumb since he was the Secretary and Treasurer. He toured the country, sold shares and collected the money. However, Nelson's ardent enthusiasm for sponsoring a Polish company was unmasked when a general inventory of the company's books was taken. This check-up revealed that there was a shortage of ten million dollars. A charge was entered against Nelson. Arrest followed, and then imprisonment.



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Even had there been a closer check-up on the management of this company, failure would still face the investors. But the greedy hand of Nelson overplayed itself; he wanted all the money for himself. He did not wait for the company to start operation on its oil fields and coal mines. This is evidence enough to show that his intentions were those of a swindler from the very beginning.

There is another method used by the professional swindler to obtain money from the innocent and credulous immigrants. The swindlers hire Polish, German, Bohemian, and Italian agents who are proficient in their native language, and send them out among their own people with a proposition that offers the investor the end of the rainbow within a few years. The





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agents are not aware of the 'inside' purpose of the investment company and the plan presented to them is very appealing.

Let these and other examples be a warning and a reminder to those that are not aware of such conditions. They should never invest money in another state, or a concern with which they are not familiar. There is no reason for such investments. Opportunities are offered in the locality of the investor which give him ample return and protection on his investment. Competent advice can be had free on any stock. Why take chances, and be listed among the many 'suckers' who lose \$500,000,000 a year on speculative stock?



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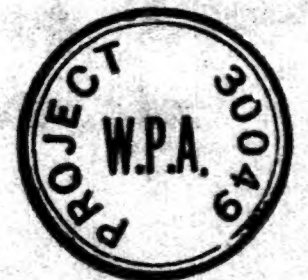
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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 9, 1921.

We have, along with other papers, published reports about the doubtful operations of this allegedly Polish concern. Today we place this company on the long list of others of similar character. It is unfortunate that such things do happen; more so in this case because of the Polish name of the company.

The reader will recall that two weeks ago a list was published of corporations that have failed, or that are in the hands of receivers because of some kind of crooked work. We sincerely hope that the stockholders of this recent investment scandal will be able to put their business in such order that they will be able to get back a good share of their investment.





Narod Polski, September 7, 1921.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

A young girl was caught stealing, in a large department store. She stole an article worth only a few cents. She stood with bowed head and shamed face, answering questions demurely.

Ques. - Did you steal? Ans. - Yes.

Ques. - Do you know what you did? Ans. - Yes.

Ques. - Do you know what is awaiting you? Ans.-Yes.

Ques. - Why did you do it? Ans. - Silence.

Ques. - How old are you? Ans. - Thirteen years.

Ques. - Have you any younger brothers or sisters? Ans. - I have.

Ques. - Will it be pleasant to have your younger brother and sister visit with you in a house of correction? Ans. - Silence. The questioner thought for a moment.

"No, and don't do it any more!" The young girl thanked him with expressive eyes, and went slowly toward her home. Who is at fault in this particular case?

The parents are to blame. They do not question their children when they bring home things for which they cannot account, or which, they claim to have acquired without cost. Parent do not protest against such behavior, nor do they investigate the source of the money which children are spending for sweets and tid-bits.

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Narod Polski, September 7, 1921.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. JUL 19

They do not admonish children not to stay out late at night nor to keep bad company. Therefore, parents should be held to account for all such behavior, not the children.

When tears and sorrow have taken hold, it is too late. I reiterate, "Parents are responsible for their children's behavior, no one else."

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 14, 1918.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH PALCZYNSKI CITED  
IN POLICE DAILY BULLETIN

The Police newspaper, Daily Bulletin, of January 8, carried an article in which Lieutenant Joseph Palczynski of the Chicago police, president of Council 41, Polish National Alliance (St. Hedwig's Parish) was especially commended.

The article contains the report made by the captain of the 21st Police District, citing Palczynski for his "efficient and untiring work." The report read as follows:

"To the first Deputy superintendent: At about eight o'clock in the morning on July 2, 1917, C. E. Beard, secretary and treasurer of the National Tea Company, and William Sales, an official of the same firm, went to the bank at 1628 North California Avenue to pick up \$25,000. in cash.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 14, 1918.

"As the officials of the above-mentioned firm were returning from the bank with the money, they were attacked by three bandits who forced them to give up the money they carried, under the threat of death, and fled northward on California Avenue. The bandits disappeared in a moment; as it later developed, they went through an alley to Mozart Street, where an automobile awaited them.

"Lieutenant Joseph Palczynski, of the 34th Precinct, arrived upon the scene of the robbery with several other policemen about five minutes after the robbery occurred. After the victims had given an accurate description of the bandits, he set out in pursuit. His efforts were to no avail, for the bandits escaped.

"Lieutenant Palczynski then applied to higher police authorities to assign Miss Marie Boyd, a policewoman, to the 34th Precinct. In the meantime, the



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 14, 1918.

victims were taken to police headquarters, where they were shown photographs of various bandits and robbers known to the police. Among these, they recognized one of their attackers, a man named Stead, who had been sentenced for robbery before. A warrant for his arrest was issued, but it was found that Stead had left the city immediately after the robbery.

"Policewoman Boyd, under orders from Lieutenant Palczynski, worked steadily to gain some clue to his whereabouts, and finally, on October 19, 1917, she found that he had returned to Chicago. She arrested him the same day in a barbershop at Grace Street and Broadway.

"Stead was identified by the officials of the National Tea Company as one of the men who had robbed them on California Avenue on that memorable morning. He was held under \$50,000 bond.

"The excellent outcome, the result of experience and diligence, has earned

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 14, 1918.

Lieutenant Palczynski and Policewoman Boyd recognition in the Daily Bulletin.

"Henry E. Gorman,

"H. F. Schuettler,

"General Superintendent of Police"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 31, 1917.

### ABSURD BATTLE

#### Wrong Way to Fight the High Cost of Living

The fight against the high cost of living has been started the wrong way by some Chicago women who, instead of fighting the speculators who buy directly from the farmers, yesterday destroyed a quantity of foodstuffs in a few grocery stores and meat markets as a protest against high prices.

The Poles should abstain from taking part in activities of this kind. Why should we condemn the poor grocers and butchers for the fault of the speculators who demand exorbitant prices? If the grocer himself pays high prices for his goods, how can one expect him to sell them cheap?

There are women, however, who put all the blame for the high cost of living on the small businessmen. One of them yesterday went from butcher shop to butcher shop and poured kerosene over the meat. This, in her opinion, was the way to fight the high cost of living!

WIPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 31, 1917.

As a result of this absurd crusade against high prices, the following meat markets were damaged: Jacob Drewno's, 2533 Division Street; Samuel Berkman's, 130 North Western Avenue; and Pawlowski Brothers', 1235 North Robey Street.

Three women--M. Steinholz, 2043 West Division Street; S. Lanz, 2019 West Division Street; M. Podeno, 2034 West Division Street--were arrested by the police. Other women are being watched.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 22, May 31, 1916. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 00270

### HARD FACTS

(Reprint from Glos Polek, Polish Women's Voice)

This week brings us exceptionally hard facts. Polish criminality was increased by a few great, notorious crimes, in which cases murders perpetrated by Poles will lead them surely to the disgrace of the Polish name and to the electric chair. A husband killed his mate, a married couple together murdered a "boarder", that disgraceful excrescence of Polish life over here, whose source is greediness, the lust for dollars by women for luxuries and often for adornments of dress, then, in consequence, the demoralizing of life, the breaking of faith and honor, and as a result crime abuses and pushes everybody over a precipice to ruin. And the reason? So trifling and innocent it appears - the cause, because of a dress, luxuries, greediness, which makes them blind. Then further consequences which come from this small reason, striving for men, taking in "boarders," betrayal of the husbands, disgrace, fall and crime. Guard yourselves, Polish

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women, from small seedlings grow terrible evils which ruin everything.

And here, further a few more flowers, poisoned from the moral blindness of our women and the demoralization in general here of Polish life. The chronicles of the past few weeks have brought several names of Polish women, who, as a result of criminal operations, died suddenly, leaving their children motherless and the husbands widowers. How terrible this is, for this well known crime perpetrated in the bosom of a mother by the mother on that which has been dearest to a woman for ages, on her own child, on that sacred matrimony, on which is uplifted a sacrilegious hand, homicidal.

Murderesses, killers, here you have the only expression fit for the murderesses of innocent infants, that sacred spark of life from which possibly would come into the world, good, blessing, perhaps a genius, or some sort of prodigy of virtue. Ignominy, to dare kill a life within yourself. Unheard of monstrosity. That is what the Polish women are

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learning in America, because there is no such thing with us in Poland, in the Fatherland. And will there not rise among the women a moral court which would tell everybody to turn their backs on the murderesses of maternity within their bosom and their rapacious dirty helpers?

Disgrace, every upright woman ought to withdraw from giving a hand to those murderesses of innocent life. If mercenary justice cannot reach there in this country, let a righteous court reach them, boldly stigmatizing the women in general. The victims of blindness and a terrible mistake most often pay with their lives and horrible torture for attempted crimes, but their female assistants, those supposed midwives, supposed "lady doctors," who come in contact with us and are among us collecting bloody dollars. Disgrace, let us turn from them with solidarity and with contempt. Stigmatize those dark, murderous nocturnal birds. Away with them from our life; let us have courage.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 16, Apr. 19, 1916.

FOUR HUNDRED EIGHTY-NINE BOYS OF POLISH DESCENT BEFORE  
THE JUVENILE COURT

From Dec. 1, 1914 to Nov. 30, 1915, there were 2,326 boys of all nationalities in the Juvenile Court; 489, or about 21% of the boys, were of Polish descent.

In 1914 there were only 350 Polish boys before the Juvenile Court; then in 1915 the number of transgressive Polish minors increased to 139 (sic) cases of 35%.

What was the reason for this demoralization of Polish boys? During the past year in regard to the matter of transgression I was trying to illustrate the reasons leading the Polish children to crime. And now I will prove by the facts that one of the many reasons of moral downfall of Polish boys is probably that they do not care much for the school, and



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I will prove this by the school records.

Here I will illustrate the table as to how the 142 Polish boys at the present time are under the care of the Juvenile Courts and what kind of benefits they have received from schools.

Those who left school from 4th grade	29	
" " " " " 5th "	54	
" " " " " 6th "	30	
" " " " " 7th "	8	
" " " " " 8th "	1	
Those that finished the 8th grade	5	
Still attending school	15	<u>142</u>

From the above record we see that 83 boys or 50% of the total did not finish even the 5th grade, and only five received diplomas finishing the 8th grade, then only 15 are still going to school.

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The same percentage can be found in boys of other nationalities. Boys under the care of the Juvenile Court with the same percentage of education. Is the neglect of schooling when boys are allowed to go into the world alone, breaking away from the control of the parents, one of the causes of transgression?

And now about the Polish boys in general.

This statistical table shows from what kind of grades the 86 Polish boys going to the parochial school received work certificates during the time of January 1, 1916 to February 16, 1916.

From 2nd grade	3	From 6th grade	18
From 3rd "	8	From 7th "	9
From 4th "	21	From 8th "	6
From 5th "	21		

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In general, there were about 40 or 50% who left school at the age of fourteen; 32 did not reach the 5th grade, and only 15 went above 6th grade.

But none finished the 8th grade.

The third table shows from which grade 142 Polish boys left school. (Record is minimum, taken only from the names starting with the letter K, year 1915).

From 2nd grade	2	From 6th grade	33	
" 3rd "	10	" 7th "	20	
" 4th "	25	" 8th "	14	
" 5th "	37	Ended 8th "	1	<u>142</u>

The 59 or over 40% of Polish boys who just finished 14 years of age left the school and asked for a certificate to work. Only 15 boys remained in school and reached the age of 15 years. 37 did not even

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finish the 4th grade; 35 barely finished 6th grade, and only 1 got through the 8th grade.

From the above mentioned two tables we are sure that not only are there more Polish boys under the control of the Juvenile court, but as a rule the Polish boys leave school too soon.

Then come the questions (1) Why and what is the reason so many of our Polish boys have to leave school before they graduate? (2) Why do Polish boys born in Chicago go to school only 7 or 8 years, and do not have plenty of ability to finish the 8th grade?

In some cases and in some critical conditions of the parents, the boys have to look for work, but as it very often happens parents ~~compel~~ the children to go to work, so with the children's earnings they may increase their income.

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The result of this is that these types are breaking away from the control of the parents, and are not able to find work; they fall down morally and finally they are under the care of the Juvenile Court.

To stop such results, the pastor of any parish school might decrease the record of transgression of minors by carefully giving to school children certificate for work.

Attention should also be given to the transferring of children from the parochial school to another. This does not bring them any benefits because they waste their time trying to learn the new system of another school.

These facts are presented for attention and consideration. Why does a boy, born in Chicago of normal build, healthy physically and mentally, at the age of 14 leave school barely from the 5th grade, and often from 4th grade, going to school for 8 years? Why? Who is responsible for this. Where and what kind of medicine can cure this trouble?

T. Sleszynski.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 21, 1913.

MOB VIOLENCE IS CONDEMNED

In America, a free, civilized, and cultured country, there occasionally erupt, like a volcano, concealed brutality and savagery. Brutality in time of war can be explained, but lynching, the vengeance of offended justice in the hands of people of violent disposition, is abhorrent. How can we explain the incident which occurred in Vols, a small village in Illinois, where women neighbors tortured another woman, Mrs. Richardson, living in the same town, in a manner that even the lowest and most savage Africans would be ashamed of?

The life of this woman might have been immoral, yet nobody is entitled to punish her in such a beastly manner as did these "ladies". All masked, they rushed to the home of the victim, demolished her small grocery store and, in the presence of her invalid husband, dragged her by the hair into the street, beating her mercilessly, and throwing her after some time



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 21, 1913.

into a puddle of mud. Women in their hysterical madness are more brutal than the most bloodthirsty beasts, but this "parade" was witnessed by men, youths, and children without anybody trying to defend, the unhappy woman. This is a very sad example of the degeneracy and savagery of some American women. It is one more evidence of the extremism to which stupid hypocrisy and wrongly understood morality are leading us.



[ STEALS \$7,700 FROM P. N. A. ]

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 27, 1913

Simon Tchekowitz, 5144 Berts Avenue, secretary of the Polish National Alliance, was arrested yesterday on charges that he had, in course of the last three or four years, seized \$7,700 from the Alliance.

It was announced the Tchekowitz manipulated the books in such manner that it was rather hard to find out whether the money was missing or not. The stolen money consisted of the two dollar admission fees. As secretary of the Alliance he held the money of the officers of new branches.

There are 15,000 members in Chicago. Tchekowitz received a salary of \$1,800 a year. He was one of the Alliance's representatives in Cambridge, Pennsylvania.



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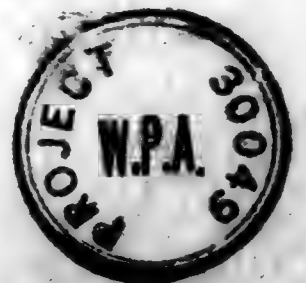
Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 20, 1911.

PETITION TO CHANGE DEATH PENALTY TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

For purposes of explanation, I announce that at present, besides myself and Dr. M. Olgiert Kaczorowska, several Americans well known in this city are taking an active interest in the matter of the Polish murderers sentenced to death. Yesterday, as Mrs. Witlain informed me, three legal representatives from Chicago left for Springfield to submit to the Governor of the State of Illinois a petition asking him to change the death penalty for life imprisonment.

The petition is strong and convincing in form, presenting good points and reasons why the young criminals should not be hanged, but punished with life imprisonment.

(Signed) Dr. Anna Wyczolkowska.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 2, 1911.

## CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

(Editorial)

The American courts have just decided two cases--one the case of a woman found guilty of murder; the other the case of six degenerate adolescents, of Polish extraction, unfortunately, also found guilty of the same offense.

This is what happened. A Chicago court has just pronounced sentence of death by hanging on four of six boys found guilty of murder; the other two boys, being minors, were sentenced to life imprisonment. In Denver, Colorado, on the other hand, a court has just acquitted a woman who had shot her tubercular husband.

In the first case, as well as in the second, murder was committed, and the guilty parties should pay the penalty. We have not the slightest intention

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 2, 1911.

of minimizing the guilt of those six boys, who cold-bloodedly murdered an innocent farmer. They deserve punishment. What is hard to understand is that the sentence of death was applicable to every member of the gang, since two were spared only because they were minors.

Surely, it is impossible that in this case there would not be some difference in the guilt of these criminals--that one would have been more guilty and another less. The investigation showed that two members of this gang were the actual murderers. Let them suffer the death penalty, if such a law still exists here, but it is not right to condemn four to death for an offense in which two were less guilty.

In the second place, a woman is acquitted--a woman who shot her husband and who admitted that although she had a husband she was carrying on a love affair with a millionaire. It is true that she claimed that her late husband, whom she had killed, used to sell her and wanted to live comfortably off the proceeds





Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 2, 1911.

of her shame, but the dead man, of course, could not defend himself and could not deny these charges. Even if what she said about her husband in court was true, she had no right to shoot him. An honest woman, having such a wretch of a husband as would want to sell her to others, could leave him and live honestly. She could, in fact, seek aid from the police and the courts were he to persecute her, but she did not have the right to take his life.

In both cases a crime was committed, and punishment should be meted out regardless of sex or position. We certainly are not of the opinion that the husband-murderess should receive the death penalty, because such punishment is repugnant to us; but to free her completely means to encourage other women of evil instincts to perpetrate similar crimes.

But this husband-murderess had money; she had behind her a millionaire lover who, though not openly, helped her with money and saved her from misfortune. Had it not been for his money, she would have been punished, even if not too

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 2, 1911.

severely.

On the other hand, the boys sentenced to death had no money for their defense, so they were dealt with summarily.

The crime perpetrated by them was repulsive and brutal. They were animals, not people, and society will be better off for not having them in its midst. Nevertheless, society should not have demanded their wretched lives, condemning wholesale all four, of whom not all were guilty in the same degree. This is not an impartial sentence differentiating between crimes, but one in which, one can actually say, racial hatred played a part.

The criminals deserved punishment, and no one intends to defend them, but to sentence four at once to death is a little too much, and justice has committed a grave error. And it has also committed an even greater error--that of freeing a woman who had soiled her hands with her husband's blood.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 2, 1911.

These sentences show in every way that American justice is still far from being impartial and that it blunders on many occasions. Money often plays a more important part here than justice.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 2, 1911.

(Chronicle)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

Sentence was passed by American Courts a few days ago, in two cases; that, imposed on a woman charged with the murder of her husband, the other case, we regret to state, was that of 6 degenerate youths of Polish origin who murdered a poor, innocent farmer. The case of the woman in Denver, was disposed of by acquittal, whereas, for a similar crime of cold blooded murder, the 6 boys were convicted; four were sentenced to death by hanging, and the other two, who are minors, to life imprisonment. In both cases the murder was premeditated and cold blooded; therefore, as a matter of justice the guilty should pay the penalty, yet, four boys were sentenced to the gallows for their crime, while in the other case, the woman who admitted a love affair with a millionaire, and had slain her invalid husband in cold blood was acquitted. In both cases the crime committed was murder, and the penalty should have been the same.

We are not in favor of the extreme death penalty, but to set free a murderess is an invitation to other women to commit crime. But the woman had a rich lover who could use his money and influence in her favor. The decision in both cases indicates that American courts are a long way from impartiality and absolute justice.

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Nared Polski, Vol. XV, No. 7, Feb. 15, 1911

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### THIS AND THAT

Just like the plague of black death spreading in China... so here in Chicago the vice of playing dice is spreading among Polish boys, thus demoralizing our children.

Day and night, at billiard halls and counters, they are playing dice. Also on the sidewalks of the side streets groups of boys play, not for pennies, but for dollars and even higher.

In the evening you very seldom can notice old people in the pool halls, but there you can see the minors playing and planning their future crimes.

Our desire is to stop this, report it to the chief of police and stop gambling in our districts and clean the city from gamblers and crime.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 16, 1910.

CONCERNING MISUSE OF FUNDS OF THE  
POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION

Day before yesterday [December 14, 1910], Dziennik Zwiaskowy published the report of a commission consisting of members of the present administration of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. In order to show this newspaper's impartiality, we present here a statement submitted by L. Szopinski, former president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

We [Dziennik Zwiaskowy] neither defend nor attack anyone. Considering, however, the importance of the matter in question and the notoriety it has gained, we feel that it is only proper to present the viewpoints of all persons involved, so that the public itself may draw its own conclusions.

Mr. Szopinski's statement is as follows:

"Dear Editor: In the name of impartiality, I ask that you publish the

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following reply to attacks and calumnies directed against me as a result of Theodore Ostrowski's fraudulent practices as treasurer of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

"In the first place, it is a fact that Ostrowski, as treasurer of the organization, admitted the fraud. He estimated that he had taken about \$85,000 from the Union's treasury, and that he had used this money for his personal and business expenses.

"Subsequent to this admission, Ostrowski stated that to cover the shortage he was signing over his property and securities to a third person for the benefit of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

"It is not for me to judge whether or not the shortage is adequately covered. But when a person, upon being found to have misused funds entrusted to him, covers the shortage partly or in full in order to escape prosecution, it is hardly sufficient reason to praise him.

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"If the fraud was verified and Ostrowski admitted his guilt, an investigating committee appointed by the present administration to clarify the matter, for the time being at least, ought to refrain from expressing its personal sympathy for Ostrowski. Instead, it should demand that Ostrowski explain when and in what amounts he took the money, and how he kept his manipulations secret. His son-in-law, W. Czaja, who was his secretary and who had charge of all his building accounts, might be able to assist him in this; however, Ostrowski himself, who has been a well-known contractor for many years, is not so incapable that he cannot give a clear account of his manipulations.

"The checking of accounts, especially when a treasurer has committed fraud, and has covered it in a manner known only to himself, might present difficulties to anyone. But because Ostrowski was such a treasurer, and because he kept his fraudulent practices skillfully concealed, he cannot now pretend stupidity; he must show clearly how he was able to misappropriate a sum as large as \$85,000 and successfully keep his operations hidden.

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"There can be no concessions on his behalf under the circumstances, even if others were involved in the manipulations with him. But even if such is the case, no one else but Ostrowski himself should name the persons and the amounts they received, in order that they should share with him both morally and materially the responsibility for the fraud.

"If, however, the above-mentioned investigating committee, chosen from among the present administration and all personal friends of Ostrowski, speaks in its first report of "the deficit from past years and the inaccuracy with which accounts were conducted", then it is clear that the committee is merely pointing the way by which Ostrowski can lie himself out of his fraud. These tactics will not lead to the desired end.

"I might have spoken of this "deficit" ten years ago when I took office in a Union that was completely shattered, burdened with debts, without funds; and with an exceedingly small membership. But when, with my colleagues, I turned the administration over to [S.] Adankiewicz, I transferred to him assets

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amounting to more than a half-million dollars, and a membership list of 40,000. Everything was properly recorded, as can be verified from the report of the auditing committee of the last convention.

"Neither I nor anyone else, except Ostrowski, have had to make any explanations to this committee or to the convention; and he inspired such confidence that he was unanimously elected for the fifth or sixth time, I think, and if the readers will recall that before and during the convention Ostrowski, together with the Reverend Wojtalewicz and others, created a strong clique to oppose my re-election, and that he dragged out everything possible against me, then it is clear that he and his friends would have certainly made known every dollar I had taken from the treasury dishonestly.

"As a matter of fact, it is clear today that he had personal reasons for wanting to remove me. During my administration it was very unhandy for him when I insisted most strictly that the treasurer deposit all money collected during the course of the day to the Union's account in the bank; to make certain that

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this was done, I arranged that the bank make daily reports showing how much money was actually deposited by the treasurer. This control was very inconvenient for him and his associates.

"Another point which aroused Ostrowski's anger and indignation against me concerned the sum of ten to fifteen thousand dollars which, according to the statutes of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Ostrowski as treasurer could administer himself. I demanded that he place additional security in the hands of the Secretary General, and he was forced to do so, by giving notes and other valuable papers.

"During my administration, Ostrowski was very cautious and always produced the necessary cash upon my demands. It may be that he used it for his own business from time to time, but at any rate he always had it on hand for financial reports. Then, too, I never had any real foundation for suspicions. Ostrowski was considered a very wealthy man; his credit was good and he was generally respected.

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"After making his explanations to the auditing committee and to the convention, Ostrowski explained himself also to a committee of the new administration when it took office. By order of the administration, this committee consisted of President Adamkiewicz, Secretary General Budzban [no initials given], Chairman of the Board of Directors [J.] Czekala, and the Union's legal advisor, N. L. Plotrowski. Everyone knows well that this committee, composed of people antagonistically inclined toward me, would have gladly brought out any item that would justify the bitter and unfounded attacks that were made against me at the convention in Cleveland. And so, if Ostrowski's accounting before this committee left his "virtue untarnished" and did not awaken even the slightest suspicion, and if, as he claims today, there was a deficit in the treasury accounts, then it is clear that he has skillfully and cunningly led into error those who are defending him at the present time.

"The above-mentioned committee's claim, that the incumbent administration did not dare to accuse the veteran treasurer of a shortage, is simply a case of pulling wool over the public's eyes in order to save their good friend, for at

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the time when the accounts and funds were turned over to the new administration, there was no question of suspicions or accusations, but simply of ascertaining the true state of affairs. This was the sacred duty of Adankiewicz and his colleagues of the new administration.

"Instead of calling Ostrowski to account point by point, using the last balance as a basis, the new administration contented itself with examination of Ostrowski's application for a surety bond, in which he stated that all accounts were in proper order and that not a cent was lacking.

"In giving such a detailed report on the basis of the last balance, Ostrowski knew how he stood and could see before his eyes the sum that was missing from the treasury; had there been a shortage through the previous administration's fault, he could have said so boldly then, without waiting a year and two months. But this is exactly what he could not do, for he knew that the balance was correct except for the fact that there was no money in his treasury, since he had taken it illegally and used it for private purposes.

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"In order to cover the obvious fraud, he cultivated the acquaintance of the influential members of the new administration, and by turning their attention away from his own malpractices, he cunningly brought about an investigation of my own activities and those of the secretary general.

"They hired a professional accountant a month after the convention and paid him \$250, but this expert had Ostrowski and his friends as advisors, so he failed to discover the sad truth, that is, Ostrowski's fraud.

"As far as I am concerned, I think it is clear that as president I had nothing to do with the treasury.

"At any rate, if the new administration adhered so closely to the letter of the contract with the bonding company, then, of course, the bonding company must cover Ostrowski's shortage. The company supplies a \$40,000 bond, while at the convention in Cleveland Ostrowski claimed that his deficit amounted to about \$40,000. How, then, and under whose administration did Ostrowski defraud

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the organization of an additional \$45,000, for his total embezzlement is supposed to be more than \$85,000? Why is Ostrowski as well as the new administration so completely silent on this important detail?

"But the responsibility for this falls entirely upon Adamkiewicz and his associates. I had no influence on their decisions in this matter, except that on retiring from office I called the new administration's attention to the importance of Ostrowski's surety bond application and advised them to file a copy of it with the Union's records, since it forms a part of the contract with the bonding company concerning the bond covering Ostrowski.

"If a commission were to investigate thoroughly all of Ostrowski's malpractices, it certainly should not be the one chosen by the new administration at its last meeting, for neither the incumbent president, Adamkiewicz, nor any member of either this or the previous administration should be part of it, for the simple reason that the decisions and activities of the present administration must also be carefully investigated. Only an impartial committee or a special convention

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can properly settle this matter.

"As far as I am concerned, I willingly submit to investigation by the courts, the convention, and any group of respectable people who can guarantee an impartial settlement of the whole affair. To the calumnies heaped upon me by him, who himself admitted the fraud, and by those who want to clear him at my own and the Union's expense by making a martyr of him, I will not reply; I do not know how to fight with such weapons. Let them say and write what they will, and if they are really so certain of their position, let them take the case to court, and there prove that Ostrowski is really a martyr, an innocent lamb.

"Leon Szopinski,

"former president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union"

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 15, 1910.

## WAR AGAINST CRIME

(Editorial)

With the coming of winter in the larger cities of the United States a wave of crime seems to appear regularly, virtually inundating peaceful and law-abiding people. A glance at the newspapers convinces one that, especially in Chicago, with the beginning of November there is an outburst of something that resembles civil war between the criminal elements on one side and the rest of humanity on the other.

The situation at times becomes so dangerous that after sunset the city takes on the appearance of Petrograd, Russia, or Warsaw, Poland, in time of war. Criminals shoot at passers-by, the police fight with criminals and sometimes kill a law-abiding citizen who is not sufficiently quick at becoming oriented and fails to stop at the command of a detective.

Several days ago the neighboring town of Cicero witnessed a gory battle in

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which one policeman lost his life and six persons were critically wounded. Day before yesterday a certain citizen seriously wounded a policeman, whom he mistook for a thief. In addition, there are several ordinary murders perpetrated each night.

Despite the ban placed upon carrying firearms, every suspicious character has a revolver upon his person. Because of this, peaceful citizens, also, are compelled to arm themselves for their own protection. The chief of police of the city of Chicago has discovered that the police lose their guns and that these are later found in the pockets of arrested culprits. Because of such occurrences he has ordered all his men to register the number of their guns and mark the bullets with special markings. This was done for the purpose of ascertaining later, when some victim was murdered, if the officials could state definitely whether the bullet was fired by a bandit or a policeman.

In considering the various causes of these criminal orgies the local press points insistently to the inadequate parole system as one of the main reasons for this disorder. A culprit, for example, is sentenced to serve ten years

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in jail, and after some two or three years--even sooner in some cases--certain pressures are exerted that liberate this criminal after he takes a solemn oath to conduct himself properly from that time on. It has been proved that seventy-five per cent of the crimes in large cities, especially in Chicago, are committed by gentlemen who have thus been freed upon their word.

The most recent incident of that type in Chicago is a typical example. A certain Jennings was sentenced to prison for criminal assault. With time he was freed on his word. After a few weeks he was again apprehended in the act of committing a crime and was sent back to prison for failing to keep his word. After several months had passed, Jennings again obtained his liberty on parole. But this time things have not gone smoothly; he has not only robbed but also murdered his victim. He was captured and most probably will have to pay the death penalty. Had there been no parole system, Jennings would have remained in prison and worked there at some useful task. His victim would perhaps still be enjoying life and health.

The system of paroling criminals is not peculiar to America. So far as we know,

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it is also practiced in France and Russia. But in these foreign nations, authorities do not send criminals paroled from prison directly to the city, where it is impossible to find employment for a person with a prison record, even if he wants work, and where, on the other hand, it is very easy for him to find his former associates and return to his former trade. France and Russia settle criminals who have been freed from enforced hard labor on soil in the vicinity of the prison, far from the place of their former residence. Russia uses Siberia, France, New Caledonia. A paroled criminal obtains a piece of land, a cottage, tools, and seeds. There he can marry a woman who has also been a criminal, or even a woman without a criminal record, if he can find one of that type. He is forced to become a farmer in order not to die of hunger, but often he continues to be a farmer by choice. Some of these settlers, namely, the gravest criminals, remain in that state till the end of their life. Others, who have received a lighter sentence, after a certain period of good behavior, regain their full freedom and return to their former homes as people completely reformed.

Nothing elevates a man as much as cultivating land and raising domestic animals.

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Even the worst man attaches himself to his own land, to his field, to his trees, to creatures raised and cared for by himself. He becomes interested in work, acquires a respect for ownership, and by becoming an accomplished farmer and provider he gains respect among people and is admitted to their company.

Nothing is gained by the American criminal who is freed from Joliet to roam the streets of Chicago, even if his freedom is based on his word or if he has served his sentence to the full letter of the law. Hunger, misery, lack of employment, and human contempt more often force him to repeat his crimes than do inborn criminal instincts. Could not the State Governments, therefore, come to an understanding with the Federal Government in the matter of establishing some large agricultural colonies in such distant places as, for example, Alaska, for paroled criminals or for those who have served their sentences--criminals of low caliber, even murderers? There is a sufficient amount of uncultivated land that now awaits development. Let former convicts cultivate that distant land where they will be segregated from peaceful people, and then we can rest assured that Mother Nature will transform a huge majority of them into people deserving of society's respect.

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This matter could well be taken up by philanthropists here--those people who spend huge sums of money for the conversion of civilized Chinese or for the foundation of American schools somewhere in Syria, Armenia, or other such countries where the natives knew how to read and write, and wrote rather good volumes, some three thousand years before the arrival of American missionaries in their land.

Something must be done with the criminals leaving prison after completion of their sentence or before its completion. After all, it is impossible to remain constantly on a war basis with people who most often need only sincere work or proper direction to become peaceful and useful members of society.

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II E 3 Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 200, Aug. 26, 1908.

POLISH



THE RESULTS OF ENLIGHTENMENT;  
EFFECTS OF CLERICAL TEACHINGS

The 'clericals' are reaping an abundant harvest from their teachings. On the 22nd day of this month, at midnight, a tragedy took place among the 'foster children' of the 'clericals,' on 25th Street near Rockwell, resulting in a very abundant harvest. One of the fighters, John Okraska, residing at 319 W. 25th Street, was stabbed with a knife near his heart. He is in a very critical condition - perhaps he is dead now. He was wounded by Jacob Czarnecki, residing on 24th Street. Two other men, who tried to stop the fight, received wounds in their hands by the same hero of clerical ignorance.

The place where the fight occurred represents a terrible sight today. So much blood was shed that I was horrified at the sight of it.



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Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 200, Aug. 26, 1908.

Such scenes of life in our Polish settlements, where drinking and fighting is an every day occurrence, are very bad.

During the six-week stay in Chicago, in the vicinity of St. Casimir's Parish, I have not seen a peaceful Saturday - a Saturday without a fight ..... and in the same place.

Whose fault is it?

Of course, all will say that it is their own fault.

The fault lies with our dear priests and the 'patriotic' saloon keepers. The first - that is, the priests - keep our poor people in stupidity from the very cradle; they keep them in the worst kind of ignorance. The second - that is, the saloon keepers - demoralize our younger generation to such a low degree that it is hard to believe.

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Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 200, Aug. 26, 1908.

When such a saloon keeper, with a big belly and the emblem (a button) of the Polish National Alliance, or the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, finds himself behind a bar, he coaxes the young people to drink with the sweetest phrases that his base soul can afford. This is how the clergy and patriotism bring up our new generation.

The time is approaching when the working man will find out that he is being terribly cheated and kept in ignorance. He will reject today's teachings of the 'Black Ravens' and saloon patriots, and will join the ranks of the Socialists, where there is light and truth.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 17, April 24, 1907.

### LOCAL CHRONICLE

The pages of criminal statistics are more and more filled with Polish names.

Chicago is not in the last place. Polish colonies are furnishing plenty of material for the newspapers, bringing shame to us Poles.

Not so long ago a man of Polish descent committed suicide, drinking poison. His father, citizen Dominowski, operates several saloons. He has a good reputation and "honest income."

The young man was a good draughtsman. His future was promising but his bad habits got the best of him, making him wild. He took the wrong path of life and as a result he is lying today on the slab.

Crime does not pay. This is the warning to the parents. They should watch their children very closely. In a case where the children are going wrong, report at once to the court. Better to be ashamed now than to wait till he commits the actual crime. Parents, save your honor!





NAROD POLSKI Oct. 5, 1904 Vol. VIII No. 40  
Local Chronicle

### Drama in the County Jail

Last Friday between the hours of 6 and 10 in the morning there was played the last act of a drama, whose main actor was Frank Lewandowski, wife murderer.

The jail warden officially notified Lewandowski, that he was at his journey's end as far as his wandering on this earth is concerned and that he must pay with his life for his crime so the condemned man began preparing himself for death. Governor Yates positively turned down the pleas of the attorneys of the condemned man, demanding a new trial and with this confirmed a decree of death. The last religious consolation was given him by Rev. Zapala and in his last hours he was attended and comforted by the Sisters of Nazareth. Lewandowski spend his last moments in prayer and ended his life with the words "Jesus - Mary and St. Joseph".

He went to his death bravely and convinced that God had forgiven him even if the people refused him forgiveness.



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POLISH (1)

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Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 18, April 30, 1902

**"LOCAL NEWS."**

In spite of all denials, one may safely say that some persecuting fate has invaded the Sixteenth Ward and it is so much more surprising because all this ill-luck and misfortune seems to date from the last aldermanic elections. Robberies in the ward are a daily occurrence. Here children are shooting each other or cutting each other up with knives. Not so long ago the General Secretary of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, returning home at night after the bank meeting, was held up and dangerously wounded, a few other citizens were robbed. Mr. Golinski was shot to death, Mr. Natopski died from wounds after being stabbed with a knife by his own son and only last week Mr. Felinski and his son were murdered. It all happened on Noble St. between Blackhawk and Bradley Streets. These sad very shameful occurrences prove most eloquently the bestiality of morals of our young people that commit such crimes.

Mostly to blame for this state of affairs are the parents who permit their children to roam the streets at all hours of the night.

But the carelessness and laxity of the police must also be blamed, for one never sees a police officer in our ward. We must also mention

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Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 18, April 30, 1902

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our local politicians who defend and protect the wrong-doers, especially when the crime was "the settling of some political accounts." The political hooligans and gangsters are brazen in violating all rules of decency and law, knowing that they will not be punished and most of the time not even brought to court.

The victims are all innocent and defenseless people.

Unfortunately our very big parish cannot exert a better influence in spite of the best efforts and intentions of our pastor it is impossible for him to have proper control over this immense mass of our young people.

Narod Polski, Vol. IV, No. 11, Mar. 14, 1900.

"CHICAGO CHRONICLE"

Two Polish boys were in court for beating up a Jewish storekeeper on Halsted Street. The judge, after hearing the defendants and the witnesses, freed the boys and warned the storekeeper not to force the people into his store against their will. The boys' defense was that they were insulted by the overanxious storekeeper when they refused to enter his store in spite of his solicitation and strong arm methods.

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II E 2 (Italian)

POLISH

Narod Polski, Feb. 9, 1898.

OPINIONS ABOUT OURSELVES

In the name of the committee investigating Senator Lodge's Bill on Immigration, the president of the Polish National Alliance of America, Mr. F. H. Jablonski, has sent out numerous letters to prominent mayors and police chiefs of various cities, asking them to send their opinion of the Poles living in their respective cities, stating how many attend schools, how many have police records, etc.

The following are the replies we received:

Chief of the Department of Statistics, New York, writes:

"The number of Polish people in New York City is quite large compared to other nationalities. The Poles are hard workers, law-abiding, and are always striving to accustom themselves to our ways of living and teaching. We haven't a record of Polish people with criminal records handy.

John T. Nagle, M. D. "

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II E 2 (Hungarian)

II E 2 (Italian)

Narod Polski, Feb. 9, 1898.

Chief of Police, Boston, Mass., writes:

"The yearly report of arrests made in this city is quite large, but the Poles constitute only a small per cent of this great number. They are law-abiding, quiet, and possess an enterprising mind. They are very good farm workers.

A. P. Martin."

The secretary to the Mayor of Milwaukee, writes:

"After receiving your letter of Jan. 21, I was instructed by the Mayor to answer it. According to our records, it is a pleasure to be able to say that the people of Polish nationality in our city are hard workers, courteous, law-abiding, and good citizens, in my opinion.

F. Paringer."

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II E 2 (Hungarian)

II E 2 (Italian)

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Narod Polski, Feb. 9, 1898.

### OPINIONS ABOUT OURSELVES

The Mayor of Detroit, Michigan, writes:

"Our city has a greater Polish population than any city in the United States. One section of our city is inhabited chiefly by Polish families. "Many of the immigrants were poor when they arrived in our city, practically without friends or relatives but they were ambitious and hard workers, always striving to better their ideas and accustom themselves to our ways of living.

"Many of the intelligent people are teaching their neighbors to read and write the English language, so that they may become good American citizens.

William K. Maybury, Mayor."

Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

" I am answering your letter of Jan. 21, regarding the population and standing of Polish-American citizens in our city.

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II E 2 (Italian)

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Feb. 9, 1898.

OPINIONS ABOUT OURSELVES

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to say that our city consists of thousands of Polish families, many of whom are courteous, trustworthy, and a hard-working class of people.

Conrad Diehl, Mayor."

Mayor of Manistee, Mich., writes:

"In our city we have over 5,000 Polish people; we also have over 600 children of Polish parentage between the ages of 5 to 16 attending our public schools.

"Only 288 people were arrested in the year 1897. The population of Manistee is about 30,000. I think that the number of arrests in comparison with the population here, give us a good record as law-abiding citizens. The greatest number of these arrests are classified as minor offenses.

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## OPINIONS ABOUT OURSELVES

"Many have bought farms; but their main intention is to improve themselves financially, and educationally. In this manner they will soon get accustomed to our ways of living, thus becoming loyal and intelligent American citizens.

Through the permission of the Mayor, the Secretary of Police of Toledo, Ohio, writes:

**Chas. H. Durian, Sect. Police."**



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II E 2 (Hungarian)

II E 2 (Italian)

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Feb. 9, 1898.

OPINIONS ABOUT OURSELVES

From Boston, Senator Lodge's home town, we have data of criminal offenses by the three leading nationalities:

- (1) Italians, 18 out of 1,000 arrested.
- (2) Poles, 16 out of 1,000.
- (3) Hungarians rate third on minor offenses the per thousand average prosecuted is Italians, 44; Hungarians, 33; Poles, 29.

The Mayor of Quincy writes:

"In response to your letter of Jan. 21, about the character of Polish-American citizens in our city.

"I take great pleasure in saying that we have a great number of Polish people in our city, and only a small percentage of them ever appear in court as

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II E 2 (Hungarian)

II E 2 (Italian)

Narod Polski, Feb. 9, 1898.

A Letter From Boston, Mass.

violators of the law.

"In the town of South Boston we have a Roman Catholic church supported chiefly by the Polish people, and their children are striving to make an outstanding name for their school; because they are being taught the English as well as the Polish language.

"They support all the city and state laws with the utmost sincerity; and are always willing to support Polish movements whether in the city, state, or in the country.

"They are ambitious, good workers, and always trying to reach the top, financially.

Thos. A. Mullen."

"Narod Polski, Vol. 11, No. 6, February 9, 1898.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

"Chicago Chronicle"

Lat Sunday policeman Schultz arrested Adam Gadawa, 19, who stole a woman's purse while attending high mass at St. Stanislan's Church.

The policeman took Adam out of the church and searched him, and found in his possession the woman's stolen purse. He took Adam to the police station to await trial for robbery.

At the time of the arrest the girl had on her person \$10.00 of the stolen money. It is possible that some of the money will be recovered.

Mr. Danowski later presented evidence that it was not the "police"

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1897.

**BOY WHO STOLE MONEY FROM SAINT HYACINTH  
PARISH FOUND**

John Rozmarowski, 14, who stole money from Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek, pastor of Saint Hyacinth Parish, was found with part of the loot still intact. For two days the police force searched for him in vain, and it took a former policeman, M. Dominowski, who was suspended during the Swift administration for being "unfit," to find the youth. He was the one that found the hiding place of the young thief at the home of J. Piechowicz, 75 Cornelia Street. The boy was arrested last night at eleven o'clock, together with Piechowicz, who was booked for harboring a criminal.

At the time of the arrest the boy had on his person \$117.89 of the stolen money. It is possible that more of the loot will be recovered.

Mr. Dominowski later presented evidence that it was not his "unfitness"



Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1897.

that was responsible for his dismissal, but that his party outlook, or intrigues during the Republican control of the city administration, caused him to lose his position. He should be rewarded by the city for his part in this arrest.

**Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1897.**

**POLISH PASTOR ROBBED**

Reverend Eugene Sedlacek, pastor of Saint Hyacinth Parish, was robbed yesterday by a Polish youth who worked as a servant at the parish rectory. The boy, Jehn Rozmarowski, 14, has been stealing small sums of money for a long time. The pastor became suspicious when he noticed small change was disappearing from the Sunday collection box. In order to make sure, the priest had planned to set a trap for him, but postponed the idea until he could get another boy to take Rozmarowski's place.

Yesterday at 7:30 P.M. Reverend Sedlacek left the rectory to perform his duties at the church. When he returned half an hour later, the pastor found that Rozmarowski had disappeared with about two hundred dollars. This sum was an accumulation of hard-earned savings that were to have been used to pay a part of the parish debt. Although the police was informed, no trace of the boy has been found as yet. The only report that has been received is that he is hiding somewhere in Saint Stanislaus

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1897.

Kostka Parish.

It must be added that the doors of the parish were locked indicating that the thief had a set of duplicate keys.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1897.

### TROUBLE AT ST. HEDWIG'S CHURCH

The many fights that occur throughout Chicago daily finally hit St. Hedwig's parish last night. Today the Chicago [English-language] press and the German press as well published sensational stories to the effect that a brawl had taken place on the stairs of St. Hedwig's Church. Many purely imaginative reasons [for the fight] are cited, of which not one holds a figment of truth.

The entire matter was pieced together by careful investigation and may be summed up as follows. The fight occurred when two inebriated individuals came to blows in an argument. It took place at 7 P.M. in front of a residence across the street from St. Hedwig's Church. The combatants were Wollenberg and Mrochim. Bystanders put a stop to the fight shortly after it began. Mrochim, however, went to his friends and collected a few in order to take revenge on Wollenberg. A second fight took place, and some one fired a shot at Wollenberg, shooting off a part of his ear and

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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**POLISH**

**Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1897.**

injuring Mrochim on the chin. It seems that both were taken to a hospital for treatment; however, their wounds are not serious.

Unfortunately, in the scuffle a parish watchman, Vincent Soleski, came upon the scene and in the melee was severely stabbed.

**This is the gist of the matter, and we wish to say again that there is not one word of truth in the sensational articles printed in the Chicago press.**

MM (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

15. Howard, W/T/47.  
16. Ives, J. 2. 4/12/47.  
17. Jones, H. 3/6/47.

15. Howard, W/T/47.  
16. Ives, J. 2. 4/12/47.  
17. Jones, H. 3/6/47.

15. Howard, W/T/47.  
16. Ives, J. 2. 4/12/47.  
17. Jones, H. 3/6/47.

В. Иванов, 2/I/V.  
И. Петров, 3/I/V.  
А. Сидоров, 4/I/V.  
С. Козлов, 5/I/V.

15. Howard, W/T/47.  
16. Ives, J. 2. 4/12/47.  
17. Jones, H. 3/6/47.

15. Howard, W/T/47.  
16. Ives, J. 2. 4/12/47.  
17. Jones, H. 3/6/47.

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**NEWS ITEM**

The trial of Policeman Constantine Walczynski, accused of killing John Arkuszewski, began today before Judge Stein in the Criminal Court.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275  
A. Muefer, 2/2/41  
typed by O. H. Harte, 3/3/41  
Thomas Macrowart, 1/5/41

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicageski, June 10, 1896.

**ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT**

An embezzlement accusation against a Pole will be heard before Judge LaBuy on Wednesday. The defendant, Mr. Adam Magdziarz, 51 Chapin Street, was a collector for the Casimir Jagiello Society (of the Polish National Alliance). The president of the Society, Mr. Roman Czerwinski, 123 Cleaver Street, signed the complaint, alleging, that Mr. Magdziarz had collected some money for Holy Trinity Church and some assessments, all together forty dollars, and had not turned over the money. Magdziarz was placed under bond.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275



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IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 6, 1896.

ACCUSER DID NOT APPEAR

Mr. Julius Piotrowski and Mr. Nikodem Piotrowski appeared before Judge La Buy yesterday on a complaint made by Mr. Frank S. Grams of Milwaukee that they had swindled him out of \$2,000. The accuser did not appear for the trial; so the judge dismissed the complaint.

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IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 9, 1895.

PUBLISHER OF DJABEL FOUND GUILTY OF LIBEL--JAILED

Yesterday the case against Stanislaus Segers, publisher of the former Djabel (Devil) and the present Kropidlo (Sprinkler), was finally brought to trial before Judge Payne in the Criminal Court.

Mr. Segers was accused of criminally slandering Andrew Kwasigroch, organist of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

As we know, this case was started last year immediately after Mr. Segers announced in his scandalous organ a sensational story about Mr. Kwasigroch. The article stated that Mr. Kwasigroch had murdered his maid and had been sentenced to three years imprisonment; that through the influence of Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, he had been given a lenient sentence. Naturally, the entire contents of the article was a lie.

Consequently, A. Kwasigroch, desiring to put an end to the scandalous Djabel,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 9, 1895.

now Kropidlo, entered suit against Mr. Segers for libel. The case went from one court to another until it reached the Criminal Court.

The charges were brought forth before Judge Payne by Assistant District Attorney Todd.

Attorneys for Mr. Kwasigroch were Max Drzemala [also Drezmal] and Davis. Mr. Seegers' attorneys were Max Kaczmarek and Geeting.

To prove the charges in the case several witnesses, namely, Kwasniewski, Schultz, Klarkowski and Czekała, were questioned, and a copy of the Kropidlo [sic] was also introduced as evidence. The proceedings lasted two days.

Attornies for the defense contended that the article in the paper was not libelous, that it was directed against some other person, etc. But these arguments were of no avail.

Yesterday at 4 P.M. the jury, after hearing the speech of the prosecuting attorney

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 9, 1895.

and after receiving instructions from the judge, came to the conclusion that Segers was guilty of criminal libel.

The fine was set at five hundred dollars or one year in jail, and sentence will be imposed by the judge next week.

In the meantime, after the verdict was reached, Mr. Segers was arrested. When no one put up bail for him he was taken to prison.

Mr. Segers' attorneys will ask for a new trial.

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**III 2**

**POLISH**

**Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 6, 1895.**

**ST. ADALBERT PARISHIONERS PROTEST AGAINST THE KILLING  
OF A POLISH YOUTH BY DETECTIVE EGAN**

**(We have received the following article for publication in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)**

**The members of St. Adalbert Parish held a meeting at the school hall relative to the fatal shooting of a Polish boy, A. Przybylski, by Detective W. J. Egan.**

**This incident is truly revolting.**

**The murder was committed for no apparent reason. Not only is the perpetrator of this act going to be set free, but the incident was falsely reported in the American papers, which made it appear that A. Przybylski was a thief.**

**Because of this we have adopted the following resolution as a form of protest:**

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 6, 1895.

"We, the citizens of the Ninth and Tenth Wards, have adopted the following resolution at a meeting held on November 3, 1895, at 4 P.M., in the school hall of St. Adalbert Parish:

"We protest against the behavior of Detective Egan who, for no reason whatsoever, fatally shot Anthony Przybylski, a seventeen-year-old Polish boy, on October 21, 1895, on 26th Street.

"We protest against the false assertions of the American papers, which claimed that A. Przybylski was a thief and made his living by stealing--which is entirely untrue.

"We announce publicly that the assertions referred to above are lies. We were very well acquainted with this youth and with his parents, and we considered him an honest and trustworthy boy. No one held any grievance against him, a statement to which the undersigned vouch with their own signatures.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 6, 1895.

"This resolution will be published in all the papers and will be communicated to the proper authorities.

"F. Czerwinski, chairman,  
"W. Pelka, recording secretary."

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 21, 1895.

### **POLISH BOYS THIEVES**

#### **Musical Instruments Stolen from Local Firm**

Last night a bold robbery was staged at the Champion Auction House, corner of ~~Esna~~ and Noble Streets, dealers in musical instruments. Over 120 pieces of musical instruments, valued at one thousand dollars, were stolen.

An inventory revealed that the following musical instruments were taken: 2 music boxes, 11 harps, 12 guitars, 25 accordians, 2 concertinas, 31 violins, 6 tambourines, 10 flutes, 7 fifes, 12 harmonicas, and 2 cornets.

The thieves entered the store through a rear window which they broke.

When Lieutenant Kandzia, of the North Avenue Station, received a report of the robbery at 8 A. M., he immediately went to the scene, and after a close examination came to the conclusion that the crime was perpetrated by a group of boys. Officers Sullivan and Schultz were assigned to the case. At 9 A. M. they spotted

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 21, 1895.

a boy, Anthony Stanczewski, on Milwaukee Avenue. When they tried to detain him for questioning, he fled. Chase was given and he was caught. At the station he readily admitted that he had taken part in the robbery, and gave a complete story of it. On the grounds of his confession Frank Hellman was arrested. Both boys said that the robbery was committed by a group of Polish boys under sixteen years of age.

The names of the seven boys who took part in the robbery are Matz, Otto Kelma, Anthony Stanczewski, John Rose, Paul Peterok, Frank Helman (sic), and W. Polfus. The leader and plotter was Matz.

The thieves gathered about ten o'clock last night at the rear of the building; two remained as lookouts, while the others, after having broken the rear window with a stone, entered the building with the aid of a wire. Matz collected the instruments and the others took them out under their shirts or otherwise and hid them in sheds, basements and other hideouts.

Lieutenant Kandzia managed to find one of these places and recovered 12 violins,

1. "Krymshchyn", 6/33/40  
2. "Krymshchyn", 8/13/40  
3. "Krymshchyn", 4/30/40

- 3 -

**POLISH**

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 21, 1895.

5 guitars, and a music box; other instruments were also found near by. So far over three hundred dollars' worth of the instruments have been recovered.

Besides these seven boys, others are implicated, including the fathers. This, however, is not very clear at the moment. More details will be given when the entire robbery is cleared up.

It is with regret that we must say that within recent times Polish boys have been found in gangs, and to our regret it is getting to be a common thing.

Almost daily a robbery is reported, and many times our Polish boys are responsible. Such action on their part only brings shame and disgrace to the Poles of Chicago. The parents who allowed their children to follow such paths are greatly to blame. It will be more difficult for them now to direct them on the road to righteousness, but if they do not make this effort they will be responsible to society and to God.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**II E 2**  
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**POLISH**

**Dziennik Chicagoski, May 2, 1895.**

**CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE MURDERER OF GOLEMBIESKI  
AND GACY**

**The following contributions were made toward helping in the prosecution of the  
murderer of Golembieski and Gacy:**

**Through the initiative of Reverend Michael C. Pyplatz, pastor of St. Joseph  
Parish, . . . . . \$16.32**

**S. Rokosz, saloonkeeper, . . . . . \$ 1.00**

**King Mieczyslaw I Society, of Town of Lake, . . . . . \$ 5.00**

**The Sacred Heart of Mary Society, of St. Adalbert Parish, . . . . . \$ 1.15**

**Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.**

**We beseech all pastors and societies that have not contributed as yet to give**

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04/29/70  
04/30/70

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**Dziennik Chicagoski, May 2, 1895.**

**their support to this noble cause, for the protection of the Polish name.**

**Anthony Rus,  
W. Dziwior,  
F. Golembieski, Committee**

**P. S. All contributions should be sent to Anthony Rus, 4811 Paulina Street, Chicago, Illinois.**



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 14, 1895.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE  
MURDERER OF GOLEMBIESKI AND GACY

The following statement was received by Dziennik Chicagoski for publication:

"The following Polish societies have made contributions to the fund for the prosecution of the murderer of F. Golembieski and P. Gacy:

"King Casimir The Great Society . . . . .	\$ 5.00
"King Stephen Batory Society (group 110) . . . . .	4.00
"St. Casimir Young Men's Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish . . . . .	7.50
"Pulaski Guard Society . . . . .	3.12
"Sacred Heart of Jesus Society . . . . .	5.00
"St. Laurence Society . . . . .	10.00
"St. Casimir King Society . . . . .	5.00

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 14, 1895.

"Sincere thanks are extended to all the donors for their generous responses.

"All those societies that have not as yet made contributions toward this cause are urged to do so immediately.

"Anthony Rus,  
"W. Dziewiur,  
"F. Golembieski"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 6, 1895.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PROSECUTION OF THE MURDERER OF GACY AND GOLEMBIESKI

The readers perhaps recall the murder of F. Golembieski and P. Gacy, Poles, by Kryz, a Czech, in Town of Lake last year.

Kryz was tried for the murder of Golembieski, and through the efforts of his countrymen, who collected a large sum of money for his defense, received a light sentence of only six years' imprisonment. Now he is to be tried for the murder of Gacy.

In view of the previous sentence, the Poles of Town of Lake came to the conclusion that a special attorney is required to safeguard the interest of the families of the murdered men. For this reason a committee was formed, namely, Anthony Rus, Witalis Dziewidr and F. Golembieski (father of one of the murdered men), and an appeal has been sent to all Polish societies to contribute monetary support for the attorney.

The following article has been received from the committee.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 6, 1895.

"The appeal to the Polish societies to support the cause of F. Golembieski and Peter Gacy, who were murdered by Kryz, made the following contributions possible:

"The Women's Sodality of St. Joseph Church . . . . .	\$25.
"The Young Ladies Society of the Immaculate Conception . . . . .	\$15.
"The St. Michael Archangel Ulans Society . . . . .	\$5.
"The St. Joseph Society . . . . .	\$10.
"The St. John de Kanty Society . . . . .	\$10.
"The St. Casimir Jagellon Society, Group 241 of the Polish National Alliance . . . . .	\$3.25

"All above-mentioned societies are from Town of Lake.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 6, 1895.

"An old fashioned Polish 'God bless you' is extended to the donors. Contributions, large and small, will be welcomed for this important cause.

"Anthony Rus,

"Witalis Dziewior,

"F. Golembieski,

"committee members"

All contributions should be sent to Anthony Rus, 4811 South Paulina Street, Chicago.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1895.

**POLICE REPORT FOR 1894.**

**(Summary)**

According to a police report recently submitted by Superintendent Brennen, 2,372 Poles were arrested during 1894. This places them third on the list. The Germans take first place with 8,000 arrests, the Irish second place with 5,164; the Swedes and the Italians are fourth and fifth in the list respectively. Then follow the English, the Bohemians, the Russians, etc.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1895.

POLISH WOMAN COMMITS MURDER

The suicide of Michael Makucz (whose name was previously given as Makus), 31, of 2820 Short Street, reported by the police on February 5, took a new turn when his wife and a boarder, John Ulacek, gave a written confession of committing the murder. All the details of the horrible crime were given by them.

Monday, February 4, the Deering Street Station was notified by telephone at 5 P.M. that a Pole, Michael Makucz, had committed suicide by cutting his throat. Two police officers were sent to investigate and found Makucz dead, with his throat slashed, lying in bed. It was apparent that Mr. Makucz had committed suicide.

The police, however, after further investigation, found that the couple were not happily married, that the husband was jealous and accused his boarder, Mr. Ulacek, of secret relations with his wife, and that the couple was known not to have lived in harmony recently. From this, it was adduced that per-

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1895.

haps murder had been committed. Questions were put to Mrs. Makucz, who informed the police that her husband came home intoxicated and a quarrel ensued. She left her husband in this state and went to visit her neighbor. When she returned a few hours later, she found her husband dead. Mr. Ulacek, when questioned, asserted that he found out about the incident later.

The police also found out in the neighborhood that the widow had not been happy with her late husband, and as a result she was placed under surveillance. Various methods of questioning failed to produce a confession from her. Yesterday morning it was evident that the murderess had not had a restful night. She was questioned anew. The police told her that she must reconstruct the crime beside the body of her husband. Finally, an officer brought her to her senses and advised her to save her soul. In the end, Mrs. Makucz admitted the crime and in a shuddering voice said that she would tell the details of the crime to the court.

The examination was held yesterday at the Deering Street Station. Prior to this, the scene of the crime was carefully searched by the police.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1895.

When Mrs. Makucz was brought before the court, she held a five-month-old infant in her arms. At a distance sat Mr. Ulacek, who listened to her admission.

"My husband and I," declared the murderess, "did not live in a happy state for a long time. My husband--it is of no great importance whether it was justified or not--was jealous of Mr. Ulacek, the boarder, and this often caused violent arguments between us.

"Saturday there was another argument and my husband threatened to kill me and Mr. Ulacek.

"I related this incident to Mr. Ulacek, and after a long discussion about all the unpleasant incidents, we decided to get rid of this situation once and for all and avoid further threats by murdering my husband.

"Sunday, Makucz, as it often happened, went on a spree and returned the following day about noon in an intoxicated state. He started the argument

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1895.

anew but soon went to his bedroom and fell asleep.

"This was considered by us a most opportune time to execute our plan. After a short while, Mr. Ulacek stole into the bedroom, drew out a penknife, which was previously sharpened, and slashed the sleeper's throat. I watched all this as I stood by the door.

"Blood began to gush out as if out of a stream. Mr. Makucz, coughing, raised his head, but lowered it shortly on the pillow. He quivered a few times and then everything was ended.

"Mr. Ulacek and I brought a little order to the room, a kitchen knife was dipped in the blood of my murdered husband and placed beside the pillow in order to make it appear as if Mr. Makucz had cut his own throat, after which I went to my neighbor.

"After an hour, thoroughly composed, I returned to my home and shortly afterward I dashed out to inform my neighbors. The penknife with which the crime

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1895.

was committed was thrown into the stove and Mr. Ulacek left for a nearby saloon to drown his conscience....."

After this, Paul Buziak, who was under suspicion, was questioned, but it was discovered that he was completely innocent in the matter.

Mr. Ulacek was not heard. Later, however, he gave a signed confession of his part in the crime. The details given by Mrs. Makucz were confirmed in the signed statement, but another particular was added: "When I placed the penknife to his throat," the guilty culprit writes, "fright enveloped me, and then Mrs. Makucz entered and held the awakening husband with all her strength to the bed until the act was completed." Mrs. Makucz meditated in silence when this was revealed.

Both murderers were sent to the Cook County jail, where they will remain until their trial before the criminal court. No bond was set for their release.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1895.

The late Mr. Makucz, as well as his wife, hailed from Jaroslawia, Galicia, where his father is a wealthy farmer. Both knew each other from childhood. Ten years ago, Mr. Makucz came to America and soon sent for his fiancée; they were married here. They lived happily for a few years until their friend, Mr. Ulacek, became a boarder. Then many arguments occurred, and finally this dastardly act was committed.



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II E 2 (Bohemian)

II A 2 (Bohemian)

II E 2 (Slovak)

II A 2 (Slovak)

I C (Slovak)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1893.

BLOODY RIOT AT THE ILLINOIS  
STEEL COMPANY IN SOUTH CHICAGO

Yesterday afternoon a bloody riot occurred at the South Chicago mills of the Illinois Steel Company between Poles on one side and Slovaks and Czechs on the other. Six of the participants were gravely injured, three of them probably fatally. All of the injured men live in South Chicago and, judging from their names, are Slovaks, Czechs, and Germans.

Bad blood between the Poles and the Slovaks working in the factory has existed for some time. After the payment of wages, which lasted until noon, many of the workers went to a nearby tavern. The disturbance occurred when they returned to the factory after lunch. Two Slovaks, Anda and Sozin, accosted a Pole, F.A. Walkowski, and proceeded to rail against him. When Walkowski advanced toward them, one of the men struck him with a stone. Thereupon Walkowski attacked his assailants. Workers



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1893.

collected from all points of the yard and a free-for-all developed. Knives, clubs, and crowbars came into play and blood flowed copiously. The intervention of the foremen and some company officials brought the riot to a close. When the men had withdrawn from the field of battle, Sozin lay on the ground severely injured. Beside him lay a bloody knife, with which he had evidently been attacked. No one admitted ownership of the weapon. Two other men lay on the ground in pools of blood. Many others suffered minor injuries. Walkowski, around whom the riot had centered, appeared to have suffered the least of all. The police arrived presently, and many arrests were made.

As a result of this riot, a score of men will lose their jobs in the factory, and three men may die. Such are the consequences of anger and violence.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

ANNUAL POLICE REPORTS

Out of 70,421 arrests in 1891, 1,399 were Poles. This report is not very flattering, as it shows that one-fiftieth of the persons arrested were Poles. Considering that one-eleventh of the city population is made up of Poles, these figures indicate that arrests among Poles are one-fifth less than among other nationalities.



## **II. CONTRIBUTIONS**

### **AND ACTIVITIES**

#### **E. Crime and Delinquency**

##### **3. Crime Prevention**



II E 3  
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POLISH

Przebudzenie, Vol. V, No. 15, April 9, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### PERHAPS THEY WILL UNDERSTAND

An important editorial on the Polish-American youth, in which the author discusses the causes of criminality among youths of 16-21 years of age, was published in the Dziennik dla Wszystkich.

In this editorial the author emphasizes that the main cause of most of the crimes committed by youth lies in the fact that our young men spend more than they earn.

A youth, not earning enough, and yet yearning for good times, attempts by holdups, robbery and thefts to get the necessary money for those "good times."

The article ends with the following words: "Parents and the whole Polish-American community ought to understand one great truth. Give our youth a decent and agreeable family life. Don't let them run around loose. Don't teach them that the dollar is the only thing worth while. Show them the

Przebudzenie, Vol. V, No. 15, April 9, 1931.

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spiritual values of life.

It is high time that our press takes up this very important question. The press is the main medium through which the vital problem of improving the moral and spiritual education of our youth can and should be undertaken.

But unfortunately, the majority of our editors ignore the spiritual aspects of life. Many of them believe that a man is a soulless machine to produce dollars, to eat good and tasty meals, and to empty bottles of forbidden whiskey.

Nevertheless, we should demand of our editors that they take up the problem of educating our community about the great moral and spiritual values of life; and about the need of cooperating with God, from whom we receive all we possess.

Similar problems are being discussed by prominent American newspapermen, but our editors are too "smart" to play with these metaphysical questions.

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Przebudzenie, May 6, 1928.

[POLISH DELINQUENCY BECOMES SERIOUS]

A six year old boy testified before Judge Harry B. Miller in the Criminal Court. The testimony was to describe in what circumstances his father, Jozef Szczypanski, 31 years old, a grocery owner at 1736 Lull Place, was shot and killed by two of the five bandits who entered his store.

The oldest of the five hoodlums, Michael Cios, is 22 years old. The ages of the remaining four range from 15 to 19 years.

Chicago has gained for itself a terrible reputation not only in the United States, but all over the world.

It is with great grief that we have to state that in this hideous criminal record, Poles occupy the first place. Indeed, within the last few years

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Przebudzenie, May 6, 1928.

criminality has increased among our youth. Quite often we find Polish names among those being cited on the criminal list in Chicago.

There are many Polish Roman-Catholic churches, but apparently they don't do much to remedy this condition. Even the Polish press does not seem to be very much interested in these sad facts, or it is just trying to avoid discussions on that very important matter.

And yet, something has to be done about it. We must save the unfortunate youth from perdition, and our name as Poles, from disgrace.

Once in a while, the Polish Roman-Catholic churches sponsor hilarious parties, during which elders and youths are encouraged to indulge in drinking bouts. Cards and other gambling ideas are openly advertised in the clerical papers, through which the sponsors try to attract the crowds.



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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Przebudzenie, May 6, 1928

Everything for business and God's glory.

We do not have yet enough influence to turn the Polish masses back on the right path. But at least let us keep our youth from depravity.

The best and the surest way to attain it is through the religious and cultural work in the various youth organizations.

Thus, fathers and mothers, set an example for your children. Your exemplary attitude towards God and the church will pave the road to decent and cultural outlets for the emotions of your own children.

**Przebudzenie, Vol. II, No. 11, March 18, 1928.**

**[MAKE CRIME PAY]**

**WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275**

**In a recent address to a jury, Federal Justice Walter C. Lindley pointed out that our country is spending immense sums of money in its fight with the criminal world.**

**As for us, we advocate the confinement of all criminals to an island, where they would be employed in government factories.**

**This way the criminals would have to make up for the damages they caused to the country by their crimes.**

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 6, 1927.



POLISH

## PRESS AND CRIME

(Editorial.)

A New York subcommittee, investigating crime, reports that it is attributable to the sensationally written, unhealthy and unsavory articles of periodicals seeking publicity. The subcommittee is protesting against this practice and points to the power of suggestion which affects especially the subnormal type. There is a necessity for censorship and, the subcommittee states, it may improve conditions but is, however, not desirable. Beyond doubt, the accounts in the newspapers contain only fragments of the editorial opinion; the only purpose is to increase the circulation and they do not assume the responsibility of elevating our moral standard. Reading about violence can readily lead one astray, especially the immature element.

A non-critical reader, who peruses the crime topics in the aforementioned type of publications, is usually convinced that it is a courageous act and its perpetrator a hero; eventually, in a moment of weakness he yearns to emulate the desperado. It is a fact that the press devotes not only columns but sensational headlines - which are worshipped by youth - to out-laws, even after they are sentenced to die. It is also proven that murderers in death cells, awaiting execution, receive love letters from anonymous admirers.



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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 6, 1927.

For the welfare of society it is necessary that we control the press, so that it confines itself exclusively to rigid business angles. The most effective results would be obtained through the power of public opinion. Another dangerous instigator of wickedness are motion pictures with a crime inciting text. These detrimental films have a devastating influence on the character of our youth.

We know from history that censorship defeats its own purpose and often proves itself undesirable. It is exceedingly difficult to find censors who, in the course of their duty, will not err, and consequently we have unfortunate results. These censors readily assert themselves as tyrants and bureaucrats whose actions are more destructive than beneficial. Therefore, before we apply such drastic procedures, if only as an experiment, we must first try other methods, such as protests from the public and unrestricted discussions.



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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Society News, P. N. A. Vol. 1, No. 1, September 1922

**THE POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION - A MERITORIOUS ORGANIZATION**

A most praiseworthy step forward has been taken by the Polish-American community and those who are responsible for organizing the Polish Welfare Association for the care of the Polish Delinquent Youth.

The striking feature in the Juvenile Courts of the City of Chicago and Cook County is the great number of cases of Juveniles of our nationality - and the lack of proper care of them, by some responsible people who could aid them, and properly protect them from "pot luck", the ill-defined position of their cases, - in which they get the short end of equity.

All members of the Chicago Society who are in position to give financial aid to the Polish Welfare Association - should immediately do so - as it merits all that can be given it.

We like the maxim of the Polish Welfare Association:

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Chicago Society News, P. N. A., Vol. 1, No. 1, September 1922

We want action and responsibility because it is an unselfish step forward to aid and protect our own youth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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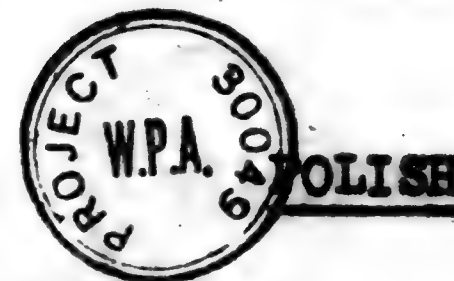


Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 102, May 2, 1922

### POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION

Anyone who accidentally finds himself in that branch of the Criminal Court headed by Judge John J. Sullivan, could irrefutably claim how indispensable is the need of the existence of a Polish Welfare Association, which some of our best citizens have in mind to organize.

Sometimes the best Polish child, in bad environment, in back streets and in alleys, wanders off the straight and narrow path, on which his parents and society would like to have him travel. The children exposed to this danger are those of poor parents, who work hard for their livelihood. The mother is likewise forced to work, in order to add to the insufficient earnings of the father. Due to lack of some sort of organization to take care of minors, they are left, inexperienced, to fate and a prey to evil influences so easily finding access in minds not yet developed.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 102, May 2, 1922

To the most burning needs of our society, particularly in larger cities, belongs the establishment of an association having as its aim the guardianship of minors, and to those, who have conceived the thought of establishing a Polish Welfare Association, belongs the most credit. Wholesome results of the activities of such a welfare association are being noticed among the Jewish society, and there is not the least bit of doubt today, that our social workers will found a no less great and no less worthy organization.

As we have mentioned at the beginning of this article, five Polish youths appeared before Judge Sullivan's court. Two of them, having more well-to-do parents, had defenders. The defense of the other three youths was taken up on the recommendation of the Judge, absolutely without charge by the well known Polish lawyers, Judge Edmund K. Jarecki and Joseph Lasecki. The prosecutor was Assistant States Attorney, Charles Q. Wharton, the arm of the law was represented by John Philbin.



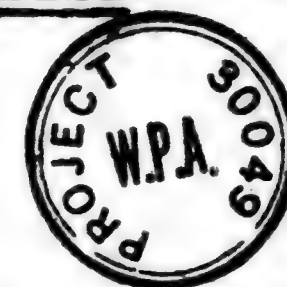


Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 102, May 2, 1922

These youngsters belonged to a well organized band of thieves - each of them from childhood had an infamous record. They also had fire arms in their possession, with which they were outfitted by one previously fined in a police court, Mr. Louis L. - living at 1134 North Ashland Avenue.

The oldest of the accused, W. K - 1618 Haddon Avenue, is a youth twenty-one years of age. This is not the first time that he has become acquainted with the authorities. He already has appeared before the Juvenile Court and Boys' Court and has served out his fines in reform institutions. The second, an eighteen year old youth, Leon L. - 1650 West Division Street, has been incarcerated three times in the Cook County reform school. One only seventeen years old, Edward Z - 1758 North Talman Avenue, is a novice in this occupation, having no record. The parents of the boys were present at the trial, with the exception of those of Stephen K - , who was alone, his parents most likely having lost all faith in him.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 102, May 2, 1922



The accused broke into the meat market of Albert H - 1721 North Talman Avenue, where they stole meat valued at \$620.00, breaking in through the rear door at 10:30 P:M. The father of Z - informed the authorities about the burglary. Besides that, on February 8th they stole from Edward P - 1948 Evergreen Avenue , an automobile as well as two others from unknown parties, one a Chevrolet which they sold for \$2.00 and the other they sold for \$1.10.

Due to the eloquent presentation of defense represented so valiantly by Judge Jarecki and Attorney J. A. Lasecki, Judge Sullivan continued the case, with the intention of establishing a more detailed account of circumstances among which this punishable act was accomplished. The low price received for the stolen articles - a question so justifiably raised by the defense, allows the contention that pure criminal impulses did not exist in this case, but rather the influences of unruly and unbridled fantasy of youth, discerning bravado in violation of the law.

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These youths according to the claim of L - belonged to the Y. M. C. A., but such a useful organization could not have had any influence upon them because it does not take into consideration the ways of thinking of the child of a Polish emigrant, who, coming from a different environment - knows how to counterbalance its mind and return with ease to the straight and narrow path of honesty under the influence of its own countrymen. So that this example undoubtedly will arouse us to work so much harder for the establishment of a Polish Welfare Association.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Dec. 19, 1921.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR YOUTH

The Chicago police bulletins are publishing a vast number of crimes committed by our Polish-American youth. This is being tolerated because there isn't anyone who would care and look after our young Polish immigrants.

Not until now have the people, people of good will, established an organization, with Judge Jarecki at the head of this society, whose chief aim is to extend care for the straying Polish youth in Chicago. This organization is something like a lantern, casting light upon our Polish children, taking them away from the hands of the police and guiding them upon the rightful way. We should and must come to the aid of such an organization.



Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 46, Nov. 12, 1919.



### FORTUNE TELLERS ARE CONTRIBUTING TO THE DOWNFALL OF GIRLS

One of the many factors in the dissolute life of some of our girls is their frequenting of fortune tellers, who now are reaping a real harvest. The girls are earning well and everyone wants to know about their future.

Probation officers say that as a result of fortune tellers already more than one girl has lost her innocence. Do you, mothers, know that your daughters are going to fortune tellers? Do they speak to you about that?

Probation officer Litta Stiles of Milwaukee said that the fortune tellers are charging factory girls 25 cents or more for foretelling their future. Some of the girls have heeded the fortune teller strictly, conformed themselves to her prediction and have gone off on an evil path. Miss Stilles (sic) made known that one girl, whom the court turned over to her guardianship, went to a fortune teller and was told that she should run away from home. The fortune teller said that if she would run away from home, "good fortune" would meet her, because she would meet a young,



Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 46, Nov. 12, 1919.

handsome, and rich man and be "very happy." Just as soon as the girl prepared herself to run away, she was caught and found herself in a jail for juveniles.

To another girl the fortune teller predicted that her mother would die. The girl became so frightened she became sick and had to remain in bed for a few weeks.

Two young girls, Irene and Mary, on the advice of a fortune teller, began to look for boys on the streets. They met some boys and admitted that they did not even know them, but acted on the fortune teller's advice. The fortune teller told them that in the future she would tell them more if they would only bring more customers to her.

Evil is making greater inroads right along. We are warning the parents ahead of time, to guard their daughters carefully, and their sons as well, who allow themselves all kinds of extravagances.



Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 46, Nov. 12, 1919.

Our old Polish proverb proves itself here: "On a bent tree even goats jump." This Gypsy contagion is not held by Germans or the English; neither do the Americans keep it, only we, the Poles. We allow any "chiseler" to take over hard-earned money. It is not much to wonder at minors or inexperienced older girls. It is right to wonder at older people, influential, community leaders, creators of laws for the regulation of social relations.

There is no lack of Polish citizens in higher offices. Instead of watching children, whom you can never look after altogether, it is proper to call the attention of those influential citizens to the vice dens, and make a plea with them to remove them.

If you will properly present to the authorities the activities of the fortune tellers, they will have to seek another work.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 19, 1914.

### USEFUL NEW POLISH INSTITUTION

Last Tuesday at 8 P. M., a meeting was held to organize the newly created society for the following purposes:

1. To exert a moral influence on the Polish men and women who are leading immoral lives and setting their children bad examples, and through this influence to lead them back to the good and honest way of life.
2. To give all possible care and attention to the children of immoral parents.
3. To prevent, whenever possible, young Poles from being taken to court for moral offenses.

These are the main purposes of the new institution, of which the Poles here are so greatly in need. Naturally these three points, as has been stated above, constitute only the main aims and program of activity. The institution,





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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 19, 1914.

however, will not stop there but will continue to develop its scope with time and to undertake more activities for the benefit of our Polish people.

Those present at the organizational meeting held at the Polish Roman Catholic Union building were: Mrs. M. Geshkiewicz, a clerk of the probate court; Miss Anna Neuman, a clerk of this court; Miss Antoinette Behnke of Cook County Hospital; Mr. Albert Nowak, County Commissioner; Mr. Thaddeus Sleszynski and Mr. Stephen Napieralski, clerks of the juvenile court; Mr. Stephen Lewenthal editor of Dziennik Narodowy, and Mr. A. Basinski, editor of Dziennik Zwiaskowy.

Mr. Thaddeus Sleszynski explained to those present the immediate need for establishing such a Polish institution in our city. To justify his assertion he produced a list of statistics taken out of the records of the juvenile court.

From these statistics we learned that from December 1, 1912, to December 1, 1913, the juvenile court handled 4,695 cases, of which 783, or 17 per cent, were Polish.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 19, 1914.

From December 1, 1913, to November 1, of the present year [1914], this same court handled 5,788 cases, of which 1,069, that is, 18 per cent, were Polish.

It is obvious from the above data that offenses among the Poles are greatly on the increase. This is due to the fact that the Poles do not provide their compatriots with proper care--although they need it more than members of other nationalities. Here are some other statistics dealing with offenders--both boys and girls--between the ages of fourteen and seventeen:

	1913	Total	Poles
Boys . . . . .		1363	318
Girls . . . . .		592	84
	1914	Each	Each
Boys . . . . .		2258	464
Girls . . . . .		659	95



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 19, 1914.

Boys whose parents cannot support them:

	1913	Total	Poles
Boys . . . . .		1089	160
	1914		
Boys . . . . .		1227	233

This data also points to the obvious fact of the lack of care of our young people. Mrs. Geshkiewicz presented a series of facts indicating the great need for an institution to care for, and bring up, miners.

Mr. Napieralski suggested that an institution be founded which would deal especially with children from fourteen to sixteen years of age--that is, from the time they leave school until the time when they can legally work. The speaker mentioned that some time ago Reverend Piechowski suggested founding such an institution but received no co-operation.



1. Haimovitz, 2/30/40  
Equipped by W. Pines, 2/18/40  
Evelyn Yonnet, 2/5/40

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After further debating, Miss Behnke suggested that a special committee be appointed ad hoc to call on the more influential Poles and clergy and invite them to come to the next meeting and take an active interest in this important matter. This suggestion was accepted.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday, December 17, at 8 P. M., at the Polish Roman Catholic Union building, and all willing and clear-thinking Poles are invited.

A circular stamp with the word "PROJECT" curved along the top-left inner edge, "W.P.A." in the center, and the number "30049" curved along the bottom-right inner edge.



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Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, No. 24, June 17, 1914. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### WHITE SLAVERY

Not long ago in Chicago there was held an interesting meeting, at which there were raised many important matters.

A special commission answered to the question, "What are the causes of white slavery?" and in its report we read such details:

"The vulgar tendency of the new styles in combination with the growing desire to excite lust and indecent entertainment, and chiefly the new dances, are the main causes of the existence and the development of white slavery."

One of the factors which brings along with it social evil rests in the vulgar tendencies of the present styles.

Many women today fall into such an extreme in regard to dresses that it turns red with shame even the most shameless man, and places the whole race

Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, No. 24, June 17, 1914. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

of women in America on the pillory of licentious shamelessness.

The saddest part about this is that even pious women, whose dress should be the mark of modesty, fall likewise into the same mistake.

So long as Christian women do not become convinced about the ruinous influences of shameless styles, there can be very little hope of bettering moral conditions and the removing of evil.

The second main factor of the continuous growth of exciting the mind to lust and indecent recreations is the dance.

Today's dances are not really dances, as they once were.

Today they represent unlimited nonsense and madness.

Moving pictures, which are supposedly under control and should moralize, are only spreading corruption, presenting many erratic scenes in such a way that they must spoil the youth.

Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, No. 24, June 17, 191 WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Present day literature does not know any other theme but the generic problem so that one would imagine that there is nothing else people can be interested in except sexualism and things erotic."

So much says the report of the commission.

One must admit the complete justice of this claim and we have to feel sorry that our Polish women, especially the younger generation, are willingly paying tribute to this mad fashion, completing it by painting often beautiful, delicately complexioned faces, which has fatal effects on their complexions, and on the whole has a bad taste, true loathsomeness.

Remember, young Polish women, that your grandmothers and great grandmothers were known all over the world for their modesty and thriftiness.

In times past the smart Polish youth sought the modest wife, thrifty, who bakes bread and sours the kraut. He bruised his finger in order to see whether he would quickly find the "cobweb" in the peasant hut or a young miss had to untangle a very much entangled skein of cotton, in order to test her patience.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, No. 24, June 17, 1914. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Times have changed. The above virtues today are only rare, and so rare that very seldom one asks about them, but on that account the marriages today are less fortunate.

Especially here in America one can often call a marriage a "trial marriage," especially if such a marriage union is deprived of church vows.

It is true that demoralization is enormous, and many wives often, exceedingly often, forget about their sworn duties. The easy divorce law is the cause.

A young woman, keenly desirous to make an impression, allows herself easily to be suggested to a man, who knows how to impose her with almost anything. Next comes the breaking of faith, complaints, the court, divorce in the best instant, a new wedding and marriage in court, so that in a short time she can be cast aside by some new husband, and finally suffers complete moral downfall, the street and hospital.

This the Polish women ought to guard against.



Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, No. 24, June 17, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027\*

They came over here in modest petticoats, bodices and shawls, and now what kind of dresses do you wear.

At least you Polish women hold on to your modest garb, do not conform to the mad fashions, which will not last long and which place you in the ranks of those who are mentioned in the above quoted report.

[LAW TURNS PETTY OFFENDERS INTO HARDENED CRIMINALS]

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DZIENNIK ZWIAZKOWY, July 21, 1913.

POLISH

How to make a criminal out of an honest man? There is a short answer: In America a criminal can be made with the aid of the law. Anybody can be locked in jail if any good-for-nothing can secure a warrant, even on a false accusation. This system is manufacturing criminals. If a young boy, for a minor offense or often totally innocent, just once is locked in jail, it is often the case that he, after leaving jail, will detest and hate society, the police, and authorities, which will push him deeper and deeper in conflict with the law, and in a short time he will become a declared and hardened criminal. In no other civilized country is it so easy to go to jail as it is in this land of freedom. He who kills ambition and shame, breeds criminals.



POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1911.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE YOUNG

(Editorial)



"We are a nation producing thieves, murderers, and criminals." These are the words hurled by a certain Henry Hansen, of the Soldiers Home in Kansas, at his own American nation.

By means of pamphlets sent out by the hundred thousands--to newspapers, pastors, city, state, and county officials, representatives, senators, and many other important personages--Hansen is trying to prove that this nation produces criminals of the worst order and does nothing to improve conditions in spite of seeing evil and scandal everywhere.

The accuser bases his charge on the fact that schoolbooks, instead of protecting the children from evil, pointing to it as a bad example, encourage them



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1911.

to it with immoral stories.

In the cities, saloons are open day and night, where bacchanalian orgies demoralize young people. As if the saloons were not enough, gambling places, dance halls, and houses of prostitution are found in residential districts, so that street corners are dotted with gangs of drunken adolescents who swear and accost everyone, while the policemen quietly stroll about, doing nothing to scatter this rabble to the four winds. Those arrested for grave offenses are not punished by the courts; they are set free so that they can go on misbehaving worse than ever.

Besides these dens of iniquity in the larger cities, we have the nickel shows, in which disgusting and demoralizing pictures are shown, to say nothing of the shameless songs and dialogues that issue from the stage. Posters of half-naked women and all sorts of pictures that provoke indignation and insult one's moral sense are posted on fences, billboards, and walls. Mothers allow their daughters to wear idiotic clothes, in which they appear half-naked, and let them go out alone to stay out until late hours of the night in the company





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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1911.

of foul and licentious hoodlums.

In the bookstores, again, every adolescent, every young girl can buy repulsive and demoralizing stories which stifle and poison their spirit.

Such and similar conditions are causes of scandal. The young people brought up in such an inferno, in such an atmosphere of moral depravity, grow up into bad people, depraved to their very marrow, finally developing into bandits and criminals of the lowest order.

The words of Mr. Hansen contain a great deal of truth, because actually more is done here to encourage young people to evil and depravity than to elevate them morally. Why, even those four young Poles who are to be hanged tomorrow for murder would never have developed into criminals had they been brought up in a different environment and under different living conditions. They were depraved by the streets and bad environment--by the negligence of the law, which allows hoodlums to be at large at all hours of the night



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1911.

and do mischief, until, in the end, they commit crimes. If these adolescents had been brought up in Poland in accordance with our virtues and with the severe rules of Polish culture, they would have grown up into useful members of society instead of criminals.

American chauvinists who complain about immigration try to stop its flow under the pretext that most of the criminals are found among the immigrants. What they do fail to see is that in their own country, the greatest number of criminals are found. The immigrants here contribute a very small percentage of actual criminals, and this small percentage is the result of bad conditions and lack of order. A young man brought up in Europe rarely descends to a life of crime, as do those who are born and bred here, who are demoralized at every step by scandalizing sights, by a demoralizing press, and by short stories; who behave on the streets like wild men, without any restraint, going astray and becoming criminals.



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POLISH (1)

Narod Polski, Vol. XV, No. 51, Dec. 20, 1911

### WARNING



In a few days four bandits will be hanged; young Polish men just beginning life. Two others are awaiting a life sentence.

We do not wish to mention at present the murder they did. Sometime before we wrote plenty about them. They killed an innocent man without mercy. How did they become such cold-blooded murderers? Who made those young men such murderers? Who has injured and hardened those hearts? Who is to blame?

Parents do not care much about their children's education and future; they do not question as to where they were last night, or with whom they keep company, and this is the reason for the results that led them to the gallows.

This warning to the parents and also to the young men probably will teach some of the young boys and will change their life and bad habits, and will break the contact with the outlaws and the underworld of Chicago.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 12, 1911.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT OR IMPRISONMENT

by

Dr. Anna Wyczolkowska

Because certain people from among my acquaintances, as well as complete strangers, have criticized me for defending criminals and murderers, I consider it my duty to clarify my stand in this matter for the benefit of both of these groups.

Capital punishment itself is a vestige of barbarism, a vestige of the times when people believed in free will, believed that they alone were responsible for their deeds. Today we know that man's behavior is dependent first upon his natural inclinations, and next upon the environment in which he grew up, upon the upbringing which he received, upon the amount of education which gave him the means of developing his own ego, etc. He who possesses all of these means for character development, but has bad, evil instincts by nature,

MPA (ILL.) PKUJ.30275



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 12, 1911.

will, despite these advantages, do a great deal of harm to his family, and to society. However he who has bad instincts and is also deprived of the influence of a great or even average culture, is also deprived of the aura of family warmth and understanding which simple and badly brought up people do not know how to create around themselves. That person easily becomes so degenerate that saying first, "I don't care", he then begins actually not to care about what he is and what he does. When a person of limited experience once begins to slip on the road leading away from true morality, a fall leading to crime is not far off.

When you consider capital punishment on the one hand, and the cause of crime on the other, I know that the former will not eradicate the latter, and that in order to elevate people morally, it is necessary first to elevate them by educational and social means.

For this reason, at the time that I began to agitate to change the death

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 12, 1911.

penalty of our Polish (unfortunately) criminals, to life imprisonment, I also began to agitate for an increase of the social and educational advantages of our community.

Therefore, I called upon the superintendent of schools and asked her to incorporate into the curriculum a more specific, more comprehensive course than the present one in moral education. Miss Young promised me that she would set about at once to do all that she could. She said however, that very few Polish children go to American schools, by which statement of course, she tactfully gave me to understand that I would have to go to the directors of the Polish schools with this same proposal.

But although improvements in the schools can do a great deal in the future, they cannot redeem the evil to which those criminals have already fallen prey. One of these uttered a characteristic sentence. "Mother, don't say

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 12, 1911.

good bye to me....because you could have brought me up better, and then I would not have to ascend the scaffold." The boy uttered a relative truth; a truth because he was entitled to a better upbringing, relative, because he did not understand that his mother as well as he was probably not endowed with a good upbringing. So much for theoretical opinions.

And now let us ask what benefit does society receive, from a practical standpoint, from capital punishment, other than the fact that it becomes gradually used to the idea of killing a man. None. Thousands of our most worthy people are annoyed by this, barbaric custom considering it an insult to their finer sensibilities, in other words capital punishment in its manifestations and results becomes to a certain degree punishment for our finest citizens, which fact itself speaks for its abolition. Besides, the death penalty has become a question of miles, not morals, since Wisconsin, which is only a few miles away has abolished capital punishment. Why, therefore should we desire it so earnestly in Illinois? On the other hand

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 12, 1911.

by substituting life imprisonment for the death penalty, and condemning the criminals to hard labor, we could gain appreciable benefits. For instance, supposing that these same criminals at hard labor were to earn three hundred dollars a year besides their keep, and this for an average period of thirty years. The proceeds from this labor for this period of time would amount to \$30,000, with which money, having added to this sum the proceeds from the labors of others condemned to life imprisonment in the state of Illinois, the government could give financial aid to widowed mothers, or it could support orphanages, from which minor children could not be adopted by people, who want them merely for the purpose of cruelly exploiting them, as is frequently practiced now.

I believe therefore, that those who reproach me would admit, if they went into this matter a little deeper, that capital punishment is only a legal necessity in a society of low culture, to which category America must therefore be relegated. This fact should be a stimulus to us, making us

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 12, 1911.

eager to bring about better educational conditions, and making us believe once and for all in the fact that "knowledge is power" which nothing can destroy, even the greatest reverses in life. Ignorance, on the other hand, is the road to evil, if not actually to crime.

After all I talked on this subject for an hour and a half at the meeting for equal suffrage on the fourth of this month, but our cultural level is still such that whenever there is a lecture on a more serious topic the hall is empty. However, little theaters where one can see crimes performed are unusually popular.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 25, 1911.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT  
(Editorial)

It seems strange that highly civilized countries, such as France, England, Germany, and the United States, punish criminals with the death penalty when seemingly less civilized Italy and Japan, and even backward Russia, have abolished it; the only exception to this rule is made in Japan, when an attempt is made either upon the life of a royal person or a threat against the form of government.

However, not every state in the United States, uses hanging or the electric chair as its means for capital punishment; it is, nevertheless, inflicted by those States which boast of their superior culture. It appears that the more civilized people have a greater craving for blood in times of peace, than do those who are less civilized. The proof of this appears in the fact that in highly civilized countries, criminals are dispatched to the next world by hanging, firing squads or electrocution.

It is not our purpose to defend criminals who commit murders, rapes, robberies,



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 25, 1911.

and other abominable deeds, for they are not human beings, but beasts. Punishing by death, however, is very shocking, terrible, and often dangerous. It happens sometimes that an innocent man is arrested for an offense which he did not commit. Frequently it is very easy to find witnesses who will testify against such a man, especially policemen, detectives, or his enemies, who will testify under oath that he committed the crime. Policemen and detectives like to show their zeal in such cases and, furthermore, they do not care to devote any more of their time to looking for the right man. False witnesses revenge themselves on the accused person by testifying falsely, and the crime is confirmed.

The prosecuting attorney, in addressing the jury, describes the horrible crime very forcibly, depicting the guilt of the unfortunate man in many details, and the jury, convinced that they have before them a real criminal, find him guilty and the judge condemns him to death. Appeals and protestations of the innocent man are of no avail, for the judge and the prosecuting attorney will say, "We know birds of your feather very well."

Occasionally, and after a considerable length of time, the real criminal is



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discovered; the courts are convinced that a terrible mistake has been made; but the life of the innocent victim cannot be restored; neither can the harm done to his family be repaired. In many cases, however, the actual criminal is never discovered, and the family of the executed man is disgraced forever. God's judgment is infallible, but human judgment is not only faulty, but sometimes unpardonable. It is better to imprison a hundred criminals on some uninhabited island than to execute one innocent person. Capital punishment should, in consideration of these facts, not be used.

Statistical records prove that the death penalty does not prevent or reduce crime; since the number of crimes in those countries where capital punishment is used, is no smaller than in those where crime is punishable by life imprisonment. More persons are killed each year in Chicago than in all Italy or Japan, where capital punishment is not practiced. The degenerate criminal has no qualms about the harm his crime will cause, for he is determined to follow his own course of activities. Dozens of criminals were hanged in Chicago, but the crimes are still being committed as heretofore. Many criminals prefer death to hard labor in prison. To such criminals a prison term is a





Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 25, 1911.

hundred times worse than death, because, in addition to the hard labor imposed on him he suffers a guilty conscience, from which only death can free him.

The mere thought of having in our midst, individuals who will take a human life to commit robbery, is terrifying, but, it is far worse to compel an honest man to take the life of a man so that the law, made by fallible man be filled; and to inflict on him thereby, the guilty conscience of whether or not he took the life of an innocent man.

Criminals should be punished for their evil deeds, but other methods than staining our hands with their blood should be used. If we can keep wild beasts in cages, we can also keep dangerous criminals in safe places without taking their lives. Civilized nations should not crave the blood of even dangerous criminals, as this measure does not promote civilization.

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Narod Polski, Vol. IV, No. 8, Feb. 22, 1911.

### CHORUS GIRLS

Many American chorus girls are either Polish or of Polish descent but we know little about it because none of them bears their real family name. According to the rumors a number of our "Katies" have joined the ranks of the tucked up Muse. On that account we are going to give a few words of warning taken from a memoir of a Polish chorus girl who, although very pretty and greatly admired by many adorers, left the stage and returned to her poor mama, preferring house or office work to a stage life diversified by all kinds of adventures.

Here are some excerpts from her very interesting memoirs: "Please send me all girls who think that the stage is something extraordinary, romantic and pleasant, and I shall cure them of this malady. Where have I been? I have been in every city along the main railroad line crossing the states of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, while I was a show girl with a traveling theatrical company. I acted in Elgin, Davenport, Peru



Narod Polski, Vol. XV, No. 8, Feb. 22, 1911.

and other cities. At the head of our group stood a 45 year old battleaxe with her husband who was not very young. Once she was supposed to be beautiful, and he, a good actor. The picture of that star was displayed on every corner of the street. The part of soubrette was played by a used-to-be young who blamed us girls if she did not get enough applause. The husband of the principal played the part of the manager and had to be obeyed instantly. Some of the chorus girls were intelligent, educated and had alluring personalities. All of us led a moral life and kept away from the local millionaires.

Once we were invited to a supper by the son of a rich manufacturer from Valparaiso. He treated us to portions of oysters, such as are sold by local grocery stores, without shells, called sandwich oysters and one cocktail.

For such a royal reception each one of us patted him on the shoulder and told him stories that he will remember for a long time; they were intended for his kind. We put on plays, but what kind? In old costumes falling to





Narod Polski, Vol. XV, No. 8, Feb. 22, 1911.

pieces. In our group we had an old undergraduate dentist who should never have appeared on the stage.

The show was supposed to start at eight but it never did till nine; up till that time the public ate pounds of peanuts. The manager of our group held us in "regard" chartering very early trains. At three A. M. they woke us up. The hotel clerks always charged us lower rates, that is, fifty cents more than anybody else. After the hotel bill was paid we were rushed into a dark room. As soon as we fell asleep we were awakened by a hotel clerk. We had to dress up and hurry to get the train. We would not even think about washing or taking a bath. Occasionally some important personage from the farming district bought us a cheap box of candy or paid our fare if we lied to him that we lost it. The kindness of those small town sports was repaid by a sweet smile. For \$18 per week we could not afford to live any better. How many times we slept in a 4x4 unheated room, water leaking on top of our heads. As to the meals we had no choice and were obliged to eat what they gave us.

As to our wardrobe, ten girls had to dress and undress in a small room



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suited for only two persons. As to supper, we could not even think of it for at that time we were on the train.

Our conversation consisted of quarrels about hangnails, etc. In other words, it was a miserable life without proper nourishment or rest.

Now you know why I left the stage. Not because our soubrette was jealous of my beauty. No. I am home now and our modest home is dearest to me. I will be happy when I find some employment and earn enough to pay for my meals. I lost my taste for the stage."

Let this story be a warning for those girls who leave home for the stage. The stage is not what it appears to be.

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1910.

THE LOCAL COURTS HERE

(Editorial)

Both interesting and amusing are the juries in our courts, and they openly expose the local judicial system to ridicule. Although they have definite proof of the guilt of the accused, yet after several hours of deliberation they cannot agree upon a unanimous verdict. They are then released by the judge from further duty. The same comedy is repeated in the next trial of the same defendant until he is finally declared not guilty. Just what type of argument persuades the conscience and the reason of the jurors to allow themselves to make such mockery of justice--that is difficult to say. It is sufficient to mention that the local juries are of little worth and only cause the courts loss of time and money. Laws and justice here are being openly flouted. How then, in the face of all this, are corruption and every type of thievery to be prevented from spreading?....

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 21, 1909.

### WE SHOULD ASSIST OUR YOUNGER GENERATION

In several articles we have pointed out the needs of our younger generation, but without any appreciable success, for the reason that the upbringing of children is done on the lowest level where it suffers shame, damage, loss, and despair. Polish quarters in American cities, outside the Italian, breed the greatest number of delinquents. The average American hesitates to pass, in the late hours of the evening, through streets that are inhabited by Polish people, for even during the day some misfortune is liable to occur to him. We see all this, are very hurt, and yet do nothing to right the wrongs.

In a recent article, under the title "Parents, Wake Up," we made a formal appeal to Polish parents, an appeal to help their children, as much as possible, obtain an education or training in some particular field. Their conduct was pointed out, along with the losses suffered by them, which are tremendously high among Polish-American youth, due to the negligence of the parents who permit them to loaf about the streets, which is the cause of



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**their** degradation and vagrancy. We have brought out the importance of training children in their early years, especially at school, where they come in contact with American customs. This is typical of metropolitan centers and has an important bearing upon the child's later years.

Within a short time the vacation period will be here. Tens of thousands of Polish children will leave the confines of the school room to rest for two months and absorb enough energy for further study. Among those that take interest in the younger generation, various activities are sponsored to aid them physically and morally. As an example we have the American people who look after the best interest of their children. They organize, during the vacation period, many kinds of activities conducive to the children's well-being. This is one of the reasons why we see so many of them attending summer school. Here they receive valuable training. After school they are found at many clubs organized for them. These social and athletic club rooms assist them to better sportmanship, give them training in executive position and help them come in contact with prominent people through their social activities. These youths find no time to mingle with the loafers and the hoodlums of the streets. Their chosen activity builds strong character, domineering personalities, which in later years become





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priceless gifts.

Poland in recent years has done a great deal for her younger generation. During the vacation periods manual training courses have been set up, many activities in various parks have been created where the youth can obtain healthful physical training. Many lodges offer disciplinary courses for those who are about to enter the army. For the younger and physically unfit, colonies are offered where thousands are sent to be built up, to gather strength and knowledge, to keep physically fit. In this respect they not only become good citizens but become healthful specimens for posterity.

It is only the Polish people in America that do not do anything to improve the conditions of their youth. Up to now not a thing has been done. If only they would organize some sort of classes that would give this youth a chance to be better fitted morally and physically. Never has this generation needed such guidance as at the present time in America. The Polish youth in reality is facing a rather precarious position, and is awaiting a worse fate. Their degeneracy is not only affecting us but also American youth, American traditions. The American press daily publishes news about



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the wrong-doing of our youth, which is on the increase. These articles have damaging effects and tend to put the entire Polish population before the public eye. This kind of publicity does not help the position of the Polish people. We cannot protest, for the facts tell the story.

We ought to get together and organize forces to hold in check the fatalities and crimes perpetrated by our youth. This should be done on a great scale. It would benefit both the parents and the children. This project can get a foothold through the churches, schools, and lodges. The priests and sister teachers can promote and sponsor many kinds of classes and activities that would be beneficial to our children. To check crime and foster good citizenship, we should follow the examples set by American and European countries.

In Galicia, for example, there are societies that promote social athletic activities in the form of Sokols. Their work is really outstanding, youth is trained physically and morally. They are well organized, for the entire population supports their activities. The events are managed by cap-



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 21, 1909.)

able teachers and public spirited individuals. As a result their energetic work is greatly rewarded, for the events and programs are always a success.

This helps stimulate interest, good health, and good citizenship.

If the older people of Europe can produce such fine results, and America duplicates this example, then why cannot we become the same spirited people and help out our own children? Why cannot we organize Sokols where ~~edu-~~  
~~cation in health, morals,~~ and citizenship can be had? Why cannot our youth find prominence with the rest of the nationalities?

A few of our Polish priests have started something in this direction. The results are being awaited. At the Holy Trinity Parish, in Chicago, Father K.. Stuczko has arranged a boy's Sokol, under the management of a trained Gymnast. This step has produced pleasing results. Over 200 young boys are participating. This takes out this number from the streets, where they were apt to do wrong, and places the group into the guidance of the parish. Here they enjoy wholesome games, learn to be sociable, build themselves physically, and most of all, learn discipline. If this was followed by all the parishes, in several years Polish youth would find a leading place in



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 21, 1909.

American life. They would become the pride of the family, the club, the church, and would also be respected by other citizens. Therefore this is one of the important steps to save our children, our youth, for the betterment of our nationality.





**Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1896.**

**WARNING TO THE POLES!**

**Mr. Peter Kielbassa has asked us to publish a warning against a certain swindler who is taking advantage of the Poles.**

**This person is James B. Leckie, who, advertising himself as the manager of the Chicago Merchants' Police, has extracted from the people various sums deposits for jobs as night watchmen.**

**This Leckie is a first-class swindler, who has already served a few jail sentences for similar crimes. His office is at 921 Monroe Street.**

**Mr. Kielbassa advises the Poles not to have any business dealings with this man Leckie or his office, if they don't wish to be losers.**

**Leckie is so infamous that he has even attempted to advertise his Merchants' Police in our paper. As soon as we discovered the kind of man behind the**

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1896.

company, we, of course, canceled his advertisement at once.

One of those swindled by Leckie is a Pole, Mr. John Kowalski of 38 Sloan Street.

He gave Leckie one hundred and fifty dollars as a deposit and it is doubtful whether he will get his money back. We have examined the contract given to Kowalski and found it was prepared in a very tricky way.

We therefore warn our Polish citizens not to deposit any money without first considering the matter carefully, and especially without some sort of guarantee or bond insuring them against swindlers.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

## **II. CONTRIBUTIONS**

### **AND ACTIVITIES**

#### **F. Real Estate Transfers and Building Activities**

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 8, 1921.

KUCKI BUYS BUILDING ON TWENTY-SECOND STREET

Victor Kucki has purchased the building located at 3059 West 22nd Street from Francis Skarpinski. The building contains a soft drink parlor. The transaction was handled by Attorney Leon A. Wachowski. W. Ozimkowski was the real estate agent who promoted the sale.

[No figures given as to amount of sale]





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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 4, 1917.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

Gregory Pultarek, 8236 Coles Avenue, South Chicago, secured a permit for the erection of a two-story building at 8226 Coles Avenue. Mr. F. C. Ciolek will do the carpentry work.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 20, 1917.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN SOUTH CHICAGO

Mr. W. Wlosinski, 8138 South Shore Drive has recently received a permit for the construction of a milk depot at 8159 Coles Avenue. Mr. Z. N. Jakubowski will be the mason, and Mr. T. Koscielski the carpenter.

Martin Blarczyk, 8718 Saginaw Avenue, and Anthony Droba, 9024 Baltimore Avenue, have received permits to complete the erection of their buildings.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 13, 1917.

BUILDING PERMITS IN SOUTH CHICAGO

August Borda, 8707 Exchange Avenue, will erect a two-story brick building, to cost \$5,000, at 7959 Escanaba Avenue.

Anthony Wawruszkiewicz, 8527 Muskegon Avenue, has received a permit for the erection of a two-story building at 8533 Muskegon Avenue. The building will cost \$3,500. Z. Jakubowski has the contract for the masonry, and P. Kejnicky for the carpentry work.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

### BUILDING PERMIT

Vincent Jackowski, 1314 West 52nd Street, has received a permit to erect a brick garage to cost \$9,000 on the property at 1343-45 West 51st Street. The plans were designed by architect J. Flizikowski. The contract for the masonry was given to J. Korczewski, well-known member of the Polish National Alliance and the Alliance of Polish Falcons. A. Czeski was awarded the carpentry contract.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 6, 1917.

BUILDING CONCESSIONS IN SOUTH CHICAGO

Adam Krolikowski is erecting a two-story brick building at 83rd Street and Burnham Avenue. The contractor is Z. F. Jakubowski, and T. Koscielski is doing carpentry work.

Dr. Robert Lenard is erecting five dwellings at 84th Street and Calfax Avenue. Z. F. Jakubowski has the bricklaying contract, and T. Koscielski is doing the carpentry work.

J. Bednarz is erecting a two-story brick building at 84th Street and Muskegon Avenue. The contractor is Z. F. Jakubowski, and T. Sutkowski is doing the carpentry work.

F. Wieczorkowski is erecting two stores at 85th Street and Burley Avenue. The work will be begun within the next few days. Z. F. Jakubowski has the building contract.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 6, 1917.

W. Bundas, 8359 Brandon Avenue, will soon erect a frame house at 8530 Muskegon Avenue. The building will cost \$8,000. F. Burda has the bricklaying and carpentry contracts.

Mr. A. Lochianski, 8638 Vernon Avenue, will erect a building at 8600 Exchange Avenue at a cost of \$3,000. Z. Jakubowski has the bricklaying contract.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 24, 1917.

### BUILDING PERMIT

Work on a two-story brick building for Mr. John Niklewicz, owner of a grocery and meat market at 2136 North Robey Street, will begin next week. The new building will be erected at 2134 North Robey Street, next door to the store now occupied by Mr. Niklewicz, and will cost \$7,500. So far the contracts for the work have been given exclusively to Poles. John Konczyk, well-known builder of St. Hedwig's Parish, received the bricklaying contract. W. Pafunt, carpenter contractor and builder, well-known member of the Polish National Alliance, with offices at 2329 Frankfort Street, received the carpenter contract. Karol Luka will supply the iron work. Contracts for the minor jobs, such as plumbing, decorating, plastering, etc. have not yet been given out, but they will no doubt be given to Poles.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 26, 1911.

BUILDING PERMIT

Mr. Bartholemew Michalski is erecting a three-story brick building on Milwaukee Avenue, between Central Park Avenue and Ridgeway Street. He is a member of the Societies Eagle and Chase and Group 119 of the Polish National Alliance. The Markiewicz brothers, 2718 N. Hamlin Street, have the general contract.





POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 21, 1911.

### BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit has been granted to Mr. Charles Kusiates to build a three-story building at the corner of 38th Street and S. Albany Avenue. The building will be 24 X 67 feet and will cost \$12,000. Mr. Anthony Karczewski was given the contract to do the bricklaying work. The metal work will be in charge of another contractor, Mr. Graczykowski, of Division Street, and a certain Lithuanian contractor has the contract for the carpentry work.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 16, 1911.

BUILDING PERMITS

Mr. Anthony Jozwiak, who has a tavern at 2242 North Leavitt Street, is erecting a two-story brick building on the opposite corner, i.e. at Leavitt and Kosciuszko Streets at a cost of approximately ten thousand dollars. The work was given to Polish contractors, the main contract going to Mr. Boleslaw Hoffman. Mr. John Konczyk has the bricklaying contract; Mr. Keslinka, the roofing, and Joseph Luczak, the plastering.

Mr. Walter Kazmierski is erecting a large three-story brick building, 24 x 96 feet, at a cost of approximately seventeen thousand dollars. The work has been assigned to Polish contractors.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 13, 1911.

LAYING OF CORNERSTONE FOR NEW HOME OF  
THE POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE

Yesterday the Polish Women's Alliance celebrated an important event: the laying of the cornerstone of their new home on North Ashland Avenue near Milwaukee Avenue. The celebration was a tremendous success in spite of the cold and wind, which made the parade almost unbearable. Many societies from the Polish Women's Alliance, the Polish National Alliance, and the Falcons joined in the parade.

The parade began shortly before 3:00 P.M. at the Home of the Polish Women's Alliance....[Translator's note: Here follows the route of the parade.] and ended at the new Home of the Polish Women's Alliance. As the parade proceeded along the way, the other societies joined. [Translator's note: Here follows a long list of the names of all the societies which took part in the parade.]

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 13, 1911.

The parade was headed by a platoon of police, under the command of Lieutenant Polczynski of the Shakespeare and California Avenues station. Following [the platoon] came a Polish band; and then, the societies. The delegations of the various societies, in 59 carriages and 3 automobiles, brought up the rear.

When the last-named [group] arrived at the site of the new Home of the Polish Women's Alliance, the ceremony of dedicating the cornerstone was begun by Reverend [K.] Sztuczko, with the assistance of Reverend [K.] Gronkowski and [W.] Zapala. Then the history of the Polish Women's Alliance from its inception; several pieces of money; lists of the administrations of the Polish Women's Alliance, the Polish National Alliance, and the Polish Roman Catholic Union; one edition of each of the Polish newspapers issued in Chicago; signatures of the guests; and bread and salt were placed within the stone. Mr. Miller, the building contractor who has charge of erecting the building, cemented the stone in its place. The ceremony was very impressive, and will long remain in the memories of our Polish women and the many guests who were present.....

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 13, 1911.

[Translator's note: Here follows a list of all the important personages who attended.]

After the ceremony our gracious ladies prepared a little reception for their guests at the old Home of the Polish Women's Alliance. The guests were seated at three tables; and, after a modest, but excellently prepared, repast, there were speeches by the more prominent guests who are known for their activities in various fields.....

[Translator's note: Here follows a very long list of all those present at each of the three tables.]

Following the supper the first speech was delivered by Mrs. A. Neuman, president of the Polish Women's Alliance. She spoke about the duties of Polish women as mothers, and of the importance of the new women's building as a haven [for immigrants] in a strange land; and expressed sincere words of gratitude for the

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 13, 1911.

large number of participants on this happy occasion. Then she called upon Mr. Anthony Czarnecki to act as toastmaster. Some little girls then offered their congratulations to the Polish Women's Alliance, and presented it with wreaths. Mr. Czarnecki called, in turn, upon the many guests. They all mentioned the merits of the Polish Women's Alliance which, in such a relatively short time, had succeeded in developing such a strong organization, and now had begun the construction of its own Home. They all hoped that it would continue to develop and grow, in order that it might serve the Polish people and our unfortunate country. Excellent speeches were delivered by Reverends K. Sztuczko, Gronkowski, and Zapala; and by Mr. M.B. Steczynski, president of the Polish National Alliance, who emphasized the fact that the Polish Women's Alliance can always look upon the Polish National Alliance as an older brother, ready to serve it with advice and help. He continued that there were still fallow fields that had never been plowed, waiting for the Polish Women's Alliance. Excellent speeches were also delivered by Mr. Leon Mallek, director of the Polish National Alliance; Mr. Miroslawski, attorney; Mr. A. Czarnecki; Mrs. [M.] Sakowska; Mrs. Laudyn; Dr. Mary Olgiert Kaczorowska and others. We cannot

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 13, 1911.

give you all of the speeches here because they would require too much space. We are, therefore, mentioning only the names of the speakers: S. Adamkiewicz, Judge [John E.] Owens, Judge Uhlit, Thomas Marshall, former Judge Michael F. Girtten, (in Polish) who suggested that November 12 be Polish Day in Chicago, Mrs. Lucia Wolowska, Mrs. [W.] Chodzinska, Mrs. Kadow, Mrs. P. Sawicka of Milwaukee, Mrs. Wargin of Milwaukee, Mrs. Sakowska, Mr. L. Pinderski, Mr. Edmund Jarecki, Mr. S. Kuflewski, Mr. [Peter P.] Mindak, Mr. John Czekała, Mr. M. Perlowski, Mrs. Tomaszewska, Mrs. [W.] Kuflewska, and Miss E. Napieralska. During the interval between the speeches Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch sang two numbers with piano accompaniment. She was received with a storm of applause. Before the end of the banquet congratulatory telegrams were read.....[Editor's note: The list of senders is given.]

Mr. Anthony Czarnecki ended the banquet with a fine speech, in which he thanked everyone for participating in this beautiful celebration. The banquet ended at about 9:00 P.M.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 11, 1911.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

Mr. Ignace Koziol, a member of the Polish National Alliance and owner of a restaurant in the vicinity of Holy Innocence Parish, is building a three-story brick building at Huron Street near Ashland Avenue.....

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 11, 1911.

BUILDING PERMIT

Mr. Anthony Baca, a member of the Polish National Alliance, is building a two-story brick building at the corner of Superior and Noble Streets. This building will house a tavern, cigar store, and, on the second floor, a hall for meetings, parties, etc. This will be an imposing building, resting on two lots. It will be completed by Christmas.....

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 11, 1911.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Kladia, well-known building contractor in St. Hedwig's parish, is in charge of erecting a new church in St. Innocent's parish at Armour and Superior Streets. The work will not be finished until spring.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 8, 1911.

**NEW BUILDING**

Mr. Kaminski, a carpenter who resides in Pullman, Illinois, has begun the erection of a nickelodeon at 2220 North Robey Street. The masonry work is being done by Mr. W. Polcyn, contractor.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 1, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A permit to erect a two-story frame building at 93 East Vaughan Avenue was granted to Mr. Stephen Rudnicki.



Mr. James  
4602 So  
A perm  
Talman

## BUILDING PERMITS

A permit to erect a five-flat two-story apartment building at 4507-25 South Talman Avenue was granted to Mr. John Biwatycki.

**WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275**

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 4, 1910.

### BUILDING CONCESSIONS

A permit to erect a two-story brick building at 4109 South Albany Avenue was issued to Mr. Stanley Janeczek.

Mrs. Augusta Glowinska obtained a concession to construct a two-story frame building at 2720 Bosworth Avenue.



POLISH

II F  
II A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1897.

**BUILDING PERMITS**

A building permit was issued to Thomas Bobal for a two-story and basement brick residence, 5009-11 Hermitage Avenue, at a cost of \$5,000.

A similar permit was issued to Joseph Rosinski for a two-story frame flat building, 156 Jansen Avenue, at a cost of \$1,800.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

V. Hovstad, I/21/47.  
Wifred P. E. Smith, I/58/47.  
Toril Selvig, I/53/47.

V. Hovstad, I/21/47.  
Wifred P. E. Smith, I/58/47.  
Toril Selvig, I/53/47.

V. Hovstad, I/21/47.  
Wifred P. E. Smith, I/58/47.  
Tonia Seife, I/53/47.

V. Hovstad, I/21/47.  
Wifred P. E. Smith, I/58/47.  
Tonia Seife, I/53/47.

V. Hovstad, I/21/47.  
Wifred P. E. Smith, I/58/47.  
Tonia Seife, I/53/47.

V. Hovstad, I/21/47.  
Wifred P. E. Smith, I/58/47.  
Tonia Seife, I/53/47.



POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 28, 1897.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to Jacob Kupozyk for a three-story and basement brick building to be erected at 929 Holt Street, at an estimated cost of \$2,700.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F  
II A 2

1. HETMOVAJES: J/SB/41  
Egited pa E. SMITH: J/SB/41  
Ionia Nete: J/SB/41

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 17, 1897.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to C. Sluzewski for a two-story and basement brick building to be erected at 1030 Whipple Street, at an estimated cost of \$1,400.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1897.

**BUILDING PERMITS**

A building permit was issued to Mrs. Catherine Lackowski for a two-story and basement brick building to be erected at 43 Emma Street, at an estimated cost of \$3,500.

A building permit was issued to A. Sileffski for two one-story frame cottages to be erected at 1634-36 North Ridgeway Avenue, at an estimated cost of \$2,000.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 8, 1897.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to J. Pecha for a two-story frame building to be erected at 4746 South Honore Street, at an estimated cost of \$1,300.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 23, 1897.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to J. Binka for a three-story and basement brick flat building at 710 North Wood Street. The cost is estimated at \$5,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1897.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to H. Melikowski for a one-story frame cottage at 29 Wisner Avenue. The cost is estimated at \$1,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1897.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to Joseph Ossoski for a one-story frame cottage at 1258 North 43rd Court. The cost is estimated at \$1,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

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II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 10, 1897.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to George Lanferski for a two-story frame flat building at 1016 Tripp Avenue to cost \$1,800.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 2, 1897.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to J. Belski for a one-story and basement brick cottage at 83 West 16th Street. The estimated cost is \$1,200.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1897.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to James Mracek for a one-story and basement brick addition to the building at 1211 South California Avenue. The estimated cost is \$1,300.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1897.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to John Kozlowski for a one-story brick addition with basement at 107 Augusta Street. The cost is estimated at \$1,600.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1896.

BUILDING PERMIT

Thomas Wild, one-story frame residence, 1218 Lunt Avenue, to cost approximately \$2,500.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 23, 1896.

BUILDING PERMIT

Joe Bieske, one-story brick addition, 38 Bissell Street, to cost approximately \$1,500.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

04/28/51, LUNN ISLE SANDS  
14/3/51, LUNN ISLE SANDS  
14/3/51, LUNN ISLE SANDS

II F  
II A 2

**Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 15, 1896.**

## BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was issued to Joseph Lisiecki for a two-story and basement front addition to the building at 40 Emma Street. The cost is estimated at \$1,800.

A building permit was issued to Frank Matz for a four-story brick flat building with basement at 46 Ingraham Street. The cost is estimated at \$9,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**POLISH**

**Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1896.**

# BUILDING PERMIT

Andrew Kamiecznef, two-story store and flat building, 8330 Buffalo Avenue, to cost approximately \$2,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**II F**

1. Harkovitz, JS/18/40  
 Edited by T. White, JS/18/40  
 Thomas Buchowski, JS/14/40



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 17, 1896.

**BUILDING PERMITS**

J. Walergesoki, one-story and basement brick cottage, 1308 Kedzie Avenue.  
Cost, \$1,200.

Jacob Kinzia, one-story frame cottage, 1293 North Paulina Street. Cost,  
\$1,500.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1896.

BUILDING PERMITS

John Moderski, three-story and basement brick rear addition, 961 South Troy Street. Cost, \$1,500.

John Barta, three-story and basement brick flat building, 1051 South Kedzie Avenue. Cost, \$2,000.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

04/03/40, Moscow, edit  
04/05/40, 13/05/40  
04/06/40, 04/06/40

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

## BUILDING PERMITS

I. Wemtawski, three-story and basement brick flat building, 62 Coblentz Street.  
Cost, \$3,000.

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 9, 1896.

BUILDING PERMITS

August Nagel, two-story frame flat building, 569 Perry Avenue. Cost, \$1,500.

Thomas Zinch, three-story and basement brick flat building, 150 Cornell Street.  
Cost, \$4,500.

C. Skocha, two-story and basement brick flat building, 2131 West Twelfth Street.  
Cost, \$1,600.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH

II F  
II A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 3, 1896.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to Vincent Spychala for a two-story brick flat and commercial building at 736 West 17th Street. The cost is estimated at \$3,500.00.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 26, 1896.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to G. Melin for a two-story and basement brick flat building at 1342 West Twelfth Street. The cost is estimated at \$3,000.

MPA (ILL.) FRUJ. 30275

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1896.

### BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was issued to C. A. Melin for a two-story brick flat building with basement at 5667 Wrightwood Avenue. The cost is estimated at \$12,000.

A building permit was issued to F. Kowalski for a two-story frame flat building at 4743 South Seeley Avenue. The cost is estimated at \$1,300.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 19, 1896.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to Paul Karnowski for a two-story frame flat building at 817 Wellington Street. The cost is estimated at \$1,600.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 24, 1895.

### BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was issued to Michael Jorski for a two-story and basement brick flat building at 104 Rhine Street. The cost is estimated at \$2,500.

A permit was issued to Victor Jadziewski for a one-story and basement brick cottage at 106 Rhine Street. The cost is estimated at \$1,200.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1895.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to Christina Masarski for a two-story brick flat building with basement at 14 Courtland Street. The cost is estimated at \$3,500.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

1. Masarski, 11/12/40  
1018 2410, 11/12/40



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 8, 1895.

BUILDING PERMIT

A permit was granted to P. Roski to build a three-story apartment building with basement at 687 Burling Street. It will cost \$3,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 23, 1895.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to J. Derzewski to build a three-story brick flat building with basement at 110 Cornelia Street for \$6,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

11 F  
11 A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 30, 1895.

### BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was issued to Albert Howorka for a two-story brick building with basement at 1522 South 41st Avenue. It will cost \$2,500.

A permit was issued to Theophilus Wesolowski for a two-story brick flat building with basement at 252 Armitage Avenue. The structure will cost \$3,800.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**POLISH**

$$\frac{II}{II} \frac{F}{A} 2$$

**Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1895.**

# BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to Frank Flozchowski for a two-story and basement flat building at 36 Chopin Street. The cost will be \$3,900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1895.

BUILDING PERMIT

A permit was issued to E. Wieczorowski for a two-story frame building to be erected at 1424 Wolfram Street. The structure will cost \$2,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II P  
II A 2



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 30, 1895.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to Thomas Kwasnowski for a two-story basement and flat building at 144 Cleaver Street. The structure will cost \$4,000.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20110

II F

II B 1 c (1)

II A 3 a

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1895.

NEW HALL TO BE OPENED BY ANDREW SZULC

The beautiful Polish Hall that has been in process of erection by Andrew Szulc will be opened at St. Stanislaus Parish.

The brick building, which is on the corner of Blackhawk and Noble Streets, has a modern front. The hall has room for 500 hundred chairs and 800 seats in the gallery. The stage is as large as that of Walsh's hall. The stage screen and curtain has been made by the Polish artist B. Markiewicz. The wardrobes for the men and women are large and commodious. Electric lights will illuminate the hall as well as the stage. Besides the large auditorium, there are a number of large rooms for socials, meetings, etc.

This evening Sokol No. II will present a review on the stage. Two plays, "Falszywy Jakajlo" [The False Stammerer] and "Fryzyer Bohater" [The Heroic Barber], under the direction of Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, will be presented tomorrow.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

II B 1 c (1)

II A 3 a

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1895.

It is highly probable that stage productions will be billed every Sunday at this new hall.

On Monday, April 29, the Polish Cavalry will hold its annual ball.

[Opening ceremonies not given in later issues.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 20, 1894.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to Frank Kilekowski for a three-story and basement brick building to be erected at 1001 Elk Grove Avenue, at an estimated cost of \$3,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 20, 1894.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to A. Hornik for a two-story frame building to be erected at 5024 Page Street, at an estimated cost of \$2,300.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



2. Heliostat, JT/12/40  
3. Fog PA 1. 22110, JT/12/40  
4. Fog PA, JT/12/40

$$\frac{II \quad F}{II \quad A \quad 2}$$

**Dziennik Chicagoski, June 27, 1894.**

## BUILDING PERMITS

A permit was issued to G. Rokos for a two-story frame flat building at 1501 North 41st Avenue. The cost is estimated at \$2,200.

A permit was issued to Mrs. Mary Krosa for a three-story brick store and flat building at 122 Washburn Avenue. The cost is estimated at \$3,800.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 25, 1894.

BUILDING PERMIT

A permit was issued to Joseph Anyszkiewicz for a three-story store and flat building with basement at 162 Coblentz [now McLean Avenue] Street. The cost is estimated at \$4,500.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1894.

BUILDING PERMIT

A permit was issued to Bertha Kozminski for a three-story brick store and flat building with basement at 3014-16 South Wentworth Avenue. The cost is estimated at \$10,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1894.

### BUILDING PERMIT

A permit was issued to William Stuchlik for a three-story brick store and flat building with basement at 336 West 18th Street. The cost is estimated at \$9,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH

II F  
II A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 11, 1894.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A permit was issued to A. Michalek for a three-story brick flat building with basement at 301 Washburn Avenue. The cost is estimated at \$6,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 7, 1894.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A permit was issued to Jehn Kniola for a four-story brick store and flat building with basement at 706 West 18th Street. The cost is estimated at \$8,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

1. REPRODUCTION, 11/12/40.  
Copied by T. J. J. 1894, 11/12/40.  
Albert Cherny, 10/31/40.

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II A 2

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Permits were issued to Julian Piotrowski for two 3-story brick store and flat buildings with basement at 3119-21 Laurel Street. The cost is estimated at \$4,000.

**POLISH**

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1894.

## BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was issued yesterday to M. Rzepka for a one-story and base-  
ment brick addition at 130 Wabansia Avenue to cost \$2,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1894.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A permit was issued to M. Radjewski to construct a two-story frame flat building with basement for \$2,500 at 235 Hastings Street.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21, 1894.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to F. Kiedzik for a three-story and basement brick flat building at 16 Coblentz/now McLean Avenue/Street. It will cost \$4,000.





2. HARMONIC, 2/31/40  
Edited by E. J. JAMES, 2/30/40  
Viper's Photo, 2/3/40

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21, 1894.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to C. Poroczinski for a two-story brick addition at 649 Holt Avenue. It will cost \$3,500.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 14, 1894.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A permit was issued to J. W. Banaszewski to build a one-story and basement brick cottage at 72 Norwood Avenue. It will cost \$2,300.



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1894.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to Thomas Craikusi for a two-story brick flat building at 93 Richmond Street. It will cost \$2,200.



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 10, 1894.

BUILDING PERMIT



A building permit was issued to E. Marek for a two-story and basement brick flat building at 1289 Wilton Avenue. It will cost \$2,500.

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1894.

### BUILDING PERMITS

A permit was granted to Mr. Charles Czasek to build a three-story and basement brick flat building at 109 Cleaner Street. It will cost \$6,000.





II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1894.

BUILDING PERMIT

A permit was granted to P. Ostrowski to build a three-story and basement brick flat building at 911 Thomas Street. It will cost \$4,000.



II F  
II A 2

# BUILDING PERMIT

A circular stamp with the word "PROJECT" curved along the top inner edge, "W.P.A." in the center, and the number "30049" curved along the bottom inner edge.

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 1, 1894.

**BUILDING PERMITS**

A permit was granted to Francis Kwiatkowski to construct a four-story brick store-basement-and-flat building at 189 Western Avenue. It will cost \$10,000.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1894.

BUILDING PERMITS

A permit has been granted to Robert Bolski to build a one-story and basement brick addition at 1027 Dudley Street.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1893.

**RAFFLE CANCELLED**

I hereby notify all who purchased tickets for the raffle which was to have been held on October 29 for lot 3 in block 26 in Sobieski Park that because so few tickets have been sold the raffle has been cancelled. However, this raffle will be held next year during the month of June.

Rev. F. M. Wojtalewicz  
Sobieski Park, Illinois  
P.O., Hammond, Indiana

WPPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



1. Halmstad, 2/27/40  
 Edited by E. Tjerna, 2/30/40  
 Stanley Steinfiel, 2/3/40

**II**

II A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 15, 1893.

# BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to G. Pelaski for a three-story and basement brick store and flat building at 6006 South Halsted Street. The building will cost \$5,000.



POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1893.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was granted to Clara Zakowski for a two-story and basement brick flat building at 818 North Paulina Street. The building will cost \$4,300.



Rect 11 F  
11 A 2  
-2/38/40  
1. HETIMOLITE 2/31/40  
2. HETIMOLITE 2/30/40  
3. SIENKOWICZ 2/3/40

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to John Wittkowski for a two-story brick flat building at 3236 Fisk Street. The building will cost \$2,500.



04/02/40, 04/12/40, 04/14/40, 04/15/40, 04/16/40, 04/17/40, 04/18/40, 04/19/40, 04/20/40, 04/21/40, 04/22/40, 04/23/40, 04/24/40, 04/25/40, 04/26/40, 04/27/40, 04/28/40, 04/29/40, 04/30/40, 05/01/40, 05/02/40, 05/03/40, 05/04/40, 05/05/40, 05/06/40, 05/07/40, 05/08/40, 05/09/40, 05/10/40, 05/11/40, 05/12/40, 05/13/40, 05/14/40, 05/15/40, 05/16/40, 05/17/40, 05/18/40, 05/19/40, 05/20/40, 05/21/40, 05/22/40, 05/23/40, 05/24/40, 05/25/40, 05/26/40, 05/27/40, 05/28/40, 05/29/40, 05/30/40, 05/31/40, 06/01/40, 06/02/40, 06/03/40, 06/04/40, 06/05/40, 06/06/40, 06/07/40, 06/08/40, 06/09/40, 06/10/40, 06/11/40, 06/12/40, 06/13/40, 06/14/40, 06/15/40, 06/16/40, 06/17/40, 06/18/40, 06/19/40, 06/20/40, 06/21/40, 06/22/40, 06/23/40, 06/24/40, 06/25/40, 06/26/40, 06/27/40, 06/28/40, 06/29/40, 06/30/40, 07/01/40, 07/02/40, 07/03/40, 07/04/40, 07/05/40, 07/06/40, 07/07/40, 07/08/40, 07/09/40, 07/10/40, 07/11/40, 07/12/40, 07/13/40, 07/14/40, 07/15/40, 07/16/40, 07/17/40, 07/18/40, 07/19/40, 07/20/40, 07/21/40, 07/22/40, 07/23/40, 07/24/40, 07/25/40, 07/26/40, 07/27/40, 07/28/40, 07/29/40, 07/30/40, 07/31/40, 08/01/40, 08/02/40, 08/03/40, 08/04/40, 08/05/40, 08/06/40, 08/07/40, 08/08/40, 08/09/40, 08/10/40, 08/11/40, 08/12/40, 08/13/40, 08/14/40, 08/15/40, 08/16/40, 08/17/40, 08/18/40, 08/19/40, 08/20/40, 08/21/40, 08/22/40, 08/23/40, 08/24/40, 08/25/40, 08/26/40, 08/27/40, 08/28/40, 08/29/40, 08/30/40, 08/31/40, 09/01/40, 09/02/40, 09/03/40, 09/04/40, 09/05/40, 09/06/40, 09/07/40, 09/08/40, 09/09/40, 09/10/40, 09/11/40, 09/12/40, 09/13/40, 09/14/40, 09/15/40, 09/16/40, 09/17/40, 09/18/40, 09/19/40, 09/20/40, 09/21/40, 09/22/40, 09/23/40, 09/24/40, 09/25/40, 09/26/40, 09/27/40, 09/28/40, 09/29/40, 09/30/40, 10/01/40, 10/02/40, 10/03/40, 10/04/40, 10/05/40, 10/06/40, 10/07/40, 10/08/40, 10/09/40, 10/10/40, 10/11/40, 10/12/40, 10/13/40, 10/14/40, 10/15/40, 10/16/40, 10/17/40, 10/18/40, 10/19/40, 10/20/40, 10/21/40, 10/22/40, 10/23/40, 10/24/40, 10/25/40, 10/26/40, 10/27/40, 10/28/40, 10/29/40, 10/30/40, 10/31/40, 11/01/40, 11/02/40, 11/03/40, 11/04/40, 11/05/40, 11/06/40, 11/07/40, 11/08/40, 11/09/40, 11/10/40, 11/11/40, 11/12/40, 11/13/40, 11/14/40, 11/15/40, 11/16/40, 11/17/40, 11/18/40, 11/19/40, 11/20/40, 11/21/40, 11/22/40, 11/23/40, 11/24/40, 11/25/40, 11/26/40, 11/27/40, 11/28/40, 11/29/40, 11/30/40, 12/01/40, 12/02/40, 12/03/40, 12/04/40, 12/05/40, 12/06/40, 12/07/40, 12/08/40, 12/09/40, 12/10/40, 12/11/40, 12/12/40, 12/13/40, 12/14/40, 12/15/40, 12/16/40, 12/17/40, 12/18/40, 12/19/40, 12/20/40, 12/21/40, 12/22/40, 12/23/40, 12/24/40, 12/25/40, 12/26/40, 12/27/40, 12/28/40, 12/29/40, 12/30/40, 12/31/40

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 6, 1893.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to Joseph Maly for a three-story and basement brick flat building at 590 West 17th Street. The building will cost \$5,400.



E. Bell, 2/12/40  
Hijoy pa J. Tinea, 2/3/40  
J. Jernier, 4/8/40

A building permit was issued to J. Lewandowski for a three-story and basement brick flat building at 1539 Oakdale Avenue. The building will cost \$5,000.

A circular stamp with the word "PROJECT" curved along the top-left inner edge, "W.P.A." in the center, and the number "30049" curved along the bottom-right inner edge.



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 27, 1893

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to Frank Lala for a three-story and basement brick rear addition at 614 Eighteenth Street. The building will cost \$4,000.



POLISH



II F  
II A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 20, 1893.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to Emil Michalski for a three-story and basement brick flat building at 841 59th Street. The building will cost \$4,500.

04/02/40, 04/03/40, 04/04/40, 04/05/40, 04/06/40, 04/07/40, 04/08/40, 04/09/40, 04/10/40, 04/11/40, 04/12/40, 04/13/40, 04/14/40, 04/15/40, 04/16/40, 04/17/40, 04/18/40, 04/19/40, 04/20/40, 04/21/40, 04/22/40, 04/23/40, 04/24/40, 04/25/40, 04/26/40, 04/27/40, 04/28/40, 04/29/40, 04/30/40

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 16, 1893.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to K. Gryniewicz for a two-story brick flat building with basement at 8734 Commercial Avenue. The building will cost \$1,000.



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 5, 1893.

### BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to Dr. Karyan for three one-story cottages at 2118 West 42nd Street and 2009-23 West 43rd Street. Total cost of the cottages will be \$3,000.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 20, 1893.

**BUILDING PERMITS**

A building permit was issued to J. Pagzowski, for a two-story frame flat building at 4511 Paulina Street. The building will cost \$2,500.



Corrected 4/22/40.  
4/20/40. E. J. J. J. J.  
Corrected 4/22/40.  
Corrected 4/22/40.  
Corrected 4/22/40.



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 13, 1893.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to Frank Depezynski for a three-story and basement brick flat building at 702 North Ashland Avenue.. The building will cost \$5,500.



POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1893.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to J. Tadrowski, for a two-story and basement brick flat building at 427 89th Street. The building will cost \$3,000.



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 2, 1893.

### BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to Peter Holadyski for a two-story and basement brick flat building at 3732 Lincoln Street. The building will cost \$3,500.



W. H. H. 2/25/40.  
Eggs of 1. 2/25/40.  
Eggs of 2. 2/25/40.

II F  
II A 2

# BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to J. Kizinowski for two 2-story and basement brick flat buildings at 123 and 127 Iowa Street. These buildings will cost \$3,000.



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 16, 1893.

### BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was issued to Frank Oshinski for a four-story and basement brick flat building at 254 Wabansia Avenue. Cost of the building will be \$7,500.

A building permit was also issued to Jacob Barski for a two-story and basement brick flat building at 40, 40 [sic] Bauman Avenue. The building will cost \$2,000.







POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 29, 1893.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to James Dombrowski for a one-story and basement brick church [St. John Cantius] at 319 North Carpenter Street. Cost of the church will be \$75,000.



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 22, 1893.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to James Komzik for a two-story and basement brick flat building and store at 1210 Washtenaw Avenue. The building will cost \$4,500.



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 20, 1893.

### BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was issued to Frank Stodola for a three-story and basement brick flat building at 696 West 19th Street. Its cost will be \$5,000.

A permit was also issued to S. Wleklinski for a three-story brick flat building and store at 3315 Laurel Street. It will cost \$5,500.

A similar permit was issued to Frank Walkowski for a four-story brick flat building at 993 James Avenue. Cost will be \$3,000.



04/4/40. Estimated experience, 7/4/40.  
04/10/40. Edited by E. J. Jones, 7/10/40.  
04/13/40. Howard, I/30/40.

II F

II A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 13, 1893.

# BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to Frank Paszkiewicz for a four-story brick flat building and store and a one-story barn at 630 Noble Street. The total cost will be \$12,000.





II F  
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1893.

### BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was issued to Andrew Kwasigroch for a two and one-story (sic) and basement brick front addition to his home at 113 Blackhawk Street. It will cost \$2,500.

A permit was also issued to Matt Kasper for a two-story brick flat building at 1822 Paulina Street. Cost will be \$2,200.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 3, 1893.

BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was issued to John Shychalski for a three-story brick flat building at 642 West 17th Street. It will cost \$4,500.

A permit was also issued to A. Lechocinski for a two-story brick flat building at 642 Holt Street, which will cost \$4,000.

A similar permit was issued to Michael Januszewski for a three-story and basement brick flat building at 1009 North Robey Street. It will cost \$6,100.



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 30, 1893.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to M. Madzinski for a three-story brick flat building at 602 Dickson Street. It will cost \$6,000.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 28, 1893.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to S. Lawkowski for a two-story brick flat building at 192 Southport Avenue. It will cost \$3,100.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 22, 1893.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to John Karlowski for a three-story brick flat building at 1682 West 23rd Street. It will cost \$4,000.





II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1893.

### BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to J. Cezkowski for two three-story and store brick basement and flat buildings on Elston Avenue and Fleetwood Street. Total cost will be \$8,500.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1893.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to M. Hirowlowski for a one-story and basement brick flat building at 1038 North Hoyne Avenue. It will cost \$3,000.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 12, 1893.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to John Waska for a two-story basement and flat building at 1715 W. 15th Street. It will cost \$3,500.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 7, 1893.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was granted to John Kominski for a two-story frame store and flat building at 4533 Paulina Street. It will cost \$2,000.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1893.

### BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was granted to A. P. Bolaszek for a two-story frame flat building at 4521 Paulina Street. It will cost \$2,500.

A similar permit was granted to Ignatz Ralowski for a two-story frame dwelling at 5941 Muskegon Street. Cost will be \$2,200.





II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 24, 1893.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was granted to S. Projnowski for a two-story and basement flat building at 1018 Whipple Street. It will cost \$3,200.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 23, 1893.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was granted to Ignace Poilowski for a three-story brick flat and store building at 562 Noble Street. It will cost \$9,000.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1893.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to U. Gasiorowika for a two-story and basement brick flat building at 1015 West 19th Street. It will cost \$4,200.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 17, 1893.

BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was issued to M. Werniewski for a two-story frame flat building at 8218 Houston Avenue. Cost will be \$1,800.

A similar permit was issued to J. Kalinowski for a two-story brick flat building at 683 Holt Street. Cost will be \$4,000.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1893.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was granted to John Krupka to construct a two-story and basement brick dwelling and barn at 969 Avers Avenue. It will cost \$7,000.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1893.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was granted to F. Zdzieblowski to construct a two-story frame flat building at 8246 Ontario Street. It will cost \$2,200.





II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 11, 1893.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was granted to Frank Jagla to construct a three-story brick store and flat building at 717 Dickson Street. It will cost \$6,000.



POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 28, 1893.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was granted to B. Klaczewski to construct a two-story store and flat frame building at 4834 Throop Street. It will cost \$2,500.



B. Klaczewski, 11/30/33  
B. Klaczewski, 11/30/33  
B. Klaczewski, 11/30/33

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 27, 1893.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was granted to John Kucera to construct a three-story and basement flat building at 688 West Twentieth Street. It will cost \$4,000.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 22, 1893.

### BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was granted to Jacob Platka to construct a two-story brick store and dwelling at 4828 Cook Street. It will cost \$2,400.

A similar permit was granted to Frank Piantek to construct a two-story frame store and flat building with shed at 5258 Loomis Street. It will cost \$3,700.





II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21, 1893.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was granted to Joe Zancowski to construct a two-story frame flat building at 158 Wright Street. It will cost \$2,000.



Reprinted from: 11/28/23  
Edited by: 11/28/23  
2. 21/2/23

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was granted to Leopold Kozakiewicz to construct a three-story and cellar flat building at 1012 N. Hoyne Avenue at a cost of \$7,000.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 11, 1893.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was granted to F. Shehomski to construct a three-story brick flat building at 562 Dickson Street at a cost of \$2,000.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 6, 1893.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was granted to R. Valtowski to construct a three-story frame store and flat building at 3811 Commercial Avenue at a cost of \$2,300.



POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 4, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit has been granted to Herman Wieczorkowski to construct a three-story and basement brick flat building at 498 S. Robey Street at a cost of \$4,500.

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 22, 1893.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was granted to Thomas Poplowski to build a two-story frame flat building at 4543 Page Street. It will cost \$2,300.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1893.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was granted to John Znierczykowski to build a two-story frame flat building at 9813 Muskegon Avenue. It will cost \$2,200.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 17, 1893.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was granted to Henry Grob to erect a two-story frame flat building at 72 Perry Avenue. It will cost \$2,000.





II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 20, 1892.

BUILDING PERMIT

T. Kafkinski is building a two-story frame apartment building at 8555 West Ontario Street [sic] for \$2,200.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1892.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

Joseph Klieka is building a two-story residence at 53 Humboldt Boulevard for \$7,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1892.

BUILDING PERMIT

V. Motsawek is building a two-story apartment building at 1564 West 16th Street for \$6,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 4, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to Annie Stanek for a three-story flat building at 434 Washburne Avenue. It will cost \$4,500.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F  
II A 2

POLISH  
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 20, 1892.

### BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit has been issued to Peter Winziek for a three-story store and flat building at 170 Newberry Street. It will cost \$3,000.

100125, 0125 21001  
B. HONORARY 2/17/41  
Baptist M. T. Times, 4/10/41.  
100125, 0125 21001

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 10, 1892.

### BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was issued yesterday to J. Napinski for a two-story frame dwelling at 7546 Ford Street. It will cost \$4,500.

A similar permit was issued to Joseph Hameski for a two-story flat building at 8439 Superior Street. It will cost \$2,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 5, 1892.

BUILDING PERMIT

Sigmund Chadwinski is building a two-story store and apartment building at 886 Armitage Avenue [sic] for \$2,900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 4, 1892.

### BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was issued yesterday to John Malkowski for a three-story front addition at 467 West Chicago Avenue. It will cost \$3,700.

A similar permit was issued to Herman Cziehki for a two-story store and flat building at 59 West North Avenue. It will cost \$4,500.



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 28, 1892.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued yesterday to Jacob Kiracek for a three-story flat building at 466 Potomac Street. It will cost \$4,500.



POLISH

II F  
II A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 24, 1892.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued yesterday to W. W. Cocejewski to build a three-story flat building at 8228 Bond Street. It will cost \$2,000.



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 20, 1892.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was issued to John Kepfski for a two-story flat building at 256 [sic] Ward Street. It will cost \$2,500.



POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 17, 1892.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to Mary Kowska to build a three-story flat building at 287 W. 20th Street, at a cost of \$6,500.





II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 16, 1892.

### BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was issued to Frank Kozak to build a two-story store and dwelling at Storms Avenue and 75th Street, at an estimated cost of \$3,500.

Another permit was granted to John Raha to build a four-story flat building at 1315 W. 16th Street, at a cost of \$5,100.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 15, 1892.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was issued to Ignace Lazawiski to build a two-story flat building at 8527 Superior Avenue, at a cost of \$4,000.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 9, 1892.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A building permit was granted yesterday to I. Macienoski, 4542 Page Street, to build a two-story flat building. The building will cost \$2,800.



**REF**

**A but  
build**

**REF**

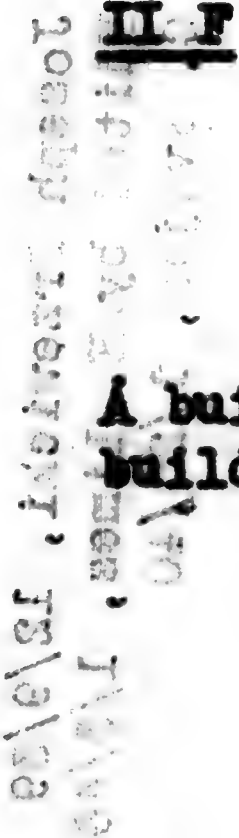
**A but  
build**

**REF**

**A but  
build**

**REF**

**A but  
build**



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 27, 1892.

### BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was granted to W. C. Puluski for, a three-story flat building at 4430 Prairie Avenue. It will cost \$12,000.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 25, 1892.

BUILDING PERMITS

A building permit was granted to T. Lewandoski, for a two-story store and flat building at 3239 Muspratt [Mosprat] Street. Cost will be \$4,500.





II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 20, 1892.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was granted to John Kostka for a three-story flat building at 885 Washburne Avenue (sic). It will cost \$8,400.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1892.

**BUILDING PERMIT**

A permit was granted to Herman Olszenski to build a two-story apartment building at 373 [sic] Hastings Street, at a cost of \$2,500.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 13, 1892.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was granted to Emil Michalski to build a three-story store and flat building at 839 West 50th Street. It will cost \$5,000.



II F

II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 11, 1892.

BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was granted to Emil Michalski to build a three-story store and flat building, at 839 59th Street. It will cost \$5,000.



**II-F**  
**II-A 2**

# BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was granted to John Kowalski, for a two-story flat building at 54 Cornelia Street, at the cost of \$4,000.



POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 5, 1892.

**BUILDING CONCESSIONS**

A building concession was granted to Charles Antkowski to build a two-story front addition at 689 West 18th Street, at a cost of \$4,000.



QNY D.110-20.6.11. 11/30/22  
1. Dziennik, 10/25/22



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 4, 1892.

### BUILDING CONCESSIONS

Yesterday a building concession was granted to Adolph Nowicki to build a two-story dwelling at 8231 Bowen Avenue (sic), at the cost of \$4,500.

A similar permit was given to Joseph Sich, to erect a two-story flat building at 71st Street and Madison Avenue. The home will cost \$2,000.



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 3, 1892.

### BUILDING PERMITS

A permit to erect a two-story flat building with a store, at 1000 Elk Grove Avenue, for the sum of \$3,800, was issued to Mr. M. Mazeryinski.

Mr. John Pelsiski obtained a permit to build a two-story flat building, at 635 Van Horn Street, for the sum of \$4,000.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 30, 1892.

BUILDING PERMIT

A permit to build a two-story flat building, at 3425 Wallace Street, for the sum of \$2,500, was issued to Mr. Frank Karpinski.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

**BUILDING CONCESSION**

A permit to construct a one-story rear annex at 2 Carrier Street, for the sum of \$5,000 was granted to Mrs. Antonina Krupka.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 14, 1892.

**BUILDING CONCESSION**

A concession to erect a two-story apartment building at 1010 Hinman Avenue, for the sum of \$3,000, was granted to Mr. Edward Kripski.



II F

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1892.

**BUILDING CONCESSION**

A permit to erect a two-story apartment building at 621 Cornelia Street, for the sum of \$2,000, was granted to Mr. Vaclaw Slodek.



II. F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1892.

BUILDING CONCESSIONS

A permit to build a three-story apartment building, at 806 Dickson Street, for \$6,500, was issued to Mr. John Trojanowski.

Mrs. Louisa Kajser was granted a permit to erect a three-story apartment building, at 350 Laflin Street, for the sum of \$5,000.

Wood Street for \$2,500.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 6, 1892.

### BUILDING CONCESSIONS

A permit to build a three-story flat-building at 34 Kosciusko Street, for the sum of \$4,000, was issued to Mr. Blasius Slareyor.

A. J. Golowski was granted a concession to erect a three-story flat-building at 800 Elk Grove Avenue, for the sum of \$5,000.

Henry Nowacki was allowed to construct a two-story flat-building at 4432 Wood Street for \$2,500.



C. Deliaf 11/14/33  
Erected by C. Broschke 11/10/33  
A. Smierowski 3/13/33

POLISH

II F  
II A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 1, 1892.

BUILDING CONCESSION

A permit to erect a four-story store and flat-building at 638 Milwaukee Avenue, for the sum of \$15,000 was issued to W. Nowaczewski.



II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 27, 1892.

**BUILDING CONCESSION**

A permit to erect four and three-story flat-buildings at 340 Franklin Street, for the sum of \$8,000, was granted to H. Woltowski.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 22, 1892.

BUILDING CONCESSIONS

A permit to build a three-story flat building at 855 North Ashland Avenue, for the sum of \$5,500 was issued to Joseph Wrublowski.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 11, 1892.

**BUILDING CONCESSIONS**

A permit to erect three story flats, at 597 Francisco Street, for the sum of \$3,000, was issued to John Adamowski.





Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1892.

**BUILDING CONCESSION.**



A concession to erect a two-story store and flats for \$5,500, at 4503 Page Street, was issued to A. Stranzepanski.

II F

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1892.

**BUILDING CONCESSION**

A permit to build two-story flats at 1038 Spaulding Avenue for \$2,500, was issued to Joseph Ciskovisk.

STREET, FOR \$30,000.

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 27, 1892.

### BUILDING CONCESSION

Pulaski Building Company obtained a permit to build a two-story hall at 796-780 South Ashland Avenue for the sum of \$30,000.

Joseph Duplcy received a permit to build six three-story flats at 488-489 48th Street, for \$30,000.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 24, 1892.

**BUILDING CONCESSION**

A concession to erect two-story flats at 35 Sloan Street, for \$4,000 was granted to Joseph Domek.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1892.

**BUILDING CONCESSION**

A permit to build an additional story to the church and school, on the North-West corner of Eighty-third Street and Ontario Avenue, for the sum of \$20,000, was granted to St. Michael Polish Catholic Church.



II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1892.

**BUILDING CONCESSION**

A permit for a building concession was issued to John Radzinski to erect a two-story flat, at 5016 Paulina Street, at a cost of \$2,300.





POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1892.

BUILDING CONCESSION

A building concession was granted to John Radzinski for a two-story flat building at 5016 Paulina Street. The cost will be \$2,300.



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3/25/23  
3/25/23

II F  
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 4, 1892.

### BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit was granted to John Nowacki to build a two-story frame store and flat building at 8305 Superior Avenue. The building will cost \$3,000.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 10, 1891.

A NEW POLISH SETTLEMENT  
Sobieski Park

(Adv.)

Anyone recalling how the new Polish settlement, called Sobieski Park [now Calumet Park], looked half a year ago must admit, were he to look at it today, that great improvements have taken place in it since then.

When people began to buy lots in this subdivision some time ago, the place was still a wood, and its future was rather doubtful. Today it looks entirely different. We wish to call your attention to all the improvements in this locality.

In the first place, we wish to point out that almost all lots on this subdivision have been sold. All trees have been cut down and removed. The streets have



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 10, 1891.

been cleared and sidewalks laid. Several settlers have built beautiful residences and the most important achievement is the new Polish Catholic church, which is almost finished. Buy now before prices go up.

For further information apply to Brooks & Co., 803 Takoma Bldg., Chicago. Agents: J. R. Niemczewski, Thirty-first and Main (sic) Street; Adam Stachowicz, 45 Sloan (sic) Street; A. Majewski, 664 Noble Street; B. Prominski, 831 Wood Street; L. Groszkiewicz, 143 W. Division Street; Joseph Napieralski, 681 W. 17th Street; John Rozynek, South Chicago; Max Baranski and John Adamowski, 525 Noble Street; A. J. Kowalski, 617 Noble Street; Joseph Mrukowski, 660 Dickson Street; Peter Arkuszewski, corner Fry and Noble Streets.



### **III. ASSIMILATION**

#### **A. Segregation**

III A

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1938.



FROM YESTERDAY UNTIL TODAY  
CARR SUROWIECKI

There is a tendency, on the part of the great mass of American born youth of Polish extraction to alter, or change their Polish names to Anglo-Saxon. Whatever justification, there may be for a person in public life, to change his name we cannot comprehend. The changes are so complete, that their national origin has been completely eradicated. For instance, Steve Carr, a professional prize fighter, who, not so long ago beat his opponent Nathan Mann.

The name Carr would not indicate that he is a Pole. His name, Stefan Surowiecki is not difficult to pronounce and he was born at Meriden, Conn. On the fourth of February he left for Australia, where he will have several bouts, he will then proceed to Africa, and then back to America. He is a young, clever and sturdy fighter; and his future as a boxer seems bright. All of this don't mean a thing among Poles, because nobody knows that he is of Polish extraction.



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III C

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POLISH

The Weekly Zgoda, Jan. 8, 1931.

NATIONALISTIC INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS OR  
INSURANCE COMPANIES ONLY

(Editorial)



[Translator's note. The Weekly Zgoda, published at 1408 W. Division street, Chicago, is the official organ of the Polish National Alliance, a predominantly Polish national organization, founded in 1880, carrying also a life insurance business, but only as secondary in importance to its nationalistic purposes and aims among the Polish immigrants. The Polish National Alliance - by the power of its organization, comprising about 300,000 insured members, and by the confidence it gained among the Polish people because of the wise and faithful discharging of its nationalistic mission among the Polish immigrants in this country - plays ~~the role of~~ a guardian in nationalistic affairs over the Polish immigrants, reliably showing them the right way to be followed and the wrong one to be shunned. With this elucidation in mind it will be easy to see the reason of the zealousness, shown by the editor in the following article.]

The Weekly Zgoda, Jan. 8, 1931.



There are noticeable among the Polish immigrants in this country some ominous signs pointing to the fact that the evolution of the leading Polish thought in America is becoming depraved and demonstrates the decadence of Polish immigrants, of which decadence neither the Poles in this country nor those in Poland can be proud. We mean that the Polish nationalistic ideas are losing ground among the Polish immigrants, and in their stead there appears a conglomeration of new Polish nationalistic concepts which, if applied to the everyday life, may cause very undesirable effects.

These ominous signs are appearing simultaneously from different directions, not in the least abruptly or transiently, but systematically and steadily.

There is, namely, in some Polish-American newspapers a constant tendency to preach the destructive doctrine of a special Polish "race" in America - a race, which, even though dispossessed of the Polish language, is supposed to remain Polish in spirit. Such doctrine is being favored and stealthily propagated by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, for the simple reason that the



The Weekly Zgoda, Jan. 8, 1931.

church administration would find it much more convenient to manage all church affairs with the use of one common language, English preferred, than to deal with multi-language congregations. The same kind of an Americanization tendency can be noticed in some of the Roman-Catholic Polish parishes, among the Polish clergy and parochial committees, favoring the thought that it would be possible to have "Polish churches" even if there would be no Polish language used either in the church or in the parochial school.

In line with the above noted suggestions, there is being promulgated by our enemies a third theory, namely, that Polish insurance and benevolent associations should also discard their nationalistic tendencies and, following the example of American insurance associations, mind their insurance and humanitarian business only.

Now, this last theory, very plausible to some, is naive in its form, destructive in its purpose and dangerous in its concealed tendency. First

The Weekly Zgoda, Jan. 8, 1931.



of all, our Polish insurance organizations cannot imitate the American insurance companies, for the simple reason that our Polish immigrants formed Alliances and Unions for preserving the national languages and national traditions, rather than devising "companies" from which to draw material profits. Both institutions are, therefore, divergent in the fundamental purpose of their existence. Also - and this applies especially to the Polish National Alliance - most of our Polish organizations, carrying with them for practical reasons the insurance business, have been formed in the period of Poland's political enslavement, (1795-1918); therefore, by the necessity of national duty, they had to remain in unity with Poland so enslaved. This means that they had to keep up among the Polish immigrants not only the spirit of unity with the motherland, but also to see to it that said immigrants fulfil their material duties in helping to realize the independence of Poland.

The insurance scheme has been introduced into our Polish organizations as a necessary cement with which to sustain the unity and coherence of the





The Weekly Zgoda, Jan. 8, 1931.

first thousands, and then the tens of thousands of the members and groups of these organizations.

Experience and practice have proved that without such cement, without such financial constraint to pay, there could not exist and prosper among the Polish immigrants any organization. Least of all would this be possible in the case of any outstanding organization that could sometimes collect substantial sums of money for Polish nationalistic and political purposes, which have nothing in common with the insurance "business."

To those, therefore, who advise us to imitate the American insurance companies we reply that in such a case we would have to discard all our Polish nationalistic ideology and become drowned in the surge of American business in the name of the insurance dollar, and only the dollar, for there would be left nothing else. It is too obvious that we cannot

The Weekly Zgoda, Jan. 8, 1931.



follow such advice on the part of some minds; constituting the third link in the chain of our Polish national decadence in this country. The majority of our Polish immigrants, however, fully approves the policy set up and followed by the Polish National Alliance and by other Polish organizations. It is sincerely hoped that this traditional order of things will be preserved indefinitely.



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POLISH



Przebudzenie, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan. 6, 1929.

A letter from one of our parishioners:

I am very much in favor of your weekly Przebudzenie and rejoice at the fact that the Polish National Church is making progress.

Two years ago I and my family used to live near the church where we attended all services.

But one day something came upon me and I persuaded my husband to withdraw our savings from the parish bank and to buy a pretty little house in a new neighbourhood. At first I was busy with my new household and so the time passed; but later I started to feel lonely among all the strange neighbors.

I realized that my new home, although it was much prettier than the old one, was impractical. It was too far from the church and my children could not attend the Polish school. Even my husband was very much dissatisfied with



Przebudzenie, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan. 6, 1929.

the new conditions and quite often reproached me with my idea to move to a "new neighborhood."

This new neighborhood is inhabited mostly by Dutch, Scotch and some Italian people. Both of my grown up daughters married without my knowledge; one, an Italian, and the other one, a Dutch boy. Upon learning of these wild marriages I felt heartbroken, and my husband further grieved me by saying that it was only my fault.

He said that if we had lived in a Polish parish our children would have attended Polish affairs and joined various lodges, and in that way they would have found Polish husbands for themselves. As it is now, he said, our daughter will not endure living with an Italian husband.

Sooner or later we shall have her with a child back in our home, and the burden of providing for both of them will fall upon my shoulders.



Przebudzenie, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan. 6, 1929.

Anything my husband said about this is true and, because I wish everybody, especially the members of our parish, the best, I warn them against moving too far away from the parish and the church.

Since we have two more children and we don't want them to follow in the footsteps of our older daughters, we have decided to sell the house and to move closer to our parish. At least, my little Jan will be able to get to know God and will learn the Polish language.

At the present time we cannot find anybody who would buy our house, but at the first occasion we will thank God if we succeed in selling the house and make up for my unfortunate mistake of moving from the Polish parish. A mistake which resulted in so much distress for both my husband and me.

J. R.

Member of the All Saints Parish.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 11, 1928.

## NATURALIZATION SCHOOLS IN CHICAGO.



Polish Naturalization Schools in Chicago are filled with prospective candidates for citizenship. A notice of the various changes in naturalization laws and requirements in a recent edition of Polish newspapers is the principal reason for this capacity attendance. The largest of these schools is conducted by S. Kolanowski. It is located at Walsh's Hall at Noble and Emma Sts., the only school of its kind on the North Side. Upon the invitation of Mr. S. L. Kolanowski the School will have a prominent guest speaker, the Hon. Edmund J. Jarecki, who will appear on Feb. 13, 1928; on this date the birthday of president Lincoln and Thaddeus Kosciuszko will be celebrated.

Judge Jarecki, has not, as yet, announced the subject of his lecture, but the birthday of these two great men will undoubtedly be associated with the importance of citizenship and naturalization proceedings. Judge Jarecki has, on many occasions, used this vital subject of citizenship as a text for his lectures. The classes of this School are open every Monday evening, from 7:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.; there are also branches of the School, one of which is located at 46th and Lincoln Sts., in the Town of Lake District, the other is located at 43rd and Rockwell in Brighton Park, where classes are open every Sunday afternoon, between the hours of one and 4 p.m.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 11, 1928.

At least 250 Poles have filed the Declaration of Intention as compared with the total 135 which were filed but a short time ago, a fact that points to the School's merits.

Mr. Kolanowski announces that those who entered the United States illegally are not eligible for naturalization unless the date of the entry was prior to June 3, 1921. Those arriving after this date, are not eligible for naturalization and are hereby requested, in the spirit of fairness to others, not to enroll in the already crowded classes.





Przebudzenie, Vol. II, No. 6, February 5, 1928.

[POLISH YOUTH SUCCUMB TO MELTING POT]

The president of Ireland, William T. Cosgrave, arrived in the United States. In every city wherever Mr. William T. Cosgrave visits, sumptuous festivities are held and the whole Irish population manifests its sentiment for the transmarine fatherland.

What a difference between the Irish and Polish nationalities! Particularly the Polish youth. They are not at all interested in the native land of their fathers. Many of them belong to Irish parishes and we can be certain that we will see some of them among the Irish crowds, greeting the president of Ireland.

Today some of the Irish parishes, as for instance, St. John's the Burehman, have a great number of Poles among their parishioners.

It is with grief that we admit that the Irish hunters are quite clever in setting their traps to get the Polish youth.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

## THE PROBLEM AMONG THE NATIONALITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

We had an opportunity several times to bring to our readers news about the special Americanization organizations existing in the United States, which have branches in New York City. These units are primarily foreign language information bureaus. Their functions are to carry out programs of Americanization amidst the particular nationalistic groups represented. The apparent source for the upkeep of these foreign language departments expressively reveals that the process of Americanization, that is, the Americanization of immigrants is carried out in an entirely different way from that of the American public, together with its numerous societies. For these bureaus speak to the immigrants in their native tongue--not in English--honestly deeming that the immigrant has a better understanding of the topics in question.

But not only is the outward form of activity different. There is also a difference in substance. While the average so-called Americanizers begin



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

to speak in English to the immigrants on the terms of "America First and Last." The above mentioned bureaus teach in their native tongue what America is, what kind of useful institutions she possesses, what is found in this country--in one word, acquainting them thoroughly with the fundamental knowledge of the land in which they make their new home. No wonder then that such Americanization is not supported in the main by anyone, for it is difficult to offer support when principally they perform a more useful task, carrying out a wide field of activities in general education and information, to which the immigrant cannot be indifferent, especially when such activity is lacking within his group.

The method of action in solving these problems differs more, for, while the so-called Americanizers do not care about the nationalistic feeling, the above mentioned bureaus make an effort to retain the prevailing feeling for the longest possible time. Such an example was cited recently by Dr. Edward A. Steiner in a speech based on the theme of the title of this article at a reception of one of these departments.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

"The problem among the nationalities," said Dr. Steiner, "is greater today than the international problem. Class prejudice both racial and religious, are in the long run the greatest of the incurable social illnesses. And there are other causes which retard the process of reaching social harmony. One of these reasons is the fact that the proper social development depends upon culture and flows out of the soul of the individual, whereas the economic development of our country is rooted in the ground and rather fixes a certain phase of our civilization, and not culture alone."

Civilization, at least modern civilization, is plainly mercenary. Dividends are instantly given, products are obtained at certain rates....on credit. Culture, however, is not found on the exchange. This, in contrast to civilization, brings immediate losses. This does not mean that it does not pay for itself; on the contrary, it pays but not in cash money. Culture is imbedded in the past. Therefore, we are directing our social conditions by devised words, whose negative significance we raise by prejudice, and we are





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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

resolutely stepping away from the road that leads toward social harmony. Such terms as "nigger," "dago" and "hunky" immediately darken our brain and bar the way for respectful thought to such an extent that one could not close the doors of his home better with a Yale lock against burglars. The saying, "One hundred per cent American," also becomes malignant and harmful just as the German "Deutschland ueber alles" (Germany above all). The expression "Nordic" is another of these thought-up terms which helps to have an excuse for everything, but it does not explain anything.

An interpreter or translator of such words has a difficult task to fulfill. He must remove prejudice from them, tear himself away from small egoisms, reach to the very depth of these words and present them in their true sense. This task is not simple amidst our variety of nationalities. However, it is necessary if we truly desire to have the development of our social life advance along with our material advancement. This does not actually mean that we should flatter the immigrants and their offspring. An immigrant does not need any flattery but only respectful consideration. From the standpoint of philo-Semitism, one is just as bad off [by professing]



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

anti-Semitism. The immigrant does not bring along [traits] of the highest quality, at the same time everything pertaining to him is not made up of odds and ends and refuse which he finds. He also has his prejudices and looks after his own interest under the influx of these words. Just as the American public looks upon the immigrant as raw material, the immigrant looks upon this public as if it were decayed.

The problem of solving these important differences demands the obliteration of the agitation and waste of the cultural talents of the immigrants, which they brought along, and simultaneously prove that the zenith of culture rests on one thought, although it is variously manifested. It would be desirable to see here the blooming of Jewish culture because upon its summit are found Hebraic prophets and not parvenus. The same desire is expressed for the fruits of the Catholic culture of the saints and its development in this country. The Hebrew prophets and the Catholic saints are not opposed to American culture anymore than Goethe and Pushkin, or Dante and Sophocles are. There is no concern about any particular culture. However, there is great concern about materialism--the greatest enemy of culture.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

There is also concern about Jewish materialism, for without dreams the people are condemned to extermination.

This staff is convinced that our political institutions are completely safe and only by dishonesty does danger threaten them, for here lie the inabilities that lead to downfall. It is further accepted that our biological future is greatly endangered by a loose life than by a mixing. A prediction is made that within a proportionally short time the various racial groups will permit themselves to be drawn into one cultural unit, and this will give us Americans. The public schools, the press, common feeling in literature, and future conquests in this field, our political institutions and homes, our knowledge of international and national affairs-- will bring about this cultural coherence. What the immigrant brings with him will have a lesser influence on the development of this culture than that which he finds here, depending upon what cultural center he is going to fall into. In view of this, this department is not going to condemn this to any extent nor predict its ruin, unless there is a desire to remain erudite Calvinists, believing in predestination and in the coming





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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

of salvation from the "Nordics" and from the condemnation of others. Heredity will play an important role and the blood will come to the fore, although it is not certain today what role it's going to take or play; but biological experimentation will not be able to strike us with awe.

One thing is certain today, primarily, that is, it is too late to lament and too early to say anything about the disappearance of a great race for the great race is yet to come. The combined will of the people is in a position to appease the hereditary hindrances. There is no concern about the race because there is something more than a biological formula or common flesh that can be subjected to measurements, for man has a soul.

The people must rise above all biological learning and create conditions in which the singular life of the individual will become richer, in which personality and not fortune or possession will be a measure of merit in activity, and in which, finally, everyone of us will be wholly himself and in this way enrich the whole. Such conditions are already existing not only



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

in the hearts and thoughts of people of good will but also in the homes, schools, churches, communities and even in industry. Only the blossoming into full growth is necessary and in addition to this the proper understanding and sympathy of these appeals is required.

It is judged that relative to such a conception of Americanization none of the immigrants will be opposed for it assumes respect for both sides and only desires that all Americanizers would follow this road.



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POLISH



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 6, 1927.

## IS IT TRUE THAT WE ARE DENATIONALIZING OURSELVES

The regular publication of the Alliance of Polish Falcons Sokol-Polski writes about denationalization of the Poles in America as follows:

No one is to blame, but ourselves, for our denationalization, we can prove this in many ways, for instance; the parishioners of a certain church, consisting of 150 families, requested that the pastor, discontinue-the use and teaching of the Polish language in the parish school. The pastor protested, and demanded that the teaching of both, Polish and English be continued. The question was finally brought to a vote. There were 57 votes against the teaching of the Polish language in the school, and 74 votes in favor of its continuation. Not everyone, however, voted. The decision was for the continuation of the Polish language in the parish school. The pastor also made it known, that so long as he is the pastor of that parish, he will retain the teaching of the Polish language in its school, and that he would resign rather than discontinue the teaching thereof.

In Stevens Point, Wis. the Poles of St. Peters parish, petitioned the pastor to preach in the American language. The pastor was compelled to preach as the people demanded.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 6, 1927.



In another locality, various Polish organizations that were unable to increase their membership, promoted the reading of Polish papers, but failed in their efforts, no one wanted to read them; which goes to prove that the Poles themselves are responsible for their denationalization. It is true that we are denationalizing ourselves? Are the rank and file responsible for this? No! It is not a natural trend to neglect the Polish speech or to completely annihilate the Polish spirit. It is not characteristic of our people. The reason is, they are not encouraged to keep the Polish spirit and language alive. They do not see Poles, that are holding some of the highest public offices; they do not look up to our leadership, because, they really have no leadership or organization to guide and lead them. They mingle with the others without discrimination, and finally other nationalities use them, to attain their selfish end.

We wonder, how some of our people, here and there, expect enlightenment, by eliminating their native tongue from their church. And do we know how it came about, that we are so neglectful? We simply don't care, we are disappearing in the ocean of all other peoples. We are denationalizing ourselves, without representation of Polish leadership, lack of a national program, and by our don't care attitude. Therefore, let us hope that in the future, we will be strong enough, to keep alive, the cause of our people.



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POLISH

GENERAL HALLER VISITS UNITED STATES

In keeping with the custom inaugurated by the American Legion, each year at its convention it has some distinguished soldier who helped make history in the World War. The guest of the American Legion this year was the Polish hero, idolized by the people of his country, Poland, General Joseph Haller. This distinction is greatly appreciated by the Americans of Polish blood and ancestry, and has made a great stride in the Legion's Americanization program.

General Haller's visit to the United States is bound to cement the ties of friendship more closely, for it brings out the similarities of the character of the two peoples, their love of liberty and fair dealing. The general, according to Lt. Commander Savage of the American Legion, urges his compatriots in the United States to learn the language and customs of this country, and become an integral part of it as good and loyal citizens, professing and maintaining a single, whole and undivided allegiance to this their adopted country.

He stated in one of his speeches that the United States when it entered the war made the independence of Poland possible, and Poland will ever be grateful to this country

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Chicago Society News, November 1923, p. 4.

for its espousal of the cause of the New Poland. We, who have been born here, are appreciative of the friendship of our country towards the land of our parents and ancestors, many of whom were denied the privilege of realizing their dream of a free and unshackled Poland.

General Haller's conception of the duty of his compatriots in America squares with our continually expressed principles of undivided allegiance to these United States. We are interested in Poland and her success, but our first duty is here, as it has always been, and we applaud General Haller for his approval of our Americanization policy.



Polonia, Vol. XVII, No. 10, March 8, 1923

### THE DUTIES OF THE AMERICAN CITIZEN



Quite often we write and speak about citizenship, about taking out naturalization papers, but not very often do we consider the duties and obligations of a citizen. Some American bigots think that good citizenship depends on reading, writing and speaking the English language and despising all other languages and nationalities. A person speaking English beautifully and writing it correctly is not always a good citizen; neither the one who speaks it poorly is a bad citizen.

In order to be a good citizen, regardless whether it be a citizen of the United States, England, Poland, or any other country, it is necessary to love that country. The one who loves the country will try to acquaint himself with the constitution and laws of that country and, if necessary, be ready to defend it.

Every good citizen, not only knows all what is going on in politics in his country, but also during elections investigates the characters and

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views of the candidates; he votes during all elections, city, county, state and national, for such a candidate who in his opinion will render the best service to the country.

A good citizen considers it his duty to belong to some political party which in his opinion serves the country most efficiently and he himself should work in that direction. He has always courage to voice his opinion in political matters and works for the country with determination. It is the duty of a citizen to defend his country in case of need and serve in the army during war. It is understood that it should be considered an honor for every citizen to observe and abide by the laws of his country, pay taxes, and give true account of his income.

Every citizen who wishes to be called a good citizen should get acquainted with the function of every department of the government. He should spread among his neighbors and fellow workers the principles of good citizenship. He should promote education and loyalty among those

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who have not yet taken out citizen papers. He also should study the economical problems of his country and its foreign policy.

Finally, a good citizen will try to give his children a good education in a national and religious spirit, so that they in turn might serve their country and their God.

When we become citizens of any country we inherit the fruit of many generations who lived before us, but we also inherit the obligations which we must fulfill and hand down to our children.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 2111, Sept. 9, 1922.

#### SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE COURSE ON CITIZENSHIP

The citizenship schools in Chicago are bringing wonderful results and through them a very large number of Poles received their final citizenship papers. The Poles beyond Chicago have found out about the activities of the local schools and about the results they are bringing. Letters come today to the main headquarters of the citizenship schools from all corners of America. All of these letters are in regard to the matter of American citizenship.

Stephen L. Kolanowski and M. S. Szymczak, in charge of the citizenship schools in Chicago, have resolved to extend their activities all over the United States. They are working at present on a special correspondence course for the Poles beyond the boundaries of the city of Chicago. This course will be very practical and moderately

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 211, Sept. 9, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

priced and will cover all phases of naturalization. At the moment we do not know just how soon the course will appear in print, but it is most certain that it will not take over one month.

This course will be comparatively short and very practical. All letters in this matter should be addressed to Americanization League of Illinois, 156 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

If the necessary funds were available, if there was a Polish organization in America which would care to interest itself in establishing citizenship schools in all Polish settlements throughout the United States, a course of this kind would not be necessary, said Mr. Kolanski, but unfortunately, there is no such organization. We hope, however, that several thousand Poles will benefit from this course. This correspondence course is not at all figured for profit - nevertheless, the cost of printing, mailing and office personnel will have to be paid for.



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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 117, May 19, 1922

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WHY WE SHOULD BECOME CITIZENS. POLITICAL CLUBS AT THE  
PARISHES.

A great number of Poles served in the American Army during the recent World War. Many of those who enlisted and many who were drafted, did not have their second citizen papers. Some of them received their papers in the different camps. Naturalization certificates, however, were not given to everybody. There are 1500 certificates of naturalization waiting at the government bureau of naturalization in Chicago, and practically one-half of these are made to men with Polish names, living in different parts of the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. The Chicago bureau has all of the naturalization certificates from Camp Grant, Camp Custer and the Great Lakes.

In the next few days we will publish a list of all certificates having Polish names, and those whose names will appear in Polish newspapers, let them call personally, as soon as possible, or write a letter to the office: American Naturalization League, 156 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. The Bureau will try to give the certificates to all of those to whom they were made out. The government did not send these certificates out, due to lack of address.



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In Chicago and vicinity there are a great number of Poles who served in the American army and did not receive their citizen papers; such soldiers have a right to receive citizen papers. They will receive their papers free of charge by calling at the above mentioned bureau and presenting their honorable discharge. For the benefit of such soldiers the government has passed a special law, which excuses them from some of the formalities. Such soldiers receive their papers in a short time, sometimes in a few days, if in camp they did not turn down United States citizenship. The one who in camp, upon being asked, if he wished to become a citizen of the United States answered that he did not want the papers, that one now cannot receive his papers.

Service in France is not necessary to receive citizen papers. It will be sufficient to present an honorable discharge.

All of those who served in the American Army should take advantage of this opportunity. Candidates of this kind should hurry, because the term of their naturalization with the help of their war service, ends in one year from the time the government withdraws its armies from the area of the recent World War. A year from the time the armies are withdrawn one will not be able to

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take advantage of this special statute of the United States Congress.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXXVI, No. 112, May 13, 1922. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### AMERICANIZATION OF POLES BY THE POLES (Editorial)

not long ago there was founded a citizens league in Chicago whose main problem was the Americanization of non-citizens of Polish descent.

The work of the citizens league, we should imagine relies exclusively upon inducing non-citizens to obtain their citizen papers and to furnish them the necessary pointers.

The undertaking is undoubtedly good - recognition is due to the initiators and workers.

But the best thing can be spoiled through improper use and treatment.

Americanization does not belong to simple matters. An instructor giving pointers to non-citizens can unknowingly fall into fake Americanization and do more harm than good to the citizens of Polish descent.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, May 13, 1922.

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We believe that the instructors of the new citizens league understand their task well. We know several of them personally, nevertheless, we wish to call attention here to persons interested in the proper treatment of matters pertaining officially to the citizens league.

Already in their first official statement, the league refers to non-citizens as "pests" and "parasites."

We dare to claim that such disparaging reference to non-citizens rather tends to discourage non-citizens than to awaken in them the confidence in the citizens league so much desired.

By bestowing such a name on all non-citizens, we insult our fathers and forefathers, who came here from Poland and other places. What is more, we insult Columbus himself, who consequently taking the thing, had to be a "pest" and "parasite."

non-citizens in reality are the most productive part of American society.

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They give to the country ability, strength, energy, in a word, everything that is best within them, and in return receive only a piece of bread.

Non-citizens do not have the right to vote; cannot occupy an office; cannot benefit from the many rights and privileges of citizens; they cannot enter into the course of city, state and national affairs.

Non-citizens are not "pests" and "parasites," but rather are injurers of themselves. They harm themselves. They deprive themselves of many rights. They become a burden, in many instances, to themselves. But to their country they are a priceless acquisition, and naturally that is why they do not belong to the category of radicals, bolsheviks, open or secret foes.

In giving pointers to non-citizens it is proper to raise this particular point, and to explain to them that by accepting citizenship they will gain all of that which to them as people is justly due.



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Furthermore, the instructors should, in giving hints on citizenship, always mention the difference between fake and real Americanization. We have written about this during the past two weeks quite extensively.

Here we wish to add that a non-citizen of Polish descent does not divest himself of his character, nationality or ancestry by accepting American citizenship; nor his place in Polish organizations, in Polish parishes, and in the Polish school. He should feel that he is a part of Polish power, which is composed of immigrants and their children in America.

In this collective Polish power lies the strength of every individual citizen of Polish descent. If that strength weakens, all of us become weak along with it.

We wish success to the citizens league. Let it Americanize non-citizens, but in the right direction. Let it give them the best pointers but not deprive them of Polish strength and character, or as the Rev. Kruska says, "Polish individualism."



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We wish that among the workers there would be as many individuals as possible with a comprehension of true Americanism, who know how to defend those non-citizens from false Americanism.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 107, May 8, 1922

POLES ORGANIZE NATURALIZATION LEAGUE. THEY WILL  
CONDUCT SCHOOLS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.



A league has been organized during the past few days by a group of Poles, whose aim is to stage the broadest campaign possible in the City of Chicago and County of Cook, in order to train and urge all non-citizens of Polish descent to obtain their first and second citizen papers, at the same time giving them the necessary instructions on subjects that each applicant is required to know.

For many years past, much has been said and written in Polish newspapers about the obtaining of rights of citizenship by every Pole. There have been conducted, and are being conducted, schools of citizenship in many Polish sections and others. The United States government understands the need of naturalization and renders all kinds of assistance in this direction, supplying information, books, teachers and all kinds of other help. The political institutions of the United States demand that every person should take an active interest in the government of this country. The one that

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benefits from the privileges of citizenship should also fulfill the duties of citizenship. The political make-up of this country requires, that every man and every woman, who have reached their age of majority and possess at least average intelligence, should take an active part in governmental functions, so that they could decide by their vote, who will occupy responsible political positions, who will set up the laws, who will carry out these laws, who will mete out justice, who and in what way will he or she dispose of the public money. Citizenship is a state, before which all public officials are responsible, which is the final source of every authority and every law and without which no state or government can function or exist.

In a democratic country all people are equal. All benefit from the same laws and privileges in the same measure.

All have the same protection. All can endeavor to demand justice in the same courts for wrongs done to them, all benefit from the same freedom of speech and the right to organize, from an equal liberty of religious belief, from an equal



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equal right to earn a livelihood and becoming wealthy. The people possess all the authority, which in the constitution and statutes they have delegated to their representatives. That is why in a community of such a make-up, an individual, who does not take upon himself any duties, and only cares to benefit from privileges which all enjoy, is an anomaly.

In spite of being called upon, both orally and in writing, in spite of threats and pleas, in spite of appeals and addresses, there are yet very many Polish men and women in our city who have not taken even the first step toward acquiring rights of citizenship.

There exists a law in the State of Illinois and in many other states, that after a certain number of years, a non-citizen cannot be an owner of real estate. A bill is before the Congress of the United States, according to which every non-citizen man or woman will be forced to register and pay a special tax. In the presence of such legislation naturalization is still slow among our countrymen. It should not be so. Intelligent Poles in



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this city have organized The Naturalization League of the State of Illinois, which will put on a training campaign in the city and county, which will not omit any Polish section, which will try to get every Polish man and woman to take out their citizen papers at the earliest possible date. Wherever schools already exist, they will be incorporated in the general field of action. The schools will be conducted regularly by competent instructors. All possible help will be given the applicants so as to simplify the way for them and speed up their joining the ranks of citizens.

At the organization meeting of the Naturalization League of the State of Illinois, which was held last Monday at the Illinois Athletic Club downtown, the following officers were elected: Prof. M. Szymczak, President; Mr. A. Maciejewski, Vice-President; for Cook County; Mr. W. Kaszuba, Secretary; Mr. Paul Drzymalski, Treasurer. The executive committee will consist of the following: Messrs. S. L. Kolanowski, S. I. Witmanski, J. A. Lasecki, W. Krawiel, J. J. Chemma, F. Brodnicki, F. J. Tomczak, J. Gagol, J. Mucha and others.





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The league will cooperate with those who are already working in this direction, and will not try to impose its direction on anybody. It will occupy itself with agitation and information about the necessity of citizenship. It will furnish instructors where needed. It will support by advice and encouragement, and will also render its moral support. It will not spare active support but will harmonize with those who are already working in this field. It will make efforts so that this work will bring the best and most remarkable results.

Schools of citizenship already exist in many Polish sections, from which have come many citizens. These schools owe their beginning to a campaign initiated eight years ago by Mr. S. Kilanowski, with the cooperation of Dziennik Chicagoski, whose co-editor he was at that time. This work is bringing today a rich harvest. Mr. Kolanowski never neglected this work and at present in the League he is taking up the same work even on a larger scale than he did eight years ago.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 55, March 7, 1922. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

### AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

We have heard the claim more than once, from quite important people here and there, that now since the Polish state exists, a Pole ought not to try for American citizenship, because by this very thing he voluntarily renounces Polish citizenship and somehow shows contempt for the land of his ancestors, for which the Polish authorities can avenge themselves upon him if he desires to return to his Fatherland.

This is in the main a false comprehension of Polish patriotism. The man who speaks that way and conducts such agitation among his countrymen, demonstrates likewise to them as well as to Poland a "bear like service." (Translator's note: "Bear like service," a Polish saying based on the story of the bear, who upon espying a fly on the face of its master, in an attempt to kill the fly, struck at it, hitting its master in the face and killing him).

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 55, March 7, 1922 WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We have before us a statistical circular of the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce in Washington, issued on the third day of March, which shows the number of persons born beyond the United States boundaries and living in the state of Illinois, together with the number of those who have accepted American citizenship and those who are not yet citizens.

The statistics given, based on the 1920 census, point out that for a population of 6, 485,280 in the state of Illinois, the number of white persons born outside of the United States amounts to 1,206,951, of which 1,117,928 are over 21 years of age. From this number 200,449 were born in Germany; 149,985 in Poland, 102,258 in Sweden, 191,722 in Russia, etc.

Of the persons arriving from Germany 79.6% acquired citizenship papers; from Poland 35.2% had endeavored to receive their citizenship papers; from Sweden 73.1%, and from Russia 43.9%.

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From the computation table of all immigrants, according to the government computation, the most negligent toward acquiring their citizenship papers are the Greeks, because the percentage of Greek immigrants receiving them amounted to 24.8%. After the Greeks come the Lithuanians, because the number of those naturalized amounts to 30%. Fourth in line in respect to American citizenship are the Hungarians, 35.1%, and fifth, the Poles, 35.2%. The quickest and the most numerous in acquiring American citizenship are the German immigrants, amounting to 79.6%.

That is why the Germans have a strong influence in politics, that is why they are successful here. Everybody here takes them into account, but the Polish immigration, the largest after the German, is held lightly.

Polish immigrants in their own well-understood interests and even in

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the interest of their fatherland, ought to receive citizenship, take a great voice in American politics, and improve their influence and recognition over here, because in only this way can they best help Poland.

The Polish government which would avenge itself on the Polish emigrants for receiving American citizenship, plainly does not understand Polish government interests and will act to the detriment of Poland. American citizenship does not compel anyone to renounce one's sympathy for the land of one's birth. It gives the immigrant a voice in the internal and external affairs of American politics.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 3, Jan. 5, 1922. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### NEW CITIZENSHIP COURSE

One hundred and eighty-five Poles attended and benefited from the lectures on citizenship conducted at the Northwestern University Settlement and Pulaski Park.

Besides that thirty-two applications of Poles were written out for first citizenship papers. The course lasted from September 15th to December 7th, 1921, and lectures took place every Monday and Thursday.

The present course will begin January 5th at 7:30 P. M. at the Northwestern University Settlement, Noble and Augusta Streets, and in Pulaski Park on Monday, January 9th, at 7:30 P. M.

These lectures will be conducted for the convenience of the Poles in the Polish and English language. The lectures will continue to be conducted by Mr. Joseph Gagol.

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For further information apply every Monday evening at Pulaski Park at Noble and Blackhawk Street, or on Thursdays at Northwestern University Settlement at Noble and Augusta Street.

Miss Vittum  
Supervisor  
N. U. Settlement

F. Johnson, Manager  
Pulaski Park.



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POLISH



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 116, Dec. 24, 1921.

### WHAT IS PATRIOTISM (Editorial)

Everyone talks continually about patriotism, they refer to patriotism at every opportunity, but not all know what the expression patriotism stands for.

One of our best judges of social life, Alexander Glowacki, who is also a practical Polish patriot once defined patriotism as follows: According to a universally accepted opinion, patriotism is love of the native country.

Briefly speaking, according to the most widely used public opinion, patriotism should depend on the emotion, which is strong, very strong, the strongest, - but only on the emotion. The best wish that we could have for our country is that it be happy and satisfied, because here on earth we measure happiness by satisfaction, just like the strongest form of love is the sacrifice of health, freedom, future, and even life.



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That is why there are some patriots who not having a change of sacrificing themselves, do not do anything. Their country, according to their opinion, disregards the small crumbs of our life and demands only great sacrifices.

Let us describe patriotism more clearly, or rather, more accurately. It is true that there is a strong feeling of love for our country and community at the bottom of patriotism. This feeling remains dormant as long as we are at home - but when we are in a foreign country for a long period of time, then hunger for our native land takes a strong hold. It becomes so powerful that it cannot be satisfied by even the most beautiful scenery of the foreign lands or by the best amusements afforded by the foreign people.

It is, in regarding the force of this attachment, that I wish to point out that this feeling exists not only in the hearts of the poor but in the rich as well, and in the ignorant, as well as in the educated.

The love of the native land, then, is one of the most important factors



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of patriotism, but not the only one. That foreign land which awakens in us the love for the native land, also creates in the noble souls a higher degree of patriotism, namely, a better understanding and constructive criticism of our native land. We learn many useful things by observing people in foreign lands. Observing the everyday life of people possessing a higher education, we will notice many unusual and inexplicable things which are either better or worse than ours. The houses are nicer, pedestrians are kinder, animals have better care, and wearing apparel is simpler and more elegant. A good observer will also notice that in the foreign countries there is more employment, more intellectual and moral support, more art, more ingenuity, and more justice than in our country.

At first these discoveries fill us with bitterness. We cry not only because we are homesick for our native land, but because we were born in such poor circumstances.

But when we return to our native land, and the yearning ceases we



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really see the beauty of our own community and find that many things in the foreign lands deserve criticism; then instead of nostalgia, there will be a longing for all that is better and beautiful, and finally an ardent desire to establish those good beautiful and dignified things which we saw over there, in our own country.

Now we have learned the three stages of patriotism: the lowest manifests in feeling, the next one in mind and judgment, and the highest in action.

To love the native country is not enough; it is also necessary to know and understand it, even that is not all; for besides loving and understanding it, we must also do something for it. In other words, we must care for our motherland, not only with our hearts, but with all the faculties we possess.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 110, Dec. 18, 1921.

POLISH COMMERCIAL CLUB IN ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH

-- What is the news in St. Casimir's parish?

-- All is well, my dear sir. We have organized a Polish commercial club in our parish and we are getting along much better.

-- What did you do?

-- We placed at the head of our organization very energetic and educated young men who know their business, and they conduct it for us properly.

-- This is nice - very nice! I have visited many of our settlements and observed what is going on among us, but I have not seen such solidarity as in your parish.

-- See? Even politicians bow to us and ask for our support. However, we shall be careful and will not support our enemies.





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-- If only other settlements would follow your example!

-- They will, my dear sir, they will. Let them wait a short time and see how we will thrash the outsiders and patronize ourselves reciprocally.

-- How many belong to your club?

-- Almost all Polish merchants. What do you think? That this is Avondale, where they have three clubs, do nothing and work against their own interests? We go together and I believe that our brothers from Avondale will follow us and elect young men who are more energetic, quicker and not so easily offended, for the managers of their clubs.

-- Who belongs to the management of the Commercial Club in St. Casimir's parish?

-- Here they are: Attorney Leon Wachowski, president; Jan Fruzyna, undertaker, vice-president; Ksawery Czastka, banker, secretary; John Paprocki,





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druggist, treasurer; also John Klimer, John Dygdon, and Dr. John Luczar, trustees.

-- Have you many Jewish stores as yet?

-- There are only five Jewish stores between the boulevard and Kedzie Avenue, and a few Bohemian stores: altogether about 10% of the outsiders.

-- And now, if you will pardon me, I will ask you an indiscreet question. The Bohemians live on the other side of Kedzie Avenue. Are there five Jewish and a few Polish shops in their settlement?

-- Hm! Indeed, that is an indiscreet question. As far as I can remember they never had any Jewish or Polish stores. But please do not fret, for we will have the same thing. Rome was not built in a day. But why are you asking such queer questions?

-- Because I was there and saw their nice stores. I even tried to get some



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information but in vain. I am not from "our country." They stick together and that is their good quality. There was among them one Pole who kept a grocery store and prospered. The Bohemians, noticing it, called a meeting and decided not to patronize him. The result was that he was obliged to sell the store for half of its worth.

We also must adopt their system whether we desire it or not. If that is good for them it must also be good for us. If they will not patronize us we will not patronize them.

-- It is easy to say but hard to do. You would be surprised how many people frequent the Bohemian stores and the Bohemians laugh at them; they do not ask them if they come from their country.

-- Our people should patronize each other. If we will do this, the money will stay with us, we will be prosperous and we will be able to employ thousands of people.

-- And how is the building loan business?



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-- Our five building loans are progressing wonderfully, but they would progress much better if our people would not go to Bohemians.

If a Bohemian deposits his money in a Polish bank by mistake, he will draw it out next day. We must learn from the Jews and the Bohemians.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 97, Dec. 3, 1921. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

All of the Polish-American veterans of the World War ought to unite in Polish organizations in order that they may sustain their Polish spirit away from their native land. There are here in America some of these American organizations, to which the Poles belong, but they only endeavor to denationalize them, command them to forget that they are Poles, and to keep in mind only that they are a hundred percent Americans. We are citizens of this country and fulfill all obligations regarding America. We always have and always shall continue doing so, but we also must remember that the faith of our fathers and the history of our nation must also be very dear to us. No one could influence me to deny my nationality.

Although I am a citizen of this country, no one could tell me that the Polish culture is worse than the American, because I am quite familiar with the history of my native land and America's. I know by proven facts that several of these American organizations are against foreigners in

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America, and are trying to have them deported back to Europe. That is why our obligation is to stand by our Polish class; to feel and remain Polish, while fulfilling our duties as citizens of America.

Carol Gruszkiewicz.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1921.

CHICAGO AVENUE BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION COMPLETES ARRANGEMENTS  
FOR HOLIDAY SEASON

Businessmen of the Chicago Avenue district, covering an area from Hermitage to Noble streets, opened the Christmas shopping season amidst a gala celebration. A new lighting system, which was recently installed, was officially put into operation. The large electric lights added brilliancy to the gaily decorated store windows, lamp posts, and streets. Lively music filled the air. Along with this, many bargains were featured to attract the large throngs of people. The entire locality of the Holy Innocence Parish took part in the special dollar day bargains. Outside of the State Street shopping district in downtown Chicago, Chicago Avenue offers the greatest values in silks.





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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1921.

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At the head of the Chicago Avenue Businessmen Association is the well-known financier Joseph Ruskiewicz. It was through his untiring efforts that the fruition of this organization was possible, including the new lighting system. All Polish businessmen are at the head of this organization, not other national groups. The Polish people are the dominant factor in this vicinity.

There is a great deal of talk going on about the widening of Ashland Avenue and Robey Street. City directors are taking down the cost of the real estate. It has been said that the matter has gone into the hands of the court. It will be a long time before any favorable decision will be reached, not mentioning when the work will begin. Chicago Avenue businessmen are going to watch the outcome closely and see that this



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improvement does not damage the property of the owners. It has been rumored that a pool room is to be erected at one of the corners of Chicago and Ashland Avenues. The businessmen have already taken this up with the court authorities and an injunction has been asked for, to restrain any such plans.

John Sobieski's citizens' club of the Holy Innocence Parish has taken steps to have the present Republican administration clean the streets and alleys in this neighborhood.

The new Alliance National Bank, Chicago and Ashland Avenues, of which



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Mr. Ruszkiewicz is president, has a capital of over a quarter million dollars. This is unusual growth for a bank. It must be remembered that this banking institution opened to the public just two months ago. It is apparent that the people have a high regard for this bank, for it is under federal supervision. The Polish businessmen have taken advantage of the checking accounts. This helps them eliminate countless hours over keeping books. These who wish to increase their capital holdings are given the opportunity to do so by purchasing gold bonds **that** yield seven per cent interest.



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The bank is situated in a very suitable location. Three Polish parishes are within its immediate vicinity: Holy Innocence, St. John de Kanty, and St. Helen. The bank can be reached from any part of the city by streetcar.

All the Polish people in this section of Chicago are happy because a Polish bank has been opened for their service. They need not fear speaking in their native tongue, for a Polish speaking representative is stationed at every window. The initial financial report of this institution will be issued shortly. Sending money abroad is one of the specialties of the bank; no one need have any fears. The Alliance National Bank has issued 50,000 of its own paper bank notes. The value



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of real estate and business has increased in this district considerably since this bank opened.





Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 58, October 18, 1921

THE AMERICANIZATION OF POLES

We should distinguish between true and false Americanization. The Poles should absorb everything that is good, noble, righteous, - but reject all that is wicked and pernicious. Our youth in the large cities do just the contrary, following bad American habits and customs. Indecent dances, such as the "shimmy", are creeping into our dance halls. But, here is a very interesting fact: While the Poles in America are learning how to dance the "shimmy" foreigners in Poland are learning how to dance the Polonaise.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 52, Oct. 11, 1921.**

**CITIZENSHIP COURSES GIVEN TO POLES AT PULASKI PARK**

**On Monday, October 10th, citizenship courses will be available for all Poles wishing to obtain their citizenship papers. The course will be conducted in the Polish and English languages.**

**Every Pole who intends to remain in the United States either permanently or temporarily, should become a citizen and take active part in the fields of election and government affairs of this country.**

**Nearly every place and every person demands from us the right of citizenship, whether concerning our employment in factories, or in any other fields of occupation. Having citizenship paper enables us to gain positions with the state, county, or city, without papers nothing can be gained in this country.**

**Every Pole has the possibility of attaining his citizenship papers by**

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**filing an application at the Pulaski Park located at Noble and Blackhawk  
St. Ask for the Citizenship Class.**

**Remember that these courses are conducted only for your benefit.**

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 44, Sept. 30, 1921.



THE P.N.A. PRESIDENT FORWARDS THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE U.S.A. AND SENATOR ~~MCCORMICK~~.

Kind Sir and Honored Guests of the 23rd Convention of the Polish National  
Alliance of America:-

Permit me, the chairman of this Convention, to assure you that we, the Dele-  
gates of this Alliance, are exceedingly happy and feel honored at the message  
of our President which you bring to us.

Your mission is the greatest event of this Convention.

The alliance is a body of American citizens of Polish descent and extraction,  
who are gathered here to deliberate upon the good of our organization and the  
problems which confront our race in this, our adopted country, and the land of  
our birth.

We are striving to retain the valuable traits of our ancestry because they are

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an asset; we are trying to adopt the good that is in the Anglo-Saxon race and mold both qualities into a whole that will make good men and women, loyal citizens, worthy of a great inheritance.

Kindly assure our President that this gathering of American citizens has the welfare of our country at heart and does its duty, second to none, by training and developing the highest type of citizenship, loyal to our adopted country, although mindful of its undying love for our mother country-Poland.

The duty cast upon me in asking you to bear this message from the 23rd Convention of the Polish National Alliance of America, I consider a great privilege. I beg you to deliver this message to our noble President and assure him of our love and affection.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 37, Sept. 22, 1921.

## THE POLISH SETTLEMENT IN AVONDALE

What is Avondale? Avondale is a section of Chicago, located in the northwestern part of the city, including Kosciuszko Park. Avondale is inhabited mostly by the Poles. A majority of them live near the two Polish Roman-Catholic churches, Saint Hyacinth and Saint Wenceslaus.

Most of the early settlers of Avondale were Poles from the German province of Posen. When the Poles began to settle in Avondale, it was still a prairie. Almost all of the business was in Polish hands. At that time the Poles of Avondale patronized their own business, because they were from Posen, intelligent, patriotic and prepared for the struggles of life. Many intelligent Poles lived in that district and Avondale Polish settlement was proud of itself.

However, this ideal condition did not last very long, for about six years ago there were about ten Jewish stores on Milwaukee Avenue between Diversey and Belmont Avenues.





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The most important causes of these unfavorable changes are undoubtedly the unenlightenment, lack of ambition and then, the World War.

It is true that we have three Polish merchant organizations in Avondale, but there is no unity among them; they lack harmony and good will, consequently other nationalities are giving them good lessons.

The second cause is the war. During the war many of our brothers living in other settlements accumulated little fortunes with which they decided to buy nice homes. As their old settlements were rather too old and well filled, they came to Avondale and with the accumulated money have built nice homes. Now comes a very interesting part. Most of these new settlers were used to patronizing other nationalities and they continued to do so in Avondale. Then, some of the old settlers followed the example and now the Avondalian Poles have nothing to be proud of.

The Merchant Organizations. One of the oldest Polish merchants' organizations in Avondale is the Avondale Merchants Association, which was founded eleven years ago. This organization had its ups and downs, was





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reorganized and improved by correcting its mistakes. At present it has 135 members who pay their dues, which are \$10 a month. Altogether there are about 200 members in the organization.

To this organization belong merchants conducting their business on or near Milwaukee Avenue. Mr. John Hojka, the co-partner of a great furniture store, is the head of its executive committee. This is not a Polish organization, but the Poles predominate in it. The difficulty is as follows: When there is a meeting of the organization, all the members of other nationalities attend it, but not the Poles. We are not there and they beat us. If this will continue much longer, it certainly will cause us serious damage.

The second organization in Avondale is the Polish American Business Men's Association. This organization has about 63 members and most of them are old settlers. Some merchants belong to both organizations. The aim of this organization is to uplift our Polish commerce. Even the members of this organization do not support their own, more energetic members. Mr. Milewski, the owner of a shoe store, is the



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president of this association.

The third organization of the Polish businessmen in this locality is the Avondale Country Club. This is a social organization, the purpose of which is not only to help its members in commercial lines but also to make their lives more pleasant. The membership fee is \$100 and \$25 a year. This organization has 73 members. At present the organization occupies a beautiful building on Milwaukee Avenue. They have over \$2,000 in the treasury. The members of this club are also interested in politics and are supposed to support Polish candidates, but here again there is no cooperation.

Final Remarks. Instead of one we have three merchant organizations for one and the same purpose. Why three small weak ones and not one strong organization? Because there is no unity among us, some people accuse us of having a good time instead of honest work. Statements were made that our young men are not interested in business. On the other hand the Polish merchants are being accused of very poor service and people are complaining that their stores are not up to date.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 6, Feb. 5, 1919. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### AMERICANIZATION

What is to be understood by the word Americanization? Different people give different translations of it. American chauvinists by this word understand only one language, unity of thought and opinion, one sympathy and antipathy. They imagine that an inhabitant of America should not be able to speak more than one language. This is a foolish Americanization, similar to the Prussian system of denationalization.

And where is American freedom, where is justice? If the American chauvinists were allowed today to throw the Polish language out of parochial schools, then tomorrow they will be allowed to throw out from these same schools the Catholic religion.

The Polish parochial schools have the same program as exists in the public schools. The children learn the English language, United States history and arithmetic in the English language. All the subjects are lectured upon in the English language, because the Poles want to be

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good citizens of the United States. They want to be equal to Americans in everything, fulfilling all duties in patriotism and speech. But above all they wish to be able to speak the English language because it is dear to them.

We comprehend Americanization in this manner: teach everyone to write, read and speak the English language; acquaint everyone with the statutes, principles and ideals of the United States; demand from all respect of laws and the sacrificing of one's personal self for his country in time of need, but along with all of this not to tear away by force from any other languages which one has a knowledge of, or wishes to acquire.

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Polonia, Vol. XII, No. 41, Oct. 10, 1918.

### THE AMERICAN POLE

There are many Poles born in America. If they have Polish sentiments, if they are Polish-American patriots, it is due to their parents and their teachers.

What virtues should a Polish-American possess? Above all he is a patriot, not a partisan. He supports only a good cause. He pays his taxes and bills. He is well informed in all public affairs and is always ready to defend justice.

In grave matters, he is not prejudiced against any race or color; he does not regard either a yellow or black-skinned man as an animal. He does not favor militarism, but is ever ready to defend his country in case of war.

His heart beats stronger at the sight of the White Eagle or the Stars and Stripes. His mind follows the ideals of Kosciuszko, Pulaski, Washington and Lincoln. He respects women, old and young.





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He looks straight into the eyes of the person to whom he is speaking, and he speaks that which he thinks. Falsehood is strange to him. He respects industrious people and despises idlers. He is broad-minded and will not bear bigotry. He speaks quietly and slowly but thinks a little faster. He possesses a good sympathetic humor, but he laughs more with his eyes than with his mouth.

If he suffers a material loss he does not lose much time by feeling sorry for himself.

Once in four years he plunges himself into politics and runs for an office; he is even enthusiastic about it. He runs for office but after election he forgets all about and does not harbor any hate towards the party of the winner.

He likes to make money, why not? Money is always necessary, but he is thoughtful of others, he likes to see his friends be prosperous. He envies no one, is not glad on account of someone's unhappiness.





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He does not like to show off before the poor how rich he is. He is charitable and helps others as much as he can. He likes to have a family and his own home, an occupation and a good name.

He favors reforms but is not a revolutionist, neither is he stubborn in his conservatism. He is loyal towards his family, his friends and his country. Yet, his loyalty, his love, and his goodness is not expressed in words that would hurt others worse off than he.

He is a gentleman in all his life, not because he offers his seat to a woman in a street car or tips his hat to her on the street; but he also exchanges friendly words with his enemies as long as the enemy does not attack his religion, his flag or his woman. ( In Poland and some European countries they not only tip the hat but also kiss the women's hands, and repeatedly say, "I kiss your hand a little.")

He does not invade and rob other countries in order to make himself



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and his country rich, because he does not want anyone to invade and rob his own. He wants to live in peace.

He does not want his government to overpower the whole world. No! He only wants brotherhood and friendship with the whole world.

This wish could be fulfilled providing all the parents and schools would try to cultivate these Christian virtues in our children.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 7, 1918.

## AMERICANIZATION TEMPTATIONS

(Contributed Editorial)

From various parts of the country there comes disturbing news of a mysteriously rising movement which has as its aim an intensive Americanization of "foreign elements".

Where this movement is coming from, what is its source and inspiration, what is its principle, and through what means it is acting, cannot yet be judged. Is it an adding of fuel under the famed "melting pot," or is it the action of some unknown and shady force intending to divert the strength and energy of the nation into other useless and impossible directions, creating dissension, discontent, and protest from various national groups?

That this movement has in it not the smallest particle of the true American spirit, the spirit of freedom, the brightest virtue of which is the broadest

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 7, 1918.

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I C possible tolerance, no one can deny.

And when did this movement begin? It is, as a matter of fact, beginning now, at the moment when America is sealing the brotherhood of nations with its heroic blood, when it is tying unbreakable knots of friendship, when it is fighting for principles of world citizenship. The present war shows that the American "melting pot" is entirely superfluous. No language or "melting pot" can change or make into one the individual and anatomical virtues of temperament and blood. But the love of liberty, the love of ideals, the love of a great country of freedom and honor for its traditions and past have united the spirits of many nationalities, of which America can be proud. And America is proud of its brave citizen-sons who, although of various descents, are fighting on the fields of France as one under the spirit of Americanism, even those who were not originally born here. What more does America need, what more can it desire?

If the concern of the new movement is bringing these "foreigners" closer

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together, becoming better acquainted with their souls and their needs, making it easier for them to learn the language, spreading enlightenment, teaching them the history of the United States, then such Americanization should be warmly applauded and earnestly co-operated with; such Americanization should be the concern of every person and organization here. For nothing brings and holds people together so closely as love, a mutual understanding, a broad-mindedness and tolerance, a conviction that, on the opposite side, there is friendliness and a real concern for the welfare of one's fellow man.

But, unfortunately, we see here and there, in the Americanization movement, impulses and purposes that are not very noble. Here we see strong currents that are unfavorable to Catholicism, a tendency toward the elimination of foreign languages from nationalist schools, a tendency to limit the freedom of organization. Nationalist-Catholic schools have two enemies: Catholic bishops of other nationalities and a strong anti-Catholic current originating with other religious groups.

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Can such Americanization reach its goal even if it abandons the American spirit, the spirit of tolerance, and adopts the Prussian system and methods, that is, violence? No, definitely not! Such Americanization must foil; it will create unrest and race hatred, and it will spoil the possibilities of mutual understanding and ideal Americanization.

The American government should leave unchanged the present freedom of organization of the nationalist schools, and only assume a general control over them; it should watch over that ideal system of Americanization, watch over the scholastic standards of the schools, insist that the teachers be properly trained professionally--but the questions of conscience and of religion should be left to the will and needs of a given race or nationality.

If the idea is to give us a better opportunity to learn the English language, then everything should be done to facilitate it, without violence and without ridicule of other languages, for all languages, since they exist, are equally good. But it must be taken for granted that, with a great mass of elderly

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I C people who have no education, this plan will not "take," and will be but a dream. Such changes must be made slowly, over a long period of time.

Everyone understands that a knowledge of the language of the country one lives in is necessary; daily life teaches this. An American going to Poland would try to learn the Polish language for his own good; he would hate the language, however, if he were forced to learn it.

Americans should not be against other languages. Knowledge of all the languages of the earth can only bring great benefit in the future. If we all have the spirit of true Americanism, there can be no fear for the future of the nation. Let the nation and the government turn their attention to ideal Americanization, to education, to raising and ennobling those neglected, unknown, often hated or scorned "foreigners," and the rest will take care of itself. They will be Americans, body and soul, although perhaps with varied characteristics and temperaments, but (in addition to other, foreign languages)

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speaking one national language of their own [English], which will probably some day become the language of the world.

But all violent, intolerant attempts upon religio-nationalist schools, upon the freedom of organization, upon the souls and traditions of those who were born elsewhere, will only spoil the really noble work of true Americanization, and we will stand as one man against them.

S. Z.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 6, 1918.

## I AM A POLE

(Editorial)

The American newspaper, Chicago Herald and Examiner, in publishing the casualty lists of the American Army listed, among others, the name of Joseph S. Kizior, a Pole, naturally, as the name itself shows, who was seriously wounded in battle, adding that Kizior is an Austrian. The father of the young Pole, Stanslaus Kizior, who lives at 2615 South Kolin Avenue in Chicago, could not stand this, and wrote a letter to the editors of the Herald and Examiner explaining that neither he nor his son is an Austrian, but both are pure-bred Poles. The Herald and Examiner published the correction and apologized for the error, which occurred because of faulty information. The paper added (for itself) that it corrects the error with pleasure.

Every Pole should emulate Kizior's action whenever anyone knowingly or unknowingly deprives him of his true nationality and lists him with another.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 6, 1918.

Errors similar to the one in the Kizior case occur daily by the hundreds in American and other papers, while none of our people correct them, which failure is a wrong against the entire Polish community.

Young Kizior, on enlisting in the American Army, gave his right name and nationality. Unfortunately, not all of our boys who enlisted in the American Army did likewise, for many of them joined under such names as Miller, Johnson, Smith, Goldstein, Fitzpatrick, and so on, as if they were ashamed of the good names of their fathers, and did not want it known that they are Poles. And it is from this that misunderstandings arise, even bringing unpleasantnesses to their families and to the government authorities; for when any of these youngsters are killed or wounded in battle, the authorities go to their addresses, look for Millers or Smiths, and find instead Lisowskis, Skowronskis, Janowskis, or other similar Polish names; then they are at a loss, especially when it comes to the payment of insurance, to find the killed or wounded soldier's relatives.

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On the other hand, this changing and twisting of Polish names on the part of the soldiers gives us no good idea of how many Poles have enlisted in the American Army, nor how many were killed or wounded. The Polish papers follow the American papers in publishing the Polish names in the casualty lists of the American Army, taking the names that are definitely Polish or similar to Polish. How many on these casualty lists issued by the military authorities are Poles who took names other than Polish, or did not list themselves as Poles, we cannot tell. And it is to our own interest, when our boys are killed or wounded, to point out to the American government and people how great a percentage of our young men we have given to the army and how much Polish blood is being shed for a great and sacred cause. In this way we would gain greater respect and the cause of our homeland--and its future--would profit immensely.

The Jews, although they have not given a relatively high percentage of men to the army, at least not as volunteers, shout at the tops of their voices how many of their men are in the army. But the Jews are not twisting their names, they are underlining them rather, so that the Americans may know how

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loyal and useful they are to this country. Even the Germans, as well as the Swedes, Bohemians, and other national groups do likewise in their own understandable interests.

Among us there are a great number of individuals who are ashamed of their names and nationality, and, in this way, immeasurably harm our mutual cause. There are a great many Poles in Uncle Sam's army, many tens of thousands, but their names do not show it.

If, during the census, the Poles in this country had not allowed themselves to be listed as Prussians, Austrians, or Russians, depending upon the occupation of the part of Poland in which they were born, there would have been more of us listed, and fewer Germans, Austrians, and Russians; as a consequence, we would be respected more in this country, and we would be more reckoned with in commercial, industrial, and political circles; we would have considerably greater influence and significance than we have now, which is entirely our own fault.

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A good Catholic never denies that he is a Catholic; he will cross himself even in the street and proclaim his faith. In the same way, a good Pole should never deny his nationality anywhere or at any time, for it is at least no worse than any other. Follow the example of Kizior, who was indignant and protested vigorously, even though he was called an Austrian through an unintentional error. All Poles should act as did Kizior.

Today it is the highest honor to be a Pole. Poland and her people have been recognized by the entire world, with the exception of the hated Teutons, and a Pole certainly does not need to--and should not be ashamed of his nationality. We have placed ourselves among the first nations of the world; we are fighting beside them for democracy and freedom of all the nations on earth; we have a great past, heroic and unblemished, and we desire a greater future for our homeland and people. At every point, then, let us "underline" our nationality and hold our heads high with pride when we say to people of other blood, "I am a Pole!"

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A good member of the Polish National Alliance will also never be ashamed of his organization, but proudly wearing the Alliance pin upon his breast, and, when questioned, will answer to everyone, "I am a member of the Polish National Alliance!"

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

OUR OASES

by

M. Kniecziak

Deprived of our liberty, driven from our ancestral land, we took a bit of the soil of our homeland as a talisman and went out into the world in search of bread and freedom; here, under the Star-Spangled Banner, we found both. But bread and freedom of speech is not all that a man needs for life.

Surrounded by foreign and, often, not very friendly elements in the factories and in the Pennsylvania coal mines, we felt like pilgrims in a sandstorm, searching for an oasis at which to quench our burning thirst and to draw strength for continuance of the journey, for further struggle with the elements, in order that we should not fall victims to their fury.

No one worried about us, no one understood us, no one tried to become better

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

acquainted with us and lend us a helping hand when we needed it.

In the midst of other, well-organized national groups, we felt that, unless we had some source of spiritual comfort, we must disintegrate; we felt that we could not survive against our false friends, the Irish and the Germans, who sought to trip us up at every step, lest the more patriotic American society come to know us better and lend us a fraternal hand in our struggle.

Amid such difficult conditions, we banded together, we organized, and we considered ways and means of preserving the ideals for which we struggled, of preserving our race here, that it might one day help to burst the bonds of slavery in which our homeland languished.

We organized, and our organizations were real oases scattered throughout this vast country; but there was still a lack. We lacked literature, we lacked newspapers, and these we had to create in order that, with their help, the scattered groups might be tied together by the thread of brotherly

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love, and in order that they might be urged to co-operate in a definite program of work.

All honor to those--living and dead--who formulated that program. All honor to the editors and publishers, living and dead, who gave us the first Polish newspapers--the newspapers that gave this program to their readers and thus contributed to a great accomplishment--the founding of the Polish National Alliance and its publications.

What trials the Alliance and its publications passed through, need no longer be discussed; let us draw the curtain on the past and on all that we suffered in defense of our program; for today that program has triumphed, having won the support of the entire Polish element in the United States. The [Polish] National Committee, consisting of representatives of all Polish organizations, the patriotic clergy, and all of our patriotic newspapers, stands as a symbol of brotherhood, unity, and harmony to the Poles in America.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

On the tenth anniversary of the founding of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, we should be happy; for thirty years ago, whenever two or three Alliance members met, their desire for Poland's freedom formed a natural bond between them; today, as a result of perseverance, not only the Poles, but all the Allies have raised the cry: "Drive the Germans from Polish soil!"

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 29, 1917.

## LET US PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATIONS

(Editorial)

On Decoration Day, a great many solemn parades and demonstrations of loyalty to this country, its government, and its social system will be held in Chicago, and probably in other cities. If these manifestations have been on a very high plane in previous years, this year's should greatly surpass them. After all, we shall be decorating the graves of heroes who died long ago in the struggle for this country's freedom, of those who gave their lives for the rights of man in the Civil War, and finally, of those who died in other wars that were waged by the United States in defense of its rights; they died in the same cause for which the United States entered the present war, and for which it is preparing for a decisive struggle, with all its power.

In times past, the Poles always have manifested their loyalty, on every possible occasion, to this powerful Republic that has been a haven to us, that

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 29, 1917.

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has taken us to its heart--the more so because we are not only linked by many mutual virtues and a mutual love of freedom, but because, as exiles, we came here not with the purpose of hatching plots and aiding our homeland in a criminal way, but came as exiles who desired to escape the persecution and tyranny to which they were subjected by the conquerors of their native land.

If, however, we ever had an opportunity of demonstrating our unlimited loyalty, it is today, at a time when this country demands loyalty of us, finding itself in the difficult position of being at war with the greatest enemy not only of ourselves, but of the world, of freedom and humanity. No one can doubt our loyalty even for a moment. We would not need to demonstrate that which we know to be true, but since all other nationalist groups want to manifest their loyalty, we must, too. If we are to manifest anything, let us do so in a way that will become us as Poles, and in keeping with our culture.

We take this occasion to address ourselves to all the Poles in Chicago and vicinity where, on Decoration Day, great loyalty manifestations will be held

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by all nationalist groups that people this great metropolis of ours. Polonia has decided to participate in tomorrow's demonstration.....

Let it be on the conscience of every Pole that the Polish division in the parade look Polish. Let every participant in the parade take to heart the instructions of the marshal, and remember that a parade requires military obedience and discipline. Let every one be responsible for his conduct, not to the marshal but to himself, so that our appearance will be creditable and will not bring us shame.

We ought to make an imposing spectacle, both in numbers and type of participants; we have given proof of our loyalty more than once, and we shall do it again tomorrow.

.....

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

ENLIST AS POLES

Mr. Anthony Czarnecki, co-editor of the Chicago Daily News, has justly called our attention to the fact that the Poles should enlist in the army and fleet of the United States as Poles. They should not change their names for names of people of other nationalities, because by this they hurt not only themselves but our cause.

We do not believe that some of our young people are ashamed of their Polish ancestry and names, but if this is the case, they reveal a singular lack of intelligence. After all, stupid people are not needed anywhere, and that is why they change their names.

If they do this, it is also possible that they do it for the rather obscure reason of simplifying the pronunciation of their names for the Federal officials. No one demands this of us. No sensible and intelligent person denies his ancestry, much less Polish ancestry. If you feel you must change your name

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because it is hard to pronounce, change it to a more easily pronounced Polish name.

We believe that the appeal of Mr. Czarnecki, who is well known in American circles, and who nevertheless has not changed his name to Johnson or Smith, but has the Americans learn to pronounce it, will have some influence on our young men, and that they will be proud of having the privilege of bearing Polish names and will cease changing them.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 10, 1917.

### APPEAL TO YOUNG POLES

(Letter from Mr. Anthony Czarnecki, associate editor of the Chicago Daily News.)

To the editors: Please call the attention of our countrymen, especially our young men, through your paper and other Polish publications, to an important matter, a matter which has recently come not only to my attention but to the attention of many of our brethren as well.

This concerns the present trend on the part of our young Poles--who are joining the American army and navy in relatively large numbers in order to serve the Star-Spangled Banner and our oppressed and unhappy Poland during the present crisis--to change their Polish names at the time of enlistment.

I have noticed in several instances that our boys, upon joining the army or navy, change their names, handed down to them by their fathers, and give entirely un-Polish names, supposedly under the pretext of simplifying matters

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IV for the Federal authorities.

In order to prevent the continuance of this, I ask you editors to take this matter up in your publications as energetically as possible, pointing out the loss which Poland's cause suffers by such a changing of names on the part of our boys joining the army and navy.

The more Polish names that appear among those who are fighting in the ranks of the Stars and Stripes, the more recognition there will be for the Polish cause in our Government circles here.

Furthermore, every young man who enlists to serve this country, either in the army or navy, should remember that his name, if it is Polish and not American, will show in the future how much those of Polish blood now fighting helped their adopted country.

By giving American names when enlisting in the army, instead of their own Polish names, these young Poles harm the Polish cause. After this war, when

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 10, 1917.

IV Poland is free and independent, everyone who has changed his Polish name for an American name, and has thus concealed his Polish origin, will be ashamed and will blush when others point with pride to their fine Polish heritage.

If someone feels that he has important reasons for changing a purely Polish name, especially in order to simplify its pronunciation for the Americans, for Heaven's sake let him at least change it to some other more easily pronounced Polish name, which at present will not too badly conceal the evidence of how many of our boys joined the ranks of the defenders of this country. After all, Pulaski's Polish name is not too difficult for the Americans to pronounce, and there are many other typically Polish names which will be easier for the Americans to pronounce than many purely American names.

Young Polish men, stop and think this over, and warn others against changing their Polish names at this critical time. When the history of this war and the participation of the United States in it is written, let there shine

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 10, 1917.

IV forth as many Polish names as possible among those of the heroes of this country who took up their arms. Let every soldier or sailor of Polish ancestry be registered under a Polish-sounding name.

After all, in Poland our enemy forced foreign names upon us in order to erase all evidence of our nationality. Will we here in a free land at the present historical moment lend support to the work of our enemies by ourselves changing our Polish names?

Could any of you, even at the present time, show evidence that Germans or others have changed their names for more American-sounding ones?

It is best to keep one's Polish name, and if it is changed, for the love of God, let it be changed to some simple but nonetheless characteristically Polish name. There never has been a time when it was so important to keep Poland's name in the public eye as now during this war and in this country.

Let us not give the enemies of everything Polish an opportunity during this

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IV war to announce that Polish names and the Polish language are trifled with by the Poles themselves, and that for this reason the changing or ignoring of them by others is justified.

Let us give our own Polish names in offering our services to this country, regardless of how they are mispronounced. Incorrect pronunciation is only a temporary matter, while registering in the army or navy is a matter for all time, because in the future historians will use these records as sources of important data.

If I were not personally convinced of the spreading of this evil, evidently through the failure on the part of some of our young men to realize the importance of it, I would not bring this matter up at the present time.

Knowing personally about these occurrences in the past few days from several directions and sources, I feel that it is my sacred duty to appeal to the young Polish men through the Polish papers not to follow the example of those few exceptions who through negligence have concealed the fact in the present

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 10, 1917.

IV war that they as Polish children are serving our adopted country.

Perhaps some of those who have assumed non-Polish names, on reading of their actions in the Polish papers, will rectify the situation by having their Polish names added on to their American pseudonyms in the official records.

Respectfully,

Anthony Czarnecki

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1917.

CITIZENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD, LET US UNITE!

Tomorrow we will have the opportunity of proving whether we understand our duties as citizens of this free land of Washington, and whether we are worthy of a free Polish republic. In order to accomplish this, we must prove that none of us carries his vote in his pocket, and that we cannot be bought with a glass of beer.

Time and again we have been told that we are not able to govern ourselves because we can never agree with one another. This accusation has always been hurled against us after elections--city or national--just after we have got through helping a non-Pole defeat one of our own countrymen.

And these non-Poles whom we have helped into office have laughed at us after elections, saying that we are weak-minded and have no conception of American politics.

Mr. L. Sitts and Mr. Stanley Adamkiewicz are running for alderman of the Seventeenth Ward. Which name is dearer to your hearts? Ask your conscience. Think,

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 2, 1917.

even though some people are urging you not to vote for a fellow Pole-- will you not regret later that you denied a Pole your vote?

Dear citizens, we have had enough shame, treachery, and disgrace as it is. Rouse your spirit that it may guard your actions, that we may not disgrace our Polish names, names which we all have inherited from our forefathers. Let us rejoice that although we have been persecuted in the homeland for our names, here in our adopted country we are not persecuted because of them. Therefore, we should try to the utmost of our power to have Polish names as well known as possible in the public offices of this country.

Today, dear citizens, we cannot be accused of being incapable of holding public office, because our community has in many cases men who are much more capable than those of other nationalities. And the more of our own people that we elect, the more we will show in actions, not in words, that we have worthy and capable people, and the more will we be respected.

Therefore, to work, citizens of the Seventeenth Ward! When you go to the polls

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1917.

tomorrow morning to fulfill your civic duty, be honest with your conscience. Do not let yourselves be led astray, but look for Stanley Adamkiewicz' name and place your mark beside it. In this way we will elect him alderman, to our glory.

Men and Women's Citizen Committee of the Seventeenth Ward:

Mrs. A. Florkowski  
Mrs. M. Makowski  
M. Wojtecki  
J. Helminiak  
T. Weyna  
Mrs. H. Szymanski  
R. Kosinski

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 2, 1917.

### A WORD BEFORE THE ELECTION

"As you make your bed, so will you lie in it," says the old Polish adage. It has always come true and always will come true. Therefore, during tomorrow's elections for aldermen and other city officials, our compatriots should remember that in order to improve their own welfare they should not elect men of other nationalities.

Through sad and long experience we all know that as soon as men of other nationalities are elected sad times begin for us Poles, because we have no one in the city council who understands us and who will properly present our problems and defend them when necessary.

Tomorrow is election day. Every registered man and woman can take part in the elections. The polls will be open from 6 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy earnestly recommends that our citizens support the following

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1917.

Poles who are running for aldermen: Stanley Adamkiewicz, Democratic candidate of the Seventeenth Ward; Stanley Kunz, Democratic candidate of the Sixteenth Ward; and Stephen Thieda, Republican candidate of the Twelfth Ward.

We will not list the virtues of each of the three candidates here. Our readers know them well and will themselves know how to give proper recognition where it is deserved. Our purpose is to warn our countrymen not to betray the Poles by voting for men of other nationalities, who do not understand us and have not the slightest idea of our needs, and who themselves are not our friends.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy has always stood guard over the interests of the Polish people; therefore, at a time of such great importance as tomorrow's elections, it turns to its readers with this earnest entreaty: Brothers, vote only for your own people!

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 27, 1917.

ST. WENCESLAUS PARISH

What good will and the desire to help a good cause can accomplish is illustrated by the unusual manifestation which took place at St. Wenceslaus Parish in Avondale, in which many of our countrymen showed their good will toward this parish.

Almost every young parish has to struggle along for the first few years, constantly coming up against new difficulties and overcoming obstacles, generally of a financial nature, in order to maintain its existence.

It is well known that the pilot of every parish, who must battle with all sorts of adversities and difficulties and steer the parish ship in such a manner as to prevent its going on the rocks, is generally the rector, who is happy in the rare cases when he can call upon his parishioners to do some useful work.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 27, 1917.

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IV Our parish of St. Wenceslaus, although very young, because it has been in existence for scarcely four years, has already surpassed much older Polish parishes in Chicago in the matter of external appearances. Rows of nice homes which have been built and are continuing to be built, and the streets which have been asphalted only a few months ago in our neighborhood, have greatly improved the appearance, healthfulness, and growth of our parish. It is not at all surprising that our people are leaving the overcrowded and smelly neighborhoods and are moving en masse into our district, in which one can breathe clean, healthful air.

As I have mentioned above, the streets in our neighborhood have been brought into proper order. This fact, although it has added greatly to the cleanliness and healthfulness of our neighborhood, has brought with it no small expense to every property owner.

Therefore, our parish, too, which possesses an entire block bordered by four

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 27, 1917.

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IV streets, is subjected to no small expense, which, although paid off in installments, represents quite an impressive sum for each installment.

In order to come to the aid of our parish in this difficult situation, and for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the new arrivals in our parish, the local civic clubs--the T. Kosciusko Club (men's) and the Queen Kinga's Club (women's)--arranged a modest banquet at the parish hall on February 18, to which they invited the parishioners and the countrymen outside of the district who are friendly toward the parish. The attendance was so large that the committees of the above-named clubs found themselves in real difficulties, since despite thorough preparations for the success of the supper they were not prepared for so many people, and hereby extend their apologies to those who quite justifiably might have been dissatisfied.

In order to make the supper more interesting, a short program was prepared.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 27, 1917.

IV After the prayer by Reverend F. C. Scieszka, rector of St. Wenceslaus Parish, Mr. N. Budzban, chairman of the Welfare Committee of the T. Kosciusko Club, introduced as toastmaster Mr. W. Danisch, who then called upon the following gentlemen [to speak]: Mr. W. Palewicz; Mr. F. Gorski; Peter Rostenkowski, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; Stanley Kolanowski; vice-president of the Fidelity State Bank; and Frank Linowiecki and A. Plocinski, clerks of the Municipal Court.

Successful vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. A. Nowak, Miss M. Wierdak, and Mr. E. J. Kanabaj. Recitations were given by Mrs. R. Matling and Mr. A. Hartowicz. During the supper the diners enjoyed the music of Mr. F. Bomek, an old veteran in the Polish cause, though a newcomer in our parish. In conclusion everyone joined in the singing of "Boze cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

The committees of the above-named clubs, headed by the rector, wish to express

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 27, 1917.

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IV      their sincere thanks to all those who were present at the supper, to all those who brought contributions to the supper, to those who took part in the program, and to those ladies and gentlemen who worked zealously all evening in order that everyone might have an enjoyable time. To all of these people we extend the old Polish "Bog Zaplac" (God bless you.)

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 13, 1916.

JUDGE [THOMAS] F. SCULLY'S OPINION ON THE REGISTRATION OF POLES

As some of our people know from past experience, the election judges and clerks in some of the Chicago precincts have made matters difficult for the Polish people who have come to register. This has been especially true in precincts presided over by Irish, Jewish, and German election officials. These officials refused to register our people as Poles, insisting that Poles were to be registered as Germans, Austrians, or Russians, according to the part of occupied Poland where they were born.

Some of the Polish voters have complained to Judge Scully about this abuse on the part of politicians and chauvinists. The judge, who became very indignant after hearing the complaints, ordered these officials to register the Poles as Poles. One of Judge Scully's letters reads as follows:

"October 11, 1916

"Henry Schulenberg,  
1501 Milwaukee Avenue,  
Chicago, Illinois

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 13, 1916.

"Dear Sir: My attention has been called to the fact that in your registration precinct, when people applied for registration and gave Poland as their birth-place, you subjected them to examination as to what part of Poland they were born in. This is unnecessary--when they said they were born in Poland that was sufficient. Enter in your register 'Poland.'

Very truly yours,  
Thomas F. Scully,  
County Judge"

It seems that the chauvinists and enemies of our people have been taught a little lesson. It is hoped that they will follow the Judge's orders or else be punished in a more drastic manner--by imprisonment.

Polish-American citizens are urged to register as Poles, without specifying the part of Poland they came from. The election clerks have to register our people as natives of Poland, and the word "Poland" should appear in their records. We have recourse to the courts here in America, and will not allow people of any other nationality to push us around.

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Narod Polski, July 12, 1916.

## NATIONALISM

The following passage is taken from an article entitled "Nationalism", recently published in the Chicago Tribune. "We must and will destroy every nationalism except Americanism. We do not want German societies here, nor Polish societies, nor Irish societies, nor Swedish societies". Very aptly another newspaper Dziennik Ludowy, makes this rejoinder to the Tribune: "It takes no trouble to write that we must and will destroy every nationalism, but the writer should also tell how it is to be done. It is likewise easy to write that "we do not want German or Polish or Bohemian or other nationalistic societies here" in which are developing and getting more powerful every day", but again the editor should inform us what the Tribune has to offer in their place to those who arrived here somewhat more recently than he and the others on the Tribune's editorial staff or their ancestors - to those who do not know the language, the custom, or the laws of the United States and have only by grace of the above-mentioned societies began to comprehend what they would never have comprehended if, when they landed on American soil, some one had thrust a copy of the Tribune into their hands and had told them to get rid as rapidly as decently possible of their extra-territorial affiliations.





· Narod Polski, July 12, 1916.

"This is not the line along which true Americans have worked in the past, and they are not working along it now. This is not the way to convert foreigners into Americans, although it was the method employed by the old Teutonic Order. By this method the Knights of this Order long ago converted the Prussians to Christianity, and they wished to apply the same method to the Lithuanians. And although times have changed, the Chicago Tribune would still like to convert foreigners not to Christianity but to Americanism after this obsolete fashion. This recent editorial in the Tribune is also reminiscent of the Teutonic Order in the brazen style in which it defends those present-day descendants of the Teutonic Knights in America, who did not want to take part in the celebration at the Coliseum on July 4, (Loyalty Day). It has an ominous sound. "Za twoje myto kijem cie obito - for paying your debt a thrashing you get, "those persons, who organized this expression of loyalty on the part of the "hyphenates" must have said to themselves after reading this article in the Tribune. And yet the Tribune's editorial has done some good by stating the question clearly and frankly. For every dose there is an antidote, as the Tribune doubtless well knows.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 11, March 15, 1916.

### POLISH WOMEN SECTION

#### METAMORPHOSIS OF A POLISH EMIGRANT GIRL

Just like a flower with a lovely scent and allure, a Polish girl was growing and blooming among her native fields.

As soon as she was taught to put letters together, her mother kept her at home, to help with the housework. Then, when the scent of spring came and the geese hatched, she drove them out in the fields.

She used to watch them, play with them and loved them. How happy those moments were, and how fast they passed.

Today she is among strange people, whenever she thinks about those moments, her heart starts bleeding and holds her in a marvellous strange pain, longing for home.



Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 11, March 15, 1916.

If only once again she could go back over there, to chase the butterflies,  
pick flowers and make miracle wreaths to adorn the feet of her immaculate  
mother, standing at the wayside!

Oh! For that country,  
Just like a paradise,  
Every day she sighs and cries  
And she will be unhappy,  
Till those miracles and wonders  
She sees once more before she dies.

They sent her far away into a world, strange and unknown to her, to earn  
a living.

Misfortune drove her away from her parental home. To help those she loved  
she devoted herself and everything that was dearest to her, she left what  
she had loved with all her little soul.



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All this for bread... for bread!

Who will not admire that Polish girl? She did not fear that long journey and that danger of travel; she traveled through the mountains, valleys, rivers and the ocean.

Without any friendly advice and any care, she was among strangers and did not understand the conditions, among thousands of perils and menaces to herself.

Everything seemed to be against her.

But she slowly removed the obstacles in the way with a hard fight, and she rapidly accustomed herself to the conditions, and after a little time she was master of the situation.

And from that soil farmer, the Polish girl became a real American girl.



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At first comes to her refined outward manners. She is trying to walk just like the real American girls, then she mimics the personal examples, she dresses herself more and more fashionably.

But she is a deeply religious girl, she needs the spiritual comfort, and for this reason she belongs to the church, she is devoted and always moderate.

In work she is easily exploited. When she came to this country, at first she was not particular, she accepted work of any kind, in the factory or home work.

Money she did not spend, if she did not have to. Then when she gets used to this life, and this very often soon follows, she buys herself a dress and a hat, which is very often out of fashion.

That kind of Polish girl also has her faults.





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If she once becomes fond of dresses, then afterwards she continually goes beyond her limits.

She only earns a miserably four or five dollars per week, but she pays for dresses the same as millionaires and she has to have the same things.

This is the great fault in the common life of our Polish girls in this country.

They forget themselves, their standing and try to be on the same level, she will not part with one iota of all the freaks of this country's fashions.

The wife of a millionaire or capitalist might do this, they have plenty of money for that purpose and luxury, but the poor Polish girl, with bloody sweat and who works like an ox, if she does not save the few dollars she makes, the sin is unforgivable, spending bloody money only for dresses.





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A soul of a Polish girl has a most excellent constitution and is noble; but if she comes in contact with drunkards and boarders, she is material to be spoiled under such conditions.

This is why we hear very often such sad stories.

A married boarder, who has a wife in the old country, and is looking for a good chance, when he finds a credulous girl, is worse than the devil. He cheats her under the promise of marriage, and coaxes her out of her hard earned money, then after all that he disappears, leaving his credulous unlucky girl unhappy for the rest of her wrecked life.

Single men are not better, and of them we do hear and read such stories.

And you, poor credulous and sacrificed girl, you cry and suffer and pray to God, He is the only one who will listen to you and avenge you and punish the guilty.



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Credulity is the great defect of our girls, in spite of every day conduct, it is hard to cure them from this defect.

Another defect of our immigrant girls is their thoughtlessness in choosing husbands.

Every girl comes to this country with the aim of getting married at the first opportunity. She is ready to give her heart at once to any young man and go with him to the altar. Blindly she believes in him, then, after the wedding, the mask comes off the face of her lover-husband.

Drunkenness and abuse has no end, and she becomes the slave of her husband, living without faith and customs. She cries, complains, moans, and that grief drives her to drink.

To get married is not like drinking a cup of coffee, this is the aim of your whole life.



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Only once you can make such a mistake in your life. So you should be careful before you marry a man, investigate the life of your future husband, his bad and good habits, get information from those who know him for a long time, but this you can't do in a week or two.

Those girls will be mothers of our future generation. As they are so will be our next generation.

It is our duty to protect them from such a beast and brute in the human flesh.

Our immigration accomplished good things for any of the category, notwithstanding the fact that they have done almost nothing for our immigrant girls.

For the protection of our girls, from exploitation of the dishonest Americans and Jews, there should be organized an association to protect



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the girls, by each Polish parish.

For this reason we should get for them homes, so they will live together and there will be no male boarders.

For illiterates and girls with a lower education there should be given to them private lessons, evenings or Sundays, then they will not be treated so indifferently by others.

The Polish maid, is the Angel of Purity,  
Her heart is Fondness and Bravery;  
Her soul prevails over the beauty of her flesh,  
Her virtue is crowned with Glory.

Chester Lulinski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 11, 1915.

### UNITY OF THE PEOPLE

In one of the Warsaw daily journals, The Morning Gazette, appears an article favorable to the Polish people in America. Although some parts of the article do not approve of our present position there is a marked indication that our people abroad take interest in our affairs. They are greatly concerned about our interests, because some day we may be of great help to them and their torn country.

It is a well-known fact that the Poles in America have the interest of Poland at heart. We are continuing the everlasting fight for the freedom of Poland just as our people are in Europe, despite the constant efforts of those who have been trying to wipe us out of existence.

The Morning Gazette has found out through private sources that the Polish people in America have organized forces, numbering several thousand men, that are ready to aid the already fighting English, French, and Belgian soldiers. These men are willing to sacrifice their lives for the cause of



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 11, 1915.

our fathers, our country.

The paper rejoices because of this. It is happy to hear that fathers and sons, who unable to make a living left their crippled motherland and found shelter and peace in America, are now ready to fight for that which was rightfully theirs. They laud these volunteers for being willing to give up their lives and leave behind their work, their homes, and their families.



Perhaps the Morning Journal (Gazeta Poranna) does not know that this kind of demonstration and activities are against Washington's wishes. This endangers the neutrality of the United States. The Journal did not know that thousands of our young Poles were ready to go across the seas to help Poland. However, circumstances did not permit their leaving. Perhaps at a later time this will be possible. These young men will still be fired with the same desire to give Poland a helping hand.

We are not in despair because of this. Perhaps this has happened for the



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best. These ready volunteers are in constant preparation and when the day comes for them to do their share for Poland, they will be ready. We are not permitted to fight on foreign soil for Poland; we are barred from the territories of Belgium and France. Therefore, it is wrong for anyone to say that the ardor of the American Poles has cooled, that the fire that was burning for our mother country has slowly turned to ashes, and the stigma brandished by our enemies, forgotten.

However we agree with the Warsaw paper that our attitude towards Poland, that is, preparedness within our ranks to aid our country, has not been influenced by any agitation through anyone in the United States or abroad. Although the stand we have taken on immigration is to a certain extent a result of the ideas our Polish-American representatives acquired while in Europe, the aims and purposes of our immediate political policy are truly American. Our present relations today, instead of having a different outlook, are also due to different causes.

The Morning Gazette points out that our position is a direct result of the



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close contact of our people, despite the fact that nations and oceans separate us, or the passing of the many years of separation. As long as the people are of one nationality, as long as there is active life in the Polish organizations, the Polish spirit will not weaken and the ties will not be severed. No matter where the Polish people may be, the same relations are prevalent. Across rivers and mountains, across the seas, faster than the impulses of the telegraph, invisible magnetic impulses flash and tend to move the souls and hearts of the sons of a common blood. Agitation is useless, mail and telegraphic communications are of no advantage.

When the masses of people met with abusive treatment by the German warlords in Galicia and Posen, when the Teutonic wrath fell upon those in Kalish, Kielce, Nieszawa, and Czestochowa, all those of the former kingdom of Poland, though scattered over many parts of the world and separated by distant seas, became aware of these disasters instinctively. They not only became aware of what has occurred but also had a feeling of the impending crisis. Although the Poles are separated and live in many countries, they are mentally preparing for the inevitable.



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### PROVERBS EXEMPLIFIED

(Voice of the People)



It is true that the proverbs uttered by our forefathers are being exemplified, as for instance the one which says: "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad." That very punishment has been inflicted upon our most relentless enemy, the Germans.

The German, wanting to kill our feeling of national pride and our dreams of a future, great and free Poland, tried to force his German culture on us as rapidly as possible. He prohibited the use of our native language. In order to make us give up our idealistic dreams, he surrounded the degenerate sons of Poland with solicitous care, showered medals of merit upon them, and made all sorts of concessions to them. This was done to tempt us, to give us an example of the kind of care with which he would surround those who sold themselves to him. When this failed, he seized the means to which his

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[German] empire is capable of resorting to snuff out the little spark glowing at the bottom of our hearts: torture of children and confiscation of lands.

When this failed--because the children would not learn the German language sufficiently well--he accused us of being incapable of learning so highly cultural (?) a language.

Can this accusation be deserved? I do not think so. The peasant's son, born under a straw thatched roof, apparently could not learn the German language although he was offered all sorts of inducements (and was finally forced to learn it, all to no avail). Today, he is living on the broad lands of Uncle Sam and, though he works hard all day, he goes to American evening schools. He studies the language of this country, becomes naturalized, even learns to love the language of this country and its customs and memorials, and stands ready to defend it. Still no one forces him to do this, or rewards him for it.

Is he able to understand the higher American culture? Yes, because he is free



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here and feels himself the equal of any citizen of this country. The United States does not use threats of confiscation to force anyone to learn its language or to become a citizen. It does not prohibit anyone's using his native language. Instead, this country spreads her starry wings and shows everyone that she wants to be his adopted mother, to give him full rights, and to surround him with the same love that she bestows upon her own children. She teaches him to love this country and enlightens him.

The German, on the other hand, in his greediness forgot, or was not sufficiently understanding, to give the Poles time to forget their mother and develop affection for their stepmother. He wanted to exterminate the Poles too fast. He did not realize that his ruthlessness merely served to fan the little sparks glowing in the bottoms of their hearts.

The proverb is being exemplified in the case of the Germans and they themselves admit it.

(Signed) A. Z.



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WE AND THE AMERICANS

(Editorial)

Since the outbreak of the European War, erudite and profound articles have frequently appeared in the American press on the subject of Poland's future. These articles indicate such sincerity, such a sympathetic and honest evaluation of our situation, that we could not expect a more favorable attitude even from the Polish-American press.

"A miracle has happened," one of our "authorities" on American conditions writes, "that the cold Yankees, these notorious exploiters of the Polish immigrant, should write about Poland with such sincerity!"

"A miracle has occurred," another cries, "that these ignorant people, who have only a vague idea of the geography of the politically existing countries,

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should be so well acquainted with the geography and history of political-ly nonexistent Poland!"

Many such remarks are being voiced at the present critical moment within the ranks of those Poles who are ceaselessly discussing America--all of them empty and unfounded chatter, dictated by European rather than Polish patriotism,

In the United States one can criticize certain faults in the social conditions, in the police system, and in capitalism, which is running riot; but an intelligent person cannot accuse those whom he does not know, and to whom he is not even allowed access, of ignorance and lack of good will.

It is exactly these unapproachable Americans--who jealously guard the circle of their most intimate friends--that we intend to write a few words about today.

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It is they who are responsible for the favorable remarks about our homeland, not the millionaires, the ward politicians, the factory formen, or the propagandist of American chauvinism.

It is no miracle that we find favorable comments on Poland in the American press, nor is it a miracle that the authors of these articles are acquainted with the history of the martyr of nations. But it is a "miracle," an unpleasant and shameful miracle, that these Americans show themselves better disposed toward Poland than many of her own sons.

While American publications print discussions of Poland written from a general humanitarian standpoint, we do not even want to recognize her as a firmly united nation, but, divided into parties, each of us wants to reconstruct this poor Poland according to his own plan.

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Americans assert the historical necessity of Poland's resurrection, and although they are divided in their opinions regarding the Germans, they are unanimous in declaring that Poland can benefit only by the victory of the Allies. Yet, we blunder like a flock of lost sheep, unable to accept even the one clear and simple idea. "Poland is a great thing--greater even than this or that party."

While Americans appreciate Polish self-sufficiency and peculiar nationalism, and unanimously declare themselves against depriving us of our rights to freedom and independence for Poland, we are becoming Americanized in spirit, denying our language, becoming ashamed of belonging to the Polish group, licking the boots of the American mob, and tossing nickels for the cause of Poland.

Instead of lifting our heads with pride, giving the chauvinist a lesson, pointing to the favorable articles on Poland in the American press, and leaning on that

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honest and noble strata of American society which without our pleading will take Poland's side at a critical moment, we are ashamed of the sound of Polish names and are willing to perform the most menial service to gain a dollar.

Where do we think this sort of politics will get us? Will denying our homeland, which even Americans recognize, gain us the recognition and respect of these Americans?

No! These Americans who write about Poland and deliberate over Poland's lot are apt to hurl in the teeth of the renegades the words "For the others we have respect--for you contempt."

An American loves his Star-Spangled Banner. He demands absolute respect for this flag. He wants to increase the numbers of its venerators on American soil --but at the same time he is able to understand that the flag with the white eagle on a red field can be equally dear and worthy of respect to the Pole. He knows



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that this flag has been torn, stamped upon, and profaned. For this reason he wants it to be put together again and to come to the fore of this nation which suffering could not crush, whose soul despite the Styx-like mire, was able to emerge pure, free, and independent.

Let us learn from the Americans how to love our flag. Let us learn how to respect the White Eagle. Let us not deny our language and our names. Then we shall deserve not only the favorable articles that are being published in this country, but the respect and support of the Americans.

Today one must not be two-faced. One must not be a Pole at the meeting of a Polish society and a German, an American, or a Swede (depending on the nationality of one's customer or elector) at a political rally or in business. One must definitely decide to be on one side or the other. One must, finally, decide to give active support to resurrecting Poland.

A Pole who is an American Citizen should respect the laws and customs here and should work for the good of the country which gives him political freedom.



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But he must not forget that the country of his origin was Poland and that he owes it everything.

He who does not regard Poland as his homeland should not force his way into Polish society. Let him be whatever he wants to be for "business" reasons, but do not let him be a Pole because such people at present are revolting even to Americans.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, No. 30, July 29, 1914.

### POLISH SONGS

Polish mothers, teach your children to sing Polish songs.

There is nothing more splendid and nothing that speaks more to the soul than a song, the more so a native song, since it honors every nation, develops it, lifts it up and exalts it at every opportunity. Every nation has its national songs. The song is the outpouring of inward feelings, the more so folk songs, since they grasp directly at the heart.

The Slavs love very much to sing, and of all the Slavie peoples the Poles sing the prettiest. The power of our songs exceeds anything that any song can give. The tones of Polish songs once roar with thunder, then again they sob with the cry of a little child, and sometimes they are grieving with a complaint of the innocent harmed one. In the Polish song is everything: there is power, beauty, verve, feeling of the whole nation! So, the, justly says our poet Adam Mickiewicz, that the Polish song is the "Ark of the Covenant between older and younger years."



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Because even if destiny is cruelly persecuting us today, the song which we sing ties us with our bright past, disperses the despair and despondency within our hearts; it is our solace and tells us to believe in a better future.

Without song there is no nation! Without song there is no future!

Mothers, sing with the children as often as you can our beautiful Polish songs and ditties.

Singing our songs we give proof to the entire world that we are a nation, that we are living and the future belongs to us.

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**SOMETHING ABOUT POLES LIVING IN CHICAGO**

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II D 3

In the last census of the city of Chicago the population of the city was two million three hundred eighty thousand five hundred.

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II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

II A 2

We can say that anything over two millions are Poles. Among

I D 1 b

Poles in Chicago half of them are from Poland and the other half

II A 1

are the first or second generation born in this country.

**IV**

Among Poles of the first and second generation there are many who do not understand the Polish language, they are ex-Poles, some of them never went to Polish parochial schools or they have forgotten how to speak Polish, having used it very seldom and they have taken not only the language but also the customs of a large American city.

It is a very sad story but true, and it has happened very often. The Poles in Chicago generally live around the Polish churches. The parishes, schools and brotherly aid societies depend on the church and the parish indirectly,

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and directly depend upon large organizations.

We have in Chicago about 750 societies. The Polish Roman-Catholic Union in Chicago represents 256 societies with 30,000 members of both sexes, brothers and sisters of the Union.

There are 43 Polish parishes and churches of Roman-Catholics in Chicago.

On the Northwest Side of the city there are 14 parishes close to each other, on the Southwest Side there are 12 parishes, in South Chicago there are 3 and in the suburbs there are 14 parishes.

There are 20 parishes in Chicago, containing over one thousand families.

The largest of the parishes and the oldest is St. Stanislaus Kostka; there are 4,000 families belonging to this church still.

The smallest of the parishes is St. Mary of Gostyn in the suburb of East Grove with 50 families.



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To the Polish parishes of the Roman-Catholic religion belong 50,000 active families, and about that many do not belong to any parish.

For the service in those parishes there are over 100 clergymen of our nationality, and the bishop.

In every one of these parishes we have a school. Over 30,000 children go to these Polish schools, where they are taught by 525 sisters.

Beside the Roman-Catholic churches we have one Independent Catholic church located on Lubeck Street. This church was established about 18 years ago.

We have three Polish cemeteries, the largest and oldest one is St. Adalbert on the Northwest Side of the city; Resurrection Cemetery, on the Southwest Side of the city; Holy Cross, on the Southeast Side in the suburb of West Hammond.

We also have a Polish orphanage under the name of St. Hedwig, where about 400 children are being raised and educated, and three shelters for poor



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children; a home for the aged and an orphan's nursery is being built and will be completed soon.

We have a Polish hospital, St. Mary of Nazareth, built according to the most modern hygienic demands, containing about 200 patients in each section, among them about 20 poor patients receiving every day medical advice and medicine free.

We have in Chicago a few Polish high schools. The oldest one is St. Stanislaus College, where every year about 175 students are receiving an education. Then there is the Holy Trinity High School and the Academy of St. Nazareth, a boarding school for girls.

We have four daily papers and seven weekly periodicals. The most popular daily is Dziennik Chicagoski (Polish Daily News), published for about 20 years; one of the weekly periodicals is our society's official organ, Narod Polski (Polish Nation).

We have all kinds of institutions of social or national character, a few Polish

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banks and about 50 savings, and building loan associations, representing \$5,000,000 Polish capital.

We have Polish print shops and book shops, libraries, information offices, commission houses, warehouses and stores. We have many Poles who are successful in industry, trade, manufacturing and business.

We have hundreds of people of different occupations; lawyers, physicians, publishers, professors, artists, political officials, etc.

We have buildings where the administration offices of our four general Polish organizations are located, Polish Roman-Catholic Union, Polish Alma Mater, Polish National Alliance, and Polish Women's Alliance.

So we have everything in Chicago, plenty of people, talents, power and general well-being. The one thing we do not have among us Poles is mutual understanding, unanimity of action in our socio-national work. The damage done by this deficiency in our character is enormous, incalculable, irreparable.

Rev. J. B. Obyrtacz

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I A 2 b Narod Polski, Vol. XVI, No. 43, Oct. 23, 1912.

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POLISH



### A SAD FUTURE

The way some of our young ladies are behaving we read about in one of the recent numbers of Pobudka (Reveille).

Just as our young men, the greater part of whom are keeping away from Polish societies, national or religious, so our young ladies are forgetting mainly that they also have their role to fulfill in life, that they also should mold their future early in life. For the heavy and responsible duty of rearing and directing our future generation awaits them. Truly, it is disheartening when one thinks of how they will acquit themselves of all this in the future, when one more attentively observes their present lives.

No matter how well you would seek, you cannot find that something within them that would impregnate the hope of a better tomorrow, something that would make them worthy heiresses to the grateful memory of our women workers, mothers, grandmothers and great-grandmothers. They are closing their eyes to their future, they are not worrying about tomorrow, they



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avoid work in societies and are living in the confusion of the present day.

They are in the greatest part baby dolls and nothing more than just dolls in the broad sense of the word. When you meet them at some sort of entertainment or picnic, then you imagine that you would leap into flames after her, so pretty is the young rascal and so gallantly done up. This impression, nevertheless, bursts like a soap bubble when you approach her and start a conversation with her. You will convince yourself thereupon that her modern coiffure and elegant dress is a delusive cover under which is hidden a desperate emptiness.

The conversation which is started, in spite of efforts on both sides, somehow does not fit together. It is as if you were walking over small clods. One not acquainted with the intricate Polish-American dialect imagines that he has suddenly found himself in the society of





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people just arrived from the moon, and not among Poles.

Now, what sort of impression is made upon the person meeting for the first time the majority of our young lady participants at our balls and revels. The things you will nevertheless always find with them is a fascinating smile imprinted upon their faces, and in their mouth, bright shining teeth, because they are encased in gold.

Their only aim in life is dress and entertainment, to have a good time and to surround themselves with a circle of admirers, fascinated by their outward appearance and delusive charm. That is their dream, that is their highest rung of happiness upon this earth which a woman in her opinion can attain. They imagine that one can have in his brains just shepped straw, that one can speak any old language, that the main thing is to have a cute face and a nice dress, because by this most often the naive one will be caught and such is our female youth in its overwhelming majority.

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Who is to blame for these sad conditions? No one else but the parents and vile environment. I know, in fact, a few Polish families who care about their children's future and endeavor to bring them up as good members of society, as good Poles. Such parents care before anything else about this, that their sons and daughters should know their mother language and use it everywhere, except where they are by extreme necessity compelled to use the English language. There is still not enough of such families.

The remainder, with the most renowned patriots at their head, these already are not Poles, they are Irishmen of Polish descent. Polish origin, Polish patriotism, is not making speeches at anniversaries or national holidays; nor idle talk at gatherings and party meetings; it is Polish souls and hearts, the preservation of Polish culture, which directs us to bring up our children in Polish spirit, instilling in young pure hearts the love of Polish language and deep respect for Polish tradition. Not by words but by acts, by what we have made of our children and how we have prepared them for life will the future judge us and designate a place for us in the memory of future generations.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 1, 1912.

## CITIZENSHIP

(Editorial)



One of our countrymen came to our editor and complained that a judge refused him citizenship, because he did not have qualified witnesses. Upon examination by the clerk of these witnesses, it was found that they could not answer the questions correctly. At first the witnesses stated that they have known the applicant for a period of five years; however by further questioning it was revealed that it was less than two years. These discrepancies caused the refusal of citizenship. In order to secure citizenship, our countrymen must bring new witnesses who have known him for at least a period of five years.

For the benefit of protecting others, we point to the above facts, in order that anyone applying for citizenship, whether it be the first or second papers, should have witnesses who have known him for many years, and who at the same time would give honest replies to questions asked by the judge or clerk. At



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the present time it is very difficult to obtain citizenship papers, especially in the state of Illinois, where an applicant is examined very thoroughly by the court clerk and the federal clerk at the post-office and finally before a judge. Therefore, it is necessary to give identical answers; do not withhold anything and speak the truth, because a lie will be found out, and liars cannot become citizens of this country.

Any foreigner who has been residing in this country for a full period of five years, and who has had his first citizenship papers for two years, can become a citizen, if he is capable of answering questions asked by the clerk or judge. If you **want** to apply for citizenship, you must observe the following rules:

- 1... Bring along two witnesses, preferably American born; if your witnesses are naturalized citizens, they must bring along their final citizenship papers.
- 2... Give your name, date of birth, the ages of all your children, and the names of the places where they were born.

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- 3... Give the name of your wife, and the place and date of her birth.
- 4... Tell from which port in Europe you had sailed.
- 5... Tell the name of the ship on which you arrived in America.
- 6... Give the year, month and day of your departure from your native land.
- 7... Give the year, month and day of your arrival in the United States.
- 8... You must know, that an anarchist is a person **dis-owned by every nation** and he cannot become a citizen of this country.
- 9... You must know that a polygamist is a person who has more than one wife or husband at one time and that this is prohibited in the United States by law.



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10.... You must know, that the United States has an organized government with laws and office holders, who govern and enforce these laws, and to be a good citizen you must help the United States in upholding these laws and must not break them.

Our press is issuing a special pamphlet, in which you will find all these laws and regulations; it contains in the English language, questions which are asked by the judge and the answers to these questions. If you desire to become a citizen of this country, you may have this pamphlet for the asking,



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 5, 1911.

## AMERICANIZATION

(Editorial)

He who supposes that we Poles here in America are not threatened with the loss of our national identity is gravely mistaken and shortsighted. It is true that loss of national identity does not threaten those Poles who were already in their middle age when they came from Poland and settled here. But loss of national identity threatens our children, born here or brought here in their childhood by their parents. We will not lose all our young people in the foreign sea, but we are losing a large percentage of them, and if we do not pay more attention to this fact, in a few score years we will lose half our young people, who will cling to foreigners and will be forever lost to the Polish cause.

Americanism penetrates into Polish homes through doors and windows. It does not appear in so brutal a form as Germanization and Russification in Europe, but because of this it is all the more dangerous. Americanism soothes us,

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lulls us to sleep, tempts us with various little tricks, but it is systematically trying to pour all races, all nationalities, into one mass.

**There are innumerable proofs at every step that this is so. All sorts of settlements, buildings for supposed Christian youth, and innumerable clubs snatch our children and systematically take away their national identity.**

American chauvinists look askance at the various nationalistic organizations, at their exclusive clubs, alliances, gymnastic societies, choral societies, etc., because they would want to catch all of this in their nets; in their talons.

**They need our blood, our energy, our strength.**

An attempt was made through the church to deprive the Poles of their national identity by having catechism taught in English in the schools, but the Polish people and their national press opposed this energetically. So, for the present, this plan of action has been abandoned in favor of something less drastic.



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The American schools try to make our children lose their national identity by inculcating American patriotism upon them and keeping silent about our history or presenting it in an unfavorable light. We counteract these influences by teaching Polish in our schools, but before all our neighborhoods may be benefited by this action many of our young people will be lost to the Polish cause forever.

On the other hand, all sorts of American sports, clubs, and youth organizations attract our young people, thus exposing them to loss of national identity. It is true that here, too, we try to counteract by establishing turner societies, choral societies, young people's alliances, etc., but this is not enough, since it is difficult for us to compete with the Americans, who, wealthier than we, spend hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars on building clubs and forming all sorts of societies, whose purpose is to pour all the nationalities into one body, in order to create one great American nation.

Americans are heading in this direction slowly and patiently, but systematically.

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It is not, however, enough for them to entrap our young people in their nets, but they cast them also at the older folks. We read in one of the American papers that an American missionary society has set apart certain funds for propagandizing Americanism among specific national groups. This is concealed under a sectarian cloak, and religious matters are supposedly adduced as the chief aim, but this subterfuge is betrayed by a sentence in the announcement of this missionary society, which states: "Our aim is that every person redeemed by us should be, in the first place, a good American, and that he should forget all the ties which bind him to his native land."

Clearly and plainly stated, what? This society has set aside funds for the "redemption of various nationalities," and, therefore, for propagandizing its purposes among the Poles, it has set aside five thousand dollars. A modest sum, naturally, for which it will be difficult for them to purchase even five good Poles, but this fact proves conclusively that certain American spheres want very badly to assimilate other nationalities, doing everything they can in this direction.

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Other American religious sects and "educational" societies, with the aid of the press and books, are trying to penetrate into the Polish community in order to engulf it. They issue pamphlets printed in Polish, urging the reading of English papers, the sending of children to English schools, and the organizing of American societies. Besides this, they shower the Poles with Bibles and all sorts of pamphlets, from which the spirit of Americanism and Protestantism emanates, which, although not contagious to the older people, can ensnare the younger ones.

This danger, then, exists and threatens us from many directions. Therefore, we should be on guard if we want to preserve our nationality in America in all its strength.

It is, therefore, the duty of the older people to unite themselves in Polish organizations, especially national ones, to strengthen our turners and to draw our young people to them. This will be our strongest shield against Americanism.

We live here physically, but our spirit must be Polish.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1911.

TWO TYPES OF YOUTH  
Our Children, They Are Our Future

(Editorial)

One often hears the words ["Our children are our future"] uttered by older, more serious citizens; one reads them in editorials and letters from readers, because they actually state the truth--since our children are our future.

At one time we older people constituted the youth upon which our fathers and mothers once looked and said "Here is our future!...." And they expected great things from us; and placed in us the hope that we would prepare a better future for the nation. Warriors grown gray in the battle for the Polish cause, dreamed the rosy dream that when they will go to their graves they will leave behind them the younger generation which will bring our nation and country a bright future.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1911.

And so these old national workers went to their cold graves leaving us the heritage called love of country and belief in our own strength--belief in a better future.

Some of us accepted this heritage with great reverence and love; and, catching in our young hands the swaying national banner, raised it above the heads of the people and marched forward in the footsteps of our fathers with the motto: "For freedom and the people!" Others accepted this heritage with indifference. It was strange to them. They did not feel the spirit contained within it, and the ideals which it propounded--they threw it aside and...went astray.

Some are advancing the future of the country--others retarding it.

Children, they are our future! Yes--our future, but dependent upon the training we give them and the road on which we start them. For our future can be

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great and brilliant, and can astonish the world with the strength of its spirit and its progress; or it can be sad and slavish, and continue to be [a sample] of disunity and internal strife.

They too, who betrayed Poland, and showed a dwarfed spirit during the most difficult experiences of our country, were the youth on which fathers were constructing their future, and those too, who gave their lives on the field of battle for the sacred cause of freedom, who died as martyrs in Siberia or in the dungeons of prisons and citadels, were also forming our future. These constitute two types of youth, entirely different from each other. The first type was Poland's curse; the second, her blessing.

Not considering our youth of Europe, which is also composed of various kinds--useful or harmful to the country, advancing or retarding our future--we want to say a few words about our Polish-American youth, of whom now we older Polish immigrants say: "This is Poland's future in America." Here too there

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are two utterly dissimilar types of young people, not only among those born and raised here, but also among those who came to America in their childhood.

Therefore, we have here quiet, hard-working, young people, full of zeal for national and social work and speaking Polish correctly because they try to develop themselves in this direction. They are members of Polish organizations, they are not ashamed of their mother tongue or nationality, and with dignity they defend our interests when we are attacked by American chauvinists. They take an active interest in our patriotic work, study at higher institutions of learning, often at their own expense, respect their parents and help them and strive for higher positions in the American community, and for Poland, the country of their fathers and grandfathers, although foreign to them, they have a deep respect, and work for it not without sacrifice.

Of such youth we can say with pride: "They are the future of Polish immigrants on this hemisphere!"

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There is, unfortunately, another type of Polish youth in this country, differing in every respect from the first. They are those young people who are brought up by their parents carelessly, educated in the schools poorly, and are a credit to no one, certainly not helping the Polish community.

These young people do not know how to speak Polish, because they are ashamed of the Polish language, and do not study it. They do not admit that they are Poles before strangers, they change their names to foreign ones, and when some German or Irishman impudently ridicules the Poles, these young people not only do not defend their nationality, but themselves attack it even more violently, in order to show how smart they are. Such a young Pole does not belong to any Polish organization, and avoids his people like the plague, and can most frequently be found on some street corner, chewing tobacco, swearing in English, and shamelessly accosting men and women.

A creature of this type respects no one--not even his own parents; he goes

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wild in strange surroundings, and frequently even becomes a criminal, bringing us shame when the American papers reveal his real Polish name.

Upon such young people we cannot build our future either in Poland or in this country, because they are not our pride, but a stain upon our name, and even a burden on mankind.

Our immigrants should investigate this matter, and make all efforts to see to it that these young people are brought up differently by their parents and schools, if we are to build our future here upon our young people.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XV, No. 27, July 5, 1911.

### THE POLISH LANGUAGE IN AMERICA

It is very pleasant to hear our native tongue, therefore we always attend gatherings where we hope to hear a few words of its sweet melody. But alas! many times we are greatly disappointed and why? Is it because its melodious sounds are crippled by our tongues, or is it because we wish to show that we can speak broken English? Or is it, finally, because we wish to forget what we were in the old country and what we wish to become here? We judge that only a man with a dark past wishes to obliterate the back pages of his life.

All Poles are only newcomers here, the English language is necessary here outside of the home, therefore, our children attend public schools in order to learn as much English as is necessary for making a living.

This does not prevent the parents from teaching their children the Polish language, correcting them whenever they speak it improperly and also encouraging them to speak it correctly.

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Our young generation here speaks the Polish language so badly that some times we have to listen very carefully in order to understand what they are talking about.

What is the cause of our negligence? We have the freedom of the action here. Not only are we allowed to express our thoughts here, but we are free to express them in the Polish language, for which Polish children are being persecuted in Poland under Russian and German occupation by their teachers, for which many fathers have been imprisoned or deprived of government positions and rights, and finally, for which many of our young men were forced to leave their mother country and emigrate to America with no hope of seeing their native land again.

On the way here they dreamed fantastic dreams, how they would spread wings in a free land, how they would teach other exiles how to love Poland and despise all that is evil and foreign to us. And what a disappointment! All that is sacred and inviolable in the hearts of individuals, that which Prussian prisons and Cossak's knouts could not remove when we came here is torn out by brutal hands. Whose hands?





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By the hands of countrymen. Yes, our countrymen ridicule the newcomer for attending church, our countrymen persuade them to use alcohol, praise tobacco and degrade the Polish language by substituting foreign words. If the newcomers resist, then they are out of luck for all will avoid them and refuse them help.

It is high time to remedy this evil for if this continues we shall lose all our national characteristics. We shall lose our language and respect for the family. Already, today, we can see that we have not succeeded in getting respect from other nations.

They have the worst opinion about us because we do not demand our rights. We do not respect ourselves and cannot expect any respect from others.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 20, 1911.

## POLES AND AMERICAN POLITICS

A few years prior to the recent United States census, the Slavs living in this country, especially Poles, began a very energetic campaign the object of which was to persuade the United States to recognize officially minor Slavic nations as political units. This campaign has not resulted in recognition of Poland by the United States, but Congress has passed a law authorizing a census according to the native language, which will make possible to determine the nationality of a person by the tongue he or she speaks.

The United States has recognized officially such countries as: Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Finland, Luxemburg and so on; but Poland, Lithuania, Ruthenia, Bohemia, and their sister nations were not accorded this honor.

We will disregard the recognition of the Slavic states because at present we are interested in a just and impartial census of the Slavic races in the United States. Whether this census will bring about the desired result we shall see.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 20, 1911.

At the proper time the Polish press has encouraged the educated Poles to take examinations for census clerks and enumerators, of which there were over seventy thousand. These examinations were so ridiculously simple that any Pole, residing over a period of five years in this country, could easily pass them and get 80%. Notwithstanding the extreme simplicity of these examinations, the outcome was that only two Poles received positions as census clerks, whereas, three thousand people are employed by the Census Bureau. Four hundred of these are Jews, who, besides clerical positions, hold other jobs, such as those of experts and supervisors.

We do not know the exact number of Poles employed as census enumerators, but, at all events, that number does not exceed a hundred, though there are seventy thousand census enumerators in the field.

The census blanks filled by the enumerators indicate that: (a) A large percentage of them did not understand the instructions given to them by the Census Bureau, and neglected to fill the special column indicating the native tongue of the foreigners. (b) That the majority of the enumerators were very simple minded people, without any ethnological knowledge



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concerning other races. These enumerators entered persons born in Russia as Russians, in Germany as Germans, in Austria as Austrians, and so on.

(c) One of the groups of enumerators consisted of Germans, and they entered every Pole who was born in Germany as German, unless some one insisted that he is a Pole; then he was registered as such.

If we take these three kinds of enumerators into consideration, we will come to the conclusion that the Poles are losers in number. To correct this, the Census Bureau has established an editorial department consisting of two hundred people, who were supposed to correct the errors in the column indicating the native language of the person. But here, instead of a correction, there was a regular elimination of Poles and Slavs in general. The Census Bureau did what was possible by furnishing the editors with rules and regulations in making corrections. Those rules and regulations were supported by **philological** and rational evidence, but unfortunately this evidence has been produced by Jews and Germans, who **made** a person German if this person was born in Germany and the name had a Teutonic sound; but if the name was purely Polish the person was entered as such. If the native tongue of a person born in Russia or Austria was



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not entered in the language column, then such a person was left unclassified or was classified as Jewish. If a recorded person spoke Jewish, while its parents spoke Polish, then the parents were made Jewish. But this is not all, for, if it happened that a Jew roomed or boarded with a Polish family, then the entire family was recorded as Jewish. This system was also followed reversely, that is, if a Pole happened to live with a Jewish family, he was registered as a Jew. The author of this article, during his travels throughout America, has observed the fact that many Poles were boarding with Jewish families. Those Poles were registered as Jews. One particular locality was inhabited chiefly by Ruthenians born in Galicia (a province of Austria) and as they belong to the Greek Catholic Church they were classified as Greeks.

Our Polish-American politicians may form their opinions, as to how accurate are the figures gathered by the Census Bureau, after reading these remarks, and they should also notice how we are counted, ignored, and unjustly treated.

Now, who is responsible for our helplessness and neglectfulness in public matters? The fault is ours. Instead of accusing the chauvinists of discrimination against us, let us admit that we are negligent. The opportunity is there, it is ours, so let us take advantage of it.





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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 20, 1910.

#### NEW POLISH CLUB

A Polish civic club is now in process of organization. The society will have for its aim the development of social life, social parties, the promotion of evening gatherings, fireside chats, and activities of a similar nature. The founders of this club are Messrs. D. Wisniewski, Walter Gronczewski, and L. Machowski, all well-known and prominent Polish leaders.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 6, 1910.

LET US BE POLES

(Editorial)

Professor Dorsey, a correspondent of the English-language newspaper the Chicago Daily Tribune, in his articles on Polish customs and habits which touch upon Polish immigration to the United States, expresses emphatically his conviction that Poles, regardless of where they live, will always remain Poles. Assimilation or engulfing of Poles into an alien organism is entirely impossible because there is perhaps no other nationality in the world so attached to its native land, traditions, customs, and language as the Polish. A Pole, in the opinion of Mr. Dorsey, even though he changes his external appearance, does not in the least cease to be a Pole; on the contrary, his love for his homeland becomes more intense. He remains most willingly among his own people, preserves carefully his native language, and spreads patriotism.

Besides that, a Pole knows how to be grateful and loyal to a nation in which

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he finds hospitality and freedom.

That this is the case is undeniable. A Pole, therefore, wherever he finds himself, does not cease to be a Pole, and it would be useless to try to fuse him with some alien element. We can ascribe this evidently inherent gift of nature to the fact that we live as a nation and, instead of weakening in numbers as well as in patriotic feelings, our people become more powerful with each day.

There is no other nation in the world which, if it were torn into three parts by three different enemies and forced to live in three distinct cultural environments, could so well preserve its existence as does the oppressed Polish nation.

Nor do the Polish emigrants become lost to the Polish cause; on the contrary, they are beginning to become an important factor, which can, in the near future, decide our motherland's fate.

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This seems to be unnoticed by our people, but it has been noticed by ....strangers. Foreign students of our history, cultural development, literature, and artistry have noted with surprise that this nation, whose reign was wiped out by force, still shines like a bright star and casts its rays upon the whole world. Strangers have been amazed that this nation, under the oppression of foreign governments which prohibit it from learning and speaking its native language, still speaks Polish perfectly under each government, as well as on entirely foreign soil. They see that this Polish nation, whose language has been thrown out of schools, offices, and public meetings, has, however, a rich literature and poetry; it has its own native Polish drama, music, songs, and art; and a Polish note echoes in every vibration of social work.

The French were first to notice this among us; later the Italians saw it, and now the Americans--people from the other hemisphere--give it their serious consideration. They are unable to understand how a nation, torn into three parts, robbed of everything, ridiculed at every step, could live, develop itself,

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grow numerically, and possess such a high culture of its own, as well as resist foreign elements not only in its native land but also in foreign countries. The American is surprised that the first citizens of this land--the Indians of various tribes--have fallen under the force of a strange culture, that they wane and die off gradually. He cannot see that Spaniards, Hollanders, Germans, and other people who settled here first, have gradually given in to the Anglo-Saxon race, have become fused with it, and have been transformed into a new society, and that only the hard, resistant Slavic race--and its most resistant tribe, the Poles--simply scoffs at the foreign wave; in fact, threatens it.

We thank heaven that our people were endowed with this life-giving strength, this resistance, and love for everything Polish. Otherwise it would be bad for us, because by now there would not be the slightest trace of Poles. Our people and nationality would have become totally extinct. Our enemies know of this strength and resistance of our people. They are enraged and attempt to discover various methods to retard the growth and national progress of our people, if they cannot completely annihilate us. But all this is to no avail.

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We have been Poles for ages and we will remain Poles regardless of where fate may cast us and in what environment we may find ourselves.

In the same way our people need not be perplexed about retaining their nationality here in America. Dissenters keep disturbing us by saying that the immigrants from Poland are becoming nationally degenerated, that they are gradually being lost to Poland, and that our young generation has already become completely Americanized. Such alarmists maintain that there can be no future for Poles in America, because whether or not they know it, and despite their efforts, our people in foreign lands must of necessity become lost. In the meantime it can be seen that our life here in America would tend to contradict any such statements of those who wish to depress us.

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Our people have created large and wealthy national organizations throughout the United States. They have developed the Polish Falconry, erected their own schools, and published several newspapers, both weeklies and monthlies. Gradually we are even bringing the Polish language into the American public



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schools and creating our own exclusively Polish circles and settlements. Thus it can be seen that there can be no thought of losing our distinctly Polish national character in America. Our people will ever remain Poles, in the same way as our brethren who are under three governments. Strangers have already noticed this, and they openly express their convictions that Poles, even in foreign lands, will remain Poles; it is useless to think of assimilating them. Our national organism is exceedingly strong, our energy is tireless; therefore we know how to live our own lives without need of obtaining strength from the organisms of other nationalities. The work which we do to retain our national character is our proof and guarantee that so long as one Pole exists there will be Poles.

Rarely do we hear the once overemphasized clerical maxim that "whoever is a Catholic, is a Pole, and a non-Catholic cannot be a Pole". Our people are already well able to distinguish religion from nationality. Although they remain faithful in religious matters, at the same time they work in behalf of our nationality in the proper field. The handful of fanatics, however, a group

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under the red banner, who spread the motto of internationalism, and who prefer a Jew, a Muscovite, or a German socialist to a nonsocialist Pole, do not have the slightest influence upon our people. Even if some of our brethren allow themselves to be trapped in the snares of international agents, they do not cease to be Poles. They will always tend toward their own people and, after a certain time, return to their national character. Their hearts and souls are always inclined toward everything Polish, which is an ideal surpassing all other ideals and mottoes.

That our people love their nationality, are thoroughly patriotic, and do not permit themselves to be misled, is proved by their mass gathering under the national banners of the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Falcons. No other ideal has ever attracted such masses of Polish people, or united them in one thought as has the national organization. Young and old, whether born here or in Europe, direct their steps toward it because it attracts everyone with the single thought: to work in behalf of our Polish nationality and to preserve its strength here.



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Our people will, therefore, remain Poles, regardless of whether our nationality is oppressed by enemies in our motherland or whether a strange culture on foreign land attempts to annihilate Poles or tempt them to itself. And the stronger and larger the Polish National Alliance becomes, the stronger will be our pure and sacred national idea. It is therefore the duty of every right-thinking Pole to exert his efforts to make this possibility a reality, and thus to become an instrumental factor in the retention of our national character in foreign countries.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 5, 1910.

[CO-OPERATION]

(Editorial)

Everyone knows, or should know, through experience that collective effort has a powerful influence upon the social and economic affairs of a given social order, of a given nation. The moral strength of societies, their influence upon political, social, and economic affairs, is so great that it is self-evident to all and must convince everyone. Whoever fails to recognize this is either a narrow, unenlightened person or a man of ill will, a rugged individualist. Every sincere newspaper summons people to unity--although there are also those which, for personal reasons, attempt to destroy it. All honest and sane people call upon their fellowmen to unite.

It would be useless to point to the individual benefits derived from unity in a given scope of activity; they are quite clear. Unity and co-operation, is necessary to us Poles, who are confronted by so many



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enemies. It is essential if we are to stand upon a higher level, the level upon which all the better nations stand.

Everyone knows the tale of the dying father who, before his death, summoned his seven sons and ordered them to break a bundle composed of seven twigs. Each of the sons attempted to break the pack, but none succeeded. When the father then ordered them to untie the bundle and break each twig separately, they accomplished it with great ease. By this example the father wished to impart a final lesson to his sons, that strength can be found only in unity.

We should aspire to unity because strength lies in the group. Let us not divide our power. We should have a variety of convictions because without difference of opinion there can be no progress, but should our opinion fail to be acknowledged by others, we should not withdraw from co-operative work in the future, nor should we destroy what has been accomplished by others acting with the best intentions. With a self-denying effort, let us work for the welfare of our national, social, and political causes.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 17, 1910.

#### LOCAL NEWS

A school census report conducted in Chicago has been forwarded to the Polish newspaper, Dziennik Zwiaskowy. We find many interesting statistical comparisons, although possibly they are not completely accurate in certain instances. This census pertains to children and students below the age of twenty-one. It has also taken into consideration the individual nationalities which the statisticians have listed under proper headings. We find from these statistics that there are a total of 814,115 children and students under twenty-one years of age in Chicago, or an increase of 66,768 over that of the census taken in 1908. The statisticians have ascertained that racial suicide is unknown in Chicago because there are 166,503 children under four years of age, that is a number which was not expected. The female sex exceeds in this vast army of Chicago children, because 402,957 boys were counted and 411,158 girls. Among this vast number of children, there are 523 completely deaf, 287 mute, 298 blind and 294 cripples of various types.

Also interesting is the comparison of children according to nationalities,



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although the children born of parents also born in America were considered Americans, regardless of what language they spoke, or what nationality they professed. This list is presented as follows:

Americans---	248,102
Germans-----	132,223
Poles-----	94,432
Russians (?)	54,827
Irish-----	48,015
Bohemians---	44,037
Swedes-----	39,825
Italians----	37,319
Austrians (?)	18,416

[Translator's note: This list continues, thirty-three different nationalities being presented; the enumeration of all would have no bearing on the purpose and aim of this article.]





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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 17, 1910.

The number of Russian children listed above strikes us as being highly improbable. As is known, there are very few real Russians in America, and even if Ukrainian children were included in this figure, the number would still be too high. Most likely some of the less enlightened Poles coming from the part of Poland annexed by Russia listed themselves as Russians and not as Poles, and hence this huge number. The number of German children also seems to be exaggerated and most probably many Poles from under the Prussian rule listed themselves as being German. The census this year was, in every way, more encouraging to the Poles than it had been previously. The number of Polish children, 94,432, of parents born in Europe and the number of parents born in America taken together, allows us to believe that there are more than a quarter-million Poles in Chicago. Consequently, after the Germans, our people occupy second place with regard to the number of children. If the number of children of the other Slavic peoples were included with the Poles, it could then be said without fear of contradiction that the city of Chicago is half Slavic.







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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Zgoda, Jan. 14, 1910.

DANGER IN THE IMMIGRATION LAWS

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Many Poles who have settled in the United States, but have failed to obtain their naturalization papers, are living in a world of uncertainty.

According to the immigration laws, all non-citizens of three years residence or less in the United States, are subject to deportation for all violations of the law. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is authorized to order the arrest of all such persons, then to deport them and bar their re-entry to the United States. It is a fact that these laws do exist, and are in force at the present time. According to the New York Herald, the Times, and the World, Jos. V. Ueberall, Hungarian, living in this country more than three years, is about to be deported. Ueberall was arrested by the New York police, while connected with some shady transaction. He gained his freedom by convincing the judge with his smooth talk, that he was innocent. Due to lack of evidence, he was permitted to go free; but because of the gravity of the offense, the police decided to watch his movements.

At the same time the Austro-Hungarian Consul, remembered that a Ueberall was charged with similar swindles and was wanted in both Austria and Germany. This man was therefore, rearrested and held until further information, pertaining to his identity could be obtained. He was identified through pictures, as the man wanted in Austria and in German. He is now awaiting deportation.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Zgoda, Jan. 14, 1910.

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The articles in the above mentioned New York newspaper, bring to light the fact that all aliens, including those who have applied for their first papers, are subject to deportation for various infractions of the law.

When you visit Canada, Mexico or any territory outside of the United States, you are compelled upon your return to make a new entree into this country; and it is necessary to again apply for your first papers. Five years residence is then again required before final papers are obtainable. When you become a naturalized citizen, you are not subject to deportation or such other inconveniences.

We must admit this immigration law has advantages because of its aid in the apprehension of murderers, thieves, swindlers, and undesirables.

But there are many other dangers awaiting the non-citizen, even though he may be a fine law abiding and respectable person, who has resided here fifty years or more. Theoretically speaking, he is a fine person, but he cannot vote, therefore cannot take part in the affairs of the government under which he resides.

Some time ago, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, made a statement, that immigrants entering this country should be classified as, "returning alien?" or

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"a newly arrived alien". The immigration law specifies that a person must reside in the United States five years, in order to qualify for citizenship; it would be better, however, to specify five years of continuous and uninterrupted residence in the United States. Congress should make this point clear so that non-citizens will know exactly where they stand, and those of a long uninterrupted residence take the necessary steps, to become citizens.

There is no question or doubt that the defenders of immigration are sincere in their aims; nevertheless the American chauvinist movement should be curbed. Hatred toward the foreigner is growing daily. Every year sees new restrictions on immigration, and it is becoming more and more difficult to obtain citizenship.

Let us, therefore, strive to become American citizens, as soon as possible, and avoid the danger and uncertainty that awaits the alien on every hand.



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Narod Polski, Vol. XIII, No. 36, Sept. 8, 1909

## CITIZENSHIP

In recent years the government of the United States has made certain restrictions in regard to citizenship of this country and it is not easy to obtain citizenship papers today.

Years ago citizens were "manufactured" before every political campaign, today the courts demand from every candidate for citizenship, besides a knowledge of the country's language, a knowledge of the form of government and the Constitution.

Sometime ago not much attention was given as to whether this or that immigrant had his citizenship papers; today, however, they do not very willingly employ people who are not citizens of this country, and in many industrial and business corporations they discharge non-citizens and fill their places with naturalized workers.



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Among all other foreign nationalities, we Poles pay the least attention to the importance of citizenship in this country.

The greatest number of non-citizens are found amongst the Poles, among whom are represented those who have grown old here, and are not citizens. It is no wonder, then, that the Americans do not consider us, and do not allow us to take a greater part in politics. In all of the larger Polish settlements, the Poles have no political recognition, because everywhere barely one-fourth of them have citizenship papers.

Our negligence is harmful to us and lowers us in the eyes of the Americans, who justly throw up to us that we take advantage of the benefits and institutions of this country, and do nothing to show that we are grateful.

Much is written and said about citizenship during political campaigns, but when these are over a deathly stillness again reigns. We have in all



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cities and colonies various political clubs, but alas! all are unusually active only during a political campaign. The thing is and ought to be that these clubs should call together meetings of immigrants and teach them the principles of citizenship just as well during the time when they are free of political fever. In view of the demands placed upon the candidates for citizenship, our clubs ought to find a means to enable them to publish a popular pamphlet, containing questions presented to candidates at the time they take out their citizenship papers. It is not fair to avoid or cover up this matter, because the already strict requirements can be made stricter and take away from our brothers not only the opportunity to obtain citizenship but their employment, which we all know is already hard to find.

He who is not yet a citizen of this country, let him try and get his papers as soon as possible. This will help him personally and will help all of us and the Polish cause. The greater the number of us naturalized, the greater our influence in politics, and the greater our national recognition.

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The Americans do not consult us as to how many there are of us, but how many of us are voters, and employers see to it that they employ first the one who is a citizen of this country, and is an active worker in the field of national life.

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### THE POLISH LANGUAGE

We hear always not one but thousand voices that the beautiful language of ours is like the sun, which ought to shine with all its splendor--in the family home and in our social life. But alas! our youth does not care to hear these voices of good judgment, but instead is willing to express themselves with the crumbs of the English language. We know that the knowledge of the English language is needed by everyone, because the better one knows this country's language, the easier is his struggle for a livelihood in his intercourse with Americans. We call upon our readers quite often, and tell them to learn the English language just as soon as possible, but on the other side we warn and criticize those who, becoming acquainted with the English language, forget about the beautiful Polish language.

Our youth of both sexes forgets that our parental language is like a dear spring and quite often, without cause, they throw into this pure spring clumps of foreign mud, contaminating and making dirty its true purity.

III A  
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POLISH

Narod Polski, Sept. 8, 1909.

Rarely, very rarely, the youth uses our language in conversation between themselves, and that is why it is so difficult for them to express themselves in that language.

Now, you know that Polish language is a stronghold built for us by God, and it is unbecoming for us to stir it up. When will we ever understand that only a complete national peculiarity can prevent the extermination of our national existence.

The parents themselves are at fault who permit their children to speak English at home, and the growing youth is at fault by expressing themselves only in English and not reading Polish books and newspapers. This is happening, most likely, automatically, unwillingly; and it is so much sadder, because it is evidence that some sort of spirit of unwillingness has penetrated them to the bone marrow.

We should all struggle against this thoughtless neglect of our mother tongue

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A  
I C

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Sept. 8, 1909.

and influence our youth that beside the language of this country they should also become acquainted and learn to love the language of their parents, because beautiful as a foreign language is, it is shameful not to know your own.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



**III A**  
**II B 1 a**

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 13, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**PRESERVE POLISH SONG**

**(Editorial.)**

Many very beautiful, Polish songs were born in the hearts of our ancestors in times of national revival, many of which were sprinkled with numerous bloody sacrifices in fights for freedom, some fearful and some serene, but all reveal and preserve the national spirit. It is our solemn duty to see to it that our traditional songs do not cease to resound, still less to vanish from our midst. Of the thousands of songs, rich in words and sentiment, few are really known by our folks. Therefore, when we turn to our song books, we turn page after page, in futile effort to find some song, some melody. We seem to treat our traditional and ancestral songs like stepmothers do their step-children.

It should be the foremost duty of singing teachers of Polish singing societies, to safeguard and cultivate Polish songs and their traditional melodies. Not only should they teach youth to love the better known songs of their forefathers, but also to revive and restore those songs and melodies that seem to be dying out. School teachers and leaders of choirs, should take an interest in the preservation and cultivation of legacy of our heroism, those dear and soul enrapturing songs of our. Authors and editors of song books as well as composers, are heartily urged to assist in this endeavor.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, March 21, 1908.

## A NEW POLISH SETTLEMENT IN CHICAGO

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

On the south side, in a section called Town of Lake, a new Polish settlement is forming. This settlement is growing so rapidly that in a short time it will equal any large Polish community in number of inhabitants, dwellings and commercial enterprises. This development is uniting in a circle of Polish element around the foul smelling Chicago stock yards. In this part of Town of Lake the Poles have crossed So. Ashland Ave. and are moving east toward Halsted St. To the north they have expanded to St. Peter and Paul Polish Parish, which centers at 38th and So. Paulina Sts. This group of Polish settlers, surrounds the largest meat industry in the world.

The stock yards district embraces four Polish parishes and is inhabited by about 75,000, people, of Polish extraction. The stock yards district is dirtier than any other part of Chicago, and the stench is terrible, but because there is plenty of work and food, the people do not mind that. Many recreational activities are also in evidence, in spite of the fact that the sun's rays seldom penetrate the heavy atmosphere, and the fresh breezes from distant fields and meadows are rare in that locality. The new Saint Peter and Paul school is almost complete and will be ready for service in a short time. Business is very good in this community. New stores are being opened daily. However, here as elsewhere, saloons are too numerous.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 1, 1908.

## POLISH SOCIETIES AND THEIR PURPOSE

The social system of American society is responsible for the existence of many foreign clubs and societies. Here, in the quiet residential districts, there is no social environment. This condition created the necessity of forming many kinds of societies and clubs among the foreign groups; and because of this lack of congenial social contact, Italians, Hungarians, Germans and other foreign groups were obliged to form societies and clubs of their own, where they feel united and free from any outside influence, and where they can feel at home, express their thoughts in their own language, and enjoy their native traditions.

These societies and clubs are like large homes, where an active family life is prevalent. In these clubs our immigrant can hear the sound of his native tongue, the folk songs, and music, of his own country. In such clubs the younger generation enjoys the national dances of their fathers. The clubs maintain their national, edifying and invigorating spirit always.

Our Polish schools, societies and clubs in America should be strongholds which guard our national treasures. Polish clubs act as schools for adults, who have not had the opportunity to learn their language properly. But this is not all, a Polish club is also a school for social refinement and good behaviour, where our people are taught how to associate with one another.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 45, Feb. 22, 1907.

### STRIVE FOR CITIZENSHIP

We wish to call the attention of our fellow men to an important affair, from which we may benefit in the present and the future. It is solely an affair of citizenship. It is a known fact that a great number of Poles came and live here; we find many here in Chicago who possess qualified rights for American citizenship, but alas! they did not take advantage of these rights.

Carelessness indicates lack of intelligence; it likewise portrays lack of ambition and, besides, this carelessness is very injurious. We are held for public criticism by those who are American citizens; we are deprived of organized strength in politics, the politics of our country.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 264, November 16, 1906.

### FROM THE LIVES OF POLES IN AMERICA

The nationality that voluntarily denationalizes itself or aids others in denationalizing themselves, commits a murder. Denationalizing one's self is moral suicide, and such murderers are Poles of America, who deprive themselves of their religion, their native tongue, and their wonderful customs and morals. Alas, the number of these moral murderers and the possibility of danger grows larger every day. We can add this much, that to this moral suicide is committed those who rid themselves of their religion.

As soon as they have lost their religion, the hope for improvement of the nation's future is also lost.

Today they are lost to their fatherland. But, on the other hand, those who abide by their Polish churches and Polish schools will not commit moral suicide, that is, they will not become denational.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol.17. No.247. October 26, 1906.



Will the Poles be Denationalized in America.

We have a few Polish-American newspapers, which take the place of "screech owls", and that continually "resound a death knell"; about the Poles in America who will shortly be denationalized. There are statements that the Poles in America stand today at their highest point of development, so then, in a short time they must begin to slowly but surely denationalize in agony and, finally, in debt.

One of these newspapers predicts that twenty-five years will be sufficient for the Poles in America to completely become Americanized, and others allow us with "grace" a half century which is fifty years. A certain number of Polish-American newspapers have pronounced a death sentence for the Poles over here. Is this, without any stipulation, in reality so bad with us as certain periodical "screech owls" howl, that are hatched on the Polish-American plain? We judge, that it is not so bad with us, and some American statisticians share this conviction with us. The Washington statistician, George Slocum, in a pamphlet recently edited by himself, threatened the Americans with a "Slav danger", and predicted, that at the latest in one hundred years, they will receive a monopoly and will be the ruling nationality.

Another statistician, William Stevenson, agreeing with the conclusion of his



predecessor, decides that we do not need a hundred years for this, because fifty years will be sufficient for Slavs in the United States to outnumber all others, and take a ruling position. Both statisticians base their conclusions on the large influx of Slav immigrants from Europe, and the natural increase of Slavs in America. There is no other nationality in the United States which is multiplying itself so vigorously and rapidly as the Slavs. Because of the fact that Poles, living in the United States, are the most numerous amongst the Slavs, therefore to them belongs a future.

Neither Slocum nor Stevenson is our friend, so in publishing their pamphlets they wish to incline the lawmakers of the United States to enact such laws as would hinder Slav coming to settle in this country.

This all depends on the Slavs themselves, primarily, from the Poles who exceed by three times the number of all other Slavs living in the United States. Poles therefore are the ones to decide, today, about the future of all other Slavs in the United States.

Now we are confronted with the question: Will the Poles denationalize themselves? And whether they will denationalize in a short time? There is no doubt, that





thousands and, in fact, hundred of thousands of Poles will denationalize but all of the Poles in America will not be denationalized and if they do become denationalized it will take ages. If the immigrant from Europe will strengthen the Poles in America, and by this make a natural growth as great as at the present time, there will not be any need for talk about the Poles denationalizing themselves.

If we should take into consideration, the present development of the Poles in America, we could only congratulate ourselves on a most promising future. There never was an instance where any kind of nationality in America has developed and multiplied, so quickly as the Polish nationality.

From the beginning of the present year, we have taken the trouble to notate relative information about the organizing of new parishes, the consecration of newly built churches, and schools, and about the Polish priests either newly ordained or just arriving from Europe. Our notations are not, however, exact, because they depend only on information gathered from newspapers, or from private correspondence.

But even these inaccurate notations convince us as to the huge growth and development of the Poles in America. Here is definite data: Ten months have not elapsed since the beginning of the year and already there are established sixty-seven new



Polish parishes and practically the same number of schools. This year, already, we have taken on a hundred and nine newly ordained Polish priests; these coming from the old country. In thirty-seven Polish parishes, small churches were changed into magnificent stone edifices, and the construction of some of them cost between \$100,000 to \$150,000. At the same time there were built a few convents, where nuns will educate themselves to be teachers in parochial Polish schools. Counting everything as conservatively as possible we can say, with certainty, that within these ten months the Poles in America have donated to the building of churches, schools, and Polish benevolent institutions, at least \$3,000,000. In this time, there have come from the old country at least 90,000 Poles, and our natural growth has almost doubled itself. Shall this be a sign of life? Or of death as predicted by the "screech-owls"?

He who so lives, the way we are beginning to live, has indeed a very long life. Why are they continually threatening us with denationalization, when this question: "To be, or not to be", depends only upon ourselves. Just as the individual man is the "master" of his own future and good fortune, the "masters" are comprised of the entire society and nationalities. Why should we concern ourselves on how we should perish, when it is better to deliberate on how we should live. And having all these stipulations to conform with, and not being able to live forever, let us live in our own future generation.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 211, Sept. 14, 1906

GET YOUR CITIZENSHIP PAPERS BEFORE SEPT. 27

To obtain the citizenship papers later than September 27, you shall find difficult and at a higher cost. The present fee is 50 cents.

I mention the fact to all interested that negligence in this matter only hinders the Polish candidates, but may also deprive many of the Poles the right to American citizenship.





Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 197, Aug. 28, 1906



### MUTILATING THE POLISH LANGUAGE

Mutilating the Polish language is criticized presently by Polish writers of various Polish newspapers. They claim that the Poles themselves do not respect their own language, so how can we demand from others the respect for our language. This is true beyond all doubt. This condition is much to be regretted.

But how can it be any other way when as soon as the child leaves the home, he likely does not hear a Polish word mentioned, even in the home. The parents are forced to accommodate themselves with other foreign phrases, in order to be properly understood.

The most common way to avoid that is to read a lot, especially aloud, to yourself, pronouncing the words the way they are written. Let every one of our readers promise himself this duty to perform daily, to read at least one article from the newspapers aloud. Do not get discouraged with the fact that you may not know the meaning of one or two of the words while reading. Because as soon as you meet these unknown words, read over

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the sentence to yourself over again and then try to grasp the meaning, or else ask somebody until you have succeeded. If one doesn't know, the other person will.

A person with ambition and will can learn everything. If the reader heeds this advice for a certain time, he shall notice how fast he will enrich himself in the art of speaking and in knowledge. It is our duty to familiarize ourselves with our native tongue, and the best tutor in our language for us is the newspaper. The editors try to write simply and understandingly for us.

Aside of this, let us reciprocally become teachers. As soon as we hear someone speaking Polish incorrectly, we should nicely correct them. Let us admit to criticism likewise if we happen to be wrong. Every language, and above all others the Polish language, is a very difficult one to learn. No one can speak his native tongue perfectly. Let it be known





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that even the best educated persons living - the writers - make mistakes.

So then let there be no offense if you should happen to be corrected while in the act of reading or speaking.

Let us strive for distinction in the use of our language and know that the Polish language is one of the prettiest languages in the world.

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I A 2 b

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. IX, No. 15, April 12, 1905.



**"MY IMPRESSIONS FROM A ONE-YEAR STAY IN AMERICA"**

**By W. Jakubowski, a member of Adam Mickiewicz Literary Circle**

While still living in my native land I heard from many Poles coming from America that the Poles here hold themselves together well in regard to their nationality. That is, they preserve their Polish language and customs, in one word, they feel and think in Polish. Listening to these narratives I became cheerful at the thought that I, also, would be able some day to find out for myself the truth.

Being born and reared in my native land, in that part of Poland which Russia had taken in the dismemberment of that country, where all free thought and lively emotions are riveted in fetters of steel, I often thought about my fellow countrymen in America, how fortunate they must be, living in such a free country where they can educate their children in their mother tongue, speak in public about their affairs, such as politics, etc., so that often, very often, I sighed for that freedom of America.



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At last my wishes became a reality, because upon being compelled to leave my dear native land, I left for America. But I traveled beyond the ocean with a happy sensation to be able to live in freedom with my fellow countrymen and to be able to work for the good of my fatherland.

After coming to America, from the first moments until the present time, I have been attentively observing the life of our emigration, and the result of my observations are as follows:

Our Polish people, as I have found from books, writings, and from what I have noticed personally, have not been idle and are not now idle; instead they have shown every year an improvement in their common welfare.

They are improving our trade, broadening our intelligence, organizing numerous libraries, literary societies; they are creating recreational and educational clubs for our youth, organizing all kinds of patriotic and church societies. In general, they are continually thinking about elevating their Polish culture, over here. As I have mentioned, I wish to study longer the question of the Polish language.



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The Polish language, considering that Poles are always associating in the life of other nationalities, stands relatively very well in America; thanks to the influence of an enlightened people and a sincerity given to their national affairs, who are not sparing any effort or work in this direction. Our language is being appreciated and respected by those of our people who know little of it so that it has become preceptible that familiarity with it is making steps forward, and that we are acquiring more workers in this sphere.

Speaking in praise of our Polish people it is also proper to mention especially once more about the evils in regard to the question of preserving the mother language. In many families the parents converse with their children in English more often than in Polish, and some parents congratulate themselves that their children are so young and yet can speak English so well. Talk with these children in Polish and God have mercy on what you hear! The words, sentences and phrases are so altered and twisted that you cannot understand some of them.

And what can we expect from such children and from such bringing up? When such a boy grows to be a youth, you cannot see much of the Polish element.





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He speaks mostly in English at home and in his meetings, and he is not even ashamed of his ignorance of the Polish language. And why is it so? The answer is simple - because his parents inculcated within him the English language from his infancy, to which they paid more attention, and so he has accustomed himself to it and fallen in love with it. That is why he does not use the Polish language and sometimes even laughs at it, and, if in an emergency he has to use the Polish language he is ashamed of it because he does not know it.

That is bad, very bad, my fellow countrymen!

Remember the proverb, "That with which a crust becomes imbibed when it is young, that it will smell of in its old age."

Some father might think to himself: What good is the Polish language to me? It will not give bread to my children in America. Here they have to know English because they need it, whether at work or in business. Judging so, the father judges wrong.

I am not opposed to the fact that English is a necessity in America, but I will call your attention to the fact that to learn the English language





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every child here has a thousand possibilities, but to learn the Polish language there is no place beside our churches, parochial schools, and the family home. Therefore, the parents should try and speak with their children in Polish at home, inculcate them from childhood with our language, not English; pray with them in Polish, tell them about our history so that it will bring our an attachment to the fatherland, its affairs, and traditions.

When parents will act in this manner, then the child whether small or growing up, hearing the Polish language becomes accustomed to it and will eventually fall in love with it. Then he will not be able to hold it in contempt or laugh at it, but will preserve an affection for it throughout his entire life and in the future generations.

CURIOSITY



We received one of the original circulars of a certain firm selling farms, with offices located near Milwaukee avenue. This circular was printed in Polish, but it so ignominiously mutilated the Polish language that every Pole who read it was shocked. This proves that it was not printed in one of our Polish print shops, because so many words were misspelled and sentences were misconstrued.

Here are a few of the lines taken from this circular:-

"Lots in the city given bygone for free. Get one lots. In the neighborhood are multitude small lakes and rivulets, overflowing with fish - there are wells with crystallized water.

"Everyone, whether you are man, woman or child, for yourself is easy to make a living. Come to visit us, it will pay you."

We are not mentioning the name of this firm because we do not want to expose them, but we think that every Pole that has received one of these circulars will refrain from doing business with a firm that does not do business with Polish printing firms.

If a firm of such high standing does not support any of the many Polish printers in our city, how can they expect the Polish people to support it.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 137, June 13, 1905.

Polish people should consider this matter that confronts us; it is not a matter of small importance but one that reflects badly on a Polish enterprise for our dealing with and supporting a non-Polish print shop. How can Polish business men exist if we Poles do not support our fellow countrymen?

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. IX, No. 4, January 25, 1905.



### MIXED MARRIAGES

There is proof that the Catholic church has lost a million souls in the 19th century as a result of mixed marriages. This loss will be still greater as time passes on, and more grievous, because unfortunately the Catholics themselves are contributing to the weakening of Catholicism.

One source of these irreparable to the Catholic church are mixed marriages.

This is indeed a sad affair and the Catholic church, abandoned and betrayed by its own children can do nothing to prevent this harm. Even though the Catholic husband or Catholic wife receives from the mate or spouse of another faith permission to bring up the children in the Catholic religion, you know that even if the pact had been sealed seven times, the children of such a marriage are usually brought up in some other religion.

Unwise, therefore, is every Catholic who contracts a mixed marriage, and unfortunate is the mother who agrees that her child should be brought up in a strange religion.



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The Catholic church, in fact, tolerates mixed marriages, but this is no reason that it should praise them. For that reason it agrees to mixed marriages under three conditions: 1) The married couple must each promise that they will bring up their children in the Catholic religion; 2) The Catholic side of the marriage must promise that he or she will try and bring about the conversion of their mate or spouse; 3) The non-Catholic side of the marriage must promise that he or she will allow their mate or spouse to live according to the principles of the Catholic church.

Without exception there is not one such marriage in which as time passes on one or the other side does not admit that it would have been better if the marriage had not been concluded.

Therefore, the greatest enemy of the Catholic church is the mixed marriage, and it is so, due only to the general position of the Catholic church. We Polish-Catholics should go further and avoid, in general, mixed marriages with those of other nationalities. Quite often we come across a case where a Polish man or woman marries one of another nationality, thinking that there is no harm done. The one who so thinks is very much in error.



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Marrying one of another nationality, even if he or she be a Catholic, ~~makes~~ a person indifferent toward his own nationality and at the start one can be convinced that the children derived from such a marriage are lost to the Polish race. How easily the parent loses the sense of his nationality; how easily the son or grandson loses the sense of religion and goes over to non-Polish quarters, or non-Catholic.

The one to whom the sense of nationality is not an empty expression, the one that carries from his parental home the ardent love of native language and customs, that one should never desire to conclude matrimony with a person of another religion or nationality.

Marriage is the most faithful friendship for duration of life; it is the most complete union of thought and feeling. How can such a union be possible in a mixed marriage? How can you love a person to whom everything we love an honor as sacred is strange and indifferent?

Young people concluding often such hasty and unconsidered marriages, carried



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off with blind passion, deaf to the voice of judgment, do not see or feel at the moment the difference of nationality.

They have accustomed to another language in school and in their work or profession, why can't they get accustomed to it in their family life? Oh! What a sad mistake! The language is truly not the whole nationality but the language is necessary to reveal the nationality.

When you begin to speak in your family home in another language, then you have dug a grave for your nationality, it has died within you forever. Love will not overcome the obstacle dividing the husband, a Pole, and the wife of another nationality; love only temporarily screens it with seductive brightness. And when the passion subsides the married individuals see with dismay that there is missing between them that friendship, because there is lacking the spirit of companionship and, furthermore, there is no good fortune in their lives.

The Polish husband then has two extremes from which to choose: either deny

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his national impulses, discard from his heart all the ties binding him to matters pertaining to his fatherland or, remaining a Pole, exposes himself to indifference on the part of his wife and to family disputes which poison his life.

From the two evils, he chooses the one which in his opinion offers the least resistance, he ceases to be a Pole. He gradually moves away from Polish society, breaks his relations with his countrymen, and does not even read Polish books or newspapers, not wanting to irritate his wife.

What now can we say about the sad change in family conditions caused by a mixed marriage? The Polish language remains forever a false note destroying forever the harmony of family life.

For this reason the mixed marriage is almost without fail the cause of loosening of family relations. The wife of another nationality sees in every Polish word, in every Polish letter which she does not understand, some dislike, lack of confidence and bad intentions. She remains forever a stranger, inwardly, to the husband and his family.



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The husband of another nationality does not want his children to pray in Polish. The heart of the Polish wife bleeds at the thought that her child should pray in some other language. How can these contradictions be reconciled? Whose opinions will prevail? What sort of rearing can the children have under such conditions?

Unfortunately, we see such examples quite often. No matter from which side we consider the sad consequences of such alliances, they always appear before us, a vicious circle of contradiction, internal strife, sorrow, and bitterness.



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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 52, December 24, 1902

REMARKS



By all means let us defend ourselves against denationalization. Our children and our young people talk English more frequently than Polish. Of no help are all the literary clubs, all circles, all literary soirees, if those taking part in them speak in Polish only that which they had learned previously by heart for the occasion, but back of the stage speak among themselves only English.

The greatest obstacle against denationalization is the home, for without it, the best wishes and efforts of individuals toward a nationalistic upbringing will be absolutely fruitless. But even a home needs an ally and such is a Polish book. Let every family try to have at least a certain amount of Polish books in their homes in order that their children and the youth may imbibe from them the nationalistic spirit and in this way be made stronger against denationalization.



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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 7, Feb. 12, 1902.

HOME SHOULD REPLACE THE STATE (Editorial)

Knowing our sad condition and the duties we have towards God and country, we quite often appeal to you that you should not neglect your duties towards the children. Our future depends on the bringing up of our children; therefore, we owe them our tender care. We spared no bitter words to negligent mothers and weak-minded youths. It was not our intention to offend them, but only a duty placed upon an editor of a paper.

As our enemy is attacking us from every side and spends millions of dollars for the destruction of our spirit and faith, we must try to replace our native country with our homes. And who can do that better than the mother? Besides the sense of beauty and harmony with which nature gifted her, only a woman can spread around her lost ideals; revive patriotic spirit, disappearing under hard conditions, by the warmth of her heart. A woman, like a faithful guardian of treasures, not only keeps in immaculate purity all characteristic patterns of patriotic love and devotion, but like an open book of songs, traditions



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and fables, like a priestess of the sacred fire, preserves it in her mind and hands it down to her children. As a mother and mistress of the house, she should instill in her children the fear of God, all the old virtues of the nation, as well as love and respect towards our neighbor. On you, noble Polish women, falls the sacred duty of preserving our most precious treasures and handing them down to our generation.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. V, No. 33, Aug. 14, 1901.

### REMEMBER OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

The Polish Gazette in this manner addresses the people in Upper Silesia: "How is it with the Czechs? Their cities and farms were already Germanized and now everything is changed because the Czechs considered: 'In what lies our future?' and the answer rang throughout the whole country, 'In our younger generation, in our youth.'"

Let us only study the brave spirit of that gallant nation. A few years ago we attended an ethnographic exposition in Prague. At this exposition, each day was dedicated to some special branch, one day to the bakers, another to tailors, then shoemakers, butchers, etc. We were present on the day dedicated to maids and cooks.

They came in a large automobile, with music. Do you think they came empty-handed? Not at all, they brought as a gift 600 zloty, gold coins, gathered among themselves penny by penny, for the school children.

No wonder that they got a great ovation.



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The crowds burst into shouts and the orchestra played to a thunder of applause for these maids and cooks, as other spheres of public had done in giving daily gifts of money for the schools.

Where among us will anyone do as these cooks and maids? We are still far away from that. There is not even any understanding of the matter among most of our people; to attend national anniversaries and ceremonies, amateur theatricals, etc., at least by our presence so that we can show we are alive.

Therefore it is sad for us, and we should bend all our efforts to the benefit of our mutual interest.

Man is not on earth to live alone and for himself, but among the important duties to his soul is to remember his Christianity which links him with his neighbors and his nation, because a nation is a great soul whose beauty and goodness, or ugliness and evil we, as members of a nation all reflect. So much for the Polish Gazette.



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We should mark these words, they suit us also on a foreign soil. Our young people have no great longing for books nor for matters of general public interest, and as for generosity, there is much to be desired and we need not count on it in the future.

The older people, who left their native country, have given generously for monuments, churches, schools, hospitals, orphanages, etc., but the younger generation born here is less generous.

There is very little feeling of unity, even among themselves, in our young people. Numerous societies and clubs with foreign names, organized by young Poles, testify to this.

Therefore, we must, with all our strength, draw our youth to us, help their organizations, bring to their attention duties which they have in regard to their fatherland. Unless we awaken this soul, our youth, or at least the larger number, will be lost. The home, school and church have much to work for in this field.



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If parents will care for their children more, if they will associate with them more and instill into their souls Polish patriotism, if the schools will meet their needs and if the church will gather abundantly the fruit of their labors, then our fatherland will not lose any sons.

Youth, that flower of our nation, is our future and only with careful attention to its needs, will this youth and its future generations remain Polish.

POLISH



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Nared Polski, Vol. V, No. 7, February 13, 1901.

### IT IS DIFFERENT WITH US

An example worthy of imitation is given us by our energetic compatriots in Europe, who unanimously demand their rights for the Polish language.

There is no place in the German part of Poland where men and women do not gather and raise their voices in protest against the unlawfulness and violence perpetrated upon them by Germans.

They protested against the law prohibiting private lessons in Polish, against religious lectures in German, and the last law against the use of the Polish language in the mails. The more they are persecuted and their freedom curbed, the more spirit they show, the closer they draw to action.

Their national life never had such a strong undercurrent as it has today, when a terrible and powerful enemy is grasping their dearest treasures. That warm attachment to their native tongue and energetic defense of it to which the whole nation turns, has made them in reality guardians of Polish nationalism.

Nared Polski, Vol. V, No. 7, February 13, 1901.



There was a time when Poles in Germany, not being pressed by force, were giving their consent to Germanization willingly and often used the German language, and with inborn politeness gave way to the Germans.

It is different today. Taking our country away, they locked the door for us to everything, prohibited the use of our Polish language in our singing and plays. If it were in their power, even our births would be controlled. The enemy has undertaken to destroy us completely, but we, upon whom this fierce war is declared, are not frightened. We fight and with God's help will win, for this war is for our national life, to retain our dearest and holiest inheritance from our forefathers. We have not fallen so low as to deny our sacred past for a dish of German pea soup and bend our knee to the tyrant who in the past gave tribute to our monarchs and thrived on our bread. Our brothers are going forward, fight and work together, differently than we do.

We do not fight for our rights, we do not battle for an oppressed country, neither do we work sincerely to raise our material and moral standard. In the race for the dollar, and in the battle for existence, we forget our fatherland, and do not try to retain the Polish spirit in our children. We care little

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to gather our youth under the standard of God and country.

Our Polish is limited to performances, lectures, and political speeches, which are attended mostly by people who brought patriotism and faith with them from their fatherland.

Where is our youth? Where is that flower of our nation? You will not find it where it should be. Slowly but surely it is drawing away from its fathers, from older organizations, and behind their backs is joining English organizations, amuses itself in American fashion, in alleys and halls of the lowest kind.

What we have accomplished up to this time is the result of the work of those who loved their fatherland and served God faithfully, but what will happen when they are gone?

The greater part of our young people are not willing to join Polish or church organizations but form their own groups under an English name, hold meetings in that language and have sport events of the newest fashion but, what is worse, they are ashamed of their names and extraction.



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This picture is perhaps strongly worded, but everyone will admit there is much sad truth in it and it is time that the work, generosity, and patriotism of the older generation should be acknowledged by the younger generation.

It is true, the conditions of our life differ greatly from those of our brothers in Europe. In the battle for bread, we should not forget our duties to our fatherland, nor shirk the patriotic work, but in earnest cling together and retain the position that our great Polish history has given us.

That is what our brothers in Poland are doing. Let us take this example from them, hold together as they do, be united in matters pertaining to us, but foremost guard our Polish language, and encourage the young people to imitate youth in Poland, to love that which is Polish, and in doing so we will fulfill our duty to our mother, and our country.



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Zgoda, Vol. XIX, No. 51, December 20, 1900.

POLISH LANGUAGE IN CHURCHES



A few months ago Archbishop Ireland said that the Catholic churches in our country, the United States, should be Americanised. This was an insult to all Polish parishes in Chicago as well as in the United States. Polish priests in Chicago are greatly opposed to the demands of Archbishop Keane and Bishop Eis to have all sermons spoken in the English language.

Polish people are greatly opposed to this form of Catholicism compelling Polish Catholic people to listen to sermons spoken in the English language, when the majority of older people do not understand it.

If this request is fulfilled, the Catholics will demand that the Germans, Italians, and all other nationalities do likewise. This question was raised by Archbishop Keane against the Poles. For what reason? Are the Polish parishes getting too rich? Are they expanding too fast or is it that the Irish want to dominate the Catholic world? Can't the Polish Catholics have as much freedom as other nationalities? Isn't the United States a land of freedom? It is, but that is no reason that the Irish should have more



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preference than any other nationality.

The Dziennik Chicagoski was the first newspaper to take up the fight on behalf of us Poles. This newspaper wants to remind us Polish parents that if our children grow up and cannot speak their native tongue, the whole blame will rest on the shoulders of the parents. Therefore, now is the the time to stand up and fight for your religious rights. In another article this paper pointed out that, according to the rules of the church and the Bible, no one can restrict the use and teaching in any language in Catholic schools and churches. When did Archbishop Keane and Bishop Eis think of this idea?

It is true that Bishop Eis said in one of his speeches that the children in this country speak the English language better and more correctly than their own native tongue, but this is due largely to the fact that they came in contact with children speaking this language either in school or at play while their native tongue is spoken mostly at home.

We, Polish people, should not trouble ourselves too much with the affairs of



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the French, the German, the Irish, or any other nationalities in regard to the church, but take care of our own interests. What are these countries doing to help Poland win back its freedom? Nothing. They want us Poles to be under the rule of other countries so they can do what they wish with us. Do they want to do the same with us Poles in regard to the Catholic religion?

The Polish National Alliance took up the fight here and is doing everything possible in its power to awaken within the Polish people the urge to fight for their rights and their native language.

Polish churches were built with the hard-earned money of us Polish people, who donated wholeheartedly; schools were erected, monuments in memory of Polish noblemen and heroes. Our museum and national treasury is a hundred times dearer to us Poles here than the museum and national treasury in Rappersville.

By this time the Polish Courier printed an article: "We haven't any right to fight if we have nothing to fight for, but the Polish people would be blind if they didn't fight to protect their own name and nationality. We know that the existence of the church depends on the support of the people





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and their donations. We must and should do our utmost to protect and prolong the life of the Polish Catholic churches. It is our life, our backbone; without it we are lost. We should never deny in the eyes of anybody our Polish nationality; we should be proud of it.

"No other nationality in this city can boast of as many churches, Catholic schools, amusement centers, and Polish clubs and societies as the Poles. Be proud of them, we need your support."

The Polish priests are doing their utmost to make the Polish parents realize the worth of this fight. They do not compel the Polish parents to force the children to attend Polish parochial schools; it is up to them whether their children learn the Polish language or attend Polish schools, but this is a minor factor in comparison with the fight that we are confronted with at the present time. We are fighting to continue the use of the Polish language in our sermons, because it is our solemn duty.

Nevertheless, we feel that Archbishop Keane and Bishop Eis will realize what



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it means to the Polish people to forbid them to use their native language;  
we feel that eventually this matter will be dropped.



POLISH



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Narod Polski, Vol. IV, No. 12, March 21, 1900.

"CHICAGO CHRONICLE"

The Episcopal Bishop McClaren gave a "Polish evening party" at his residence in Evanston, where Polish songs in translation were sung, also Polish poetry was recited. The musical compositions of Chopin and Moniuszko were played. A discussion on Polish question was held and a young Pole in America delivered a lecture on "Poles in America." The reporters of "English" papers were there as well as the owners of factories employing large numbers of Poles, like Mr. Wm. Deering, Mr. Charles Crane, Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, Frank C. Lowden and others.

The Americans are giving "Polish evenings" and we Poles are ashamed of our Polish names and disclaim the use of the Polish language.

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Narod Polski, Vol. IV, No. 7, February 14, 1900.

**"ABOUT THE POPULATION CENSUS"**

The editor of Narod Polski received a letter from Mr. Geo. F. Gilbert, the census supervisor of the First District of Illinois, with information from the director of the census in Washington, D. C., pertaining to Polish nationality.

The census enumerators are instructed to ask specifically all those whose native language is Polish, whether they came from Prussian, Austrian, or Russian Poland. This information will not only enable the director of census to determine how large a number of the population in the United States comes from Germany, Austria, or Russia, but will also define the Poles as of distinct national individuality, irrespective of the country of origin, and show their numerical strength in the United States.

This editor requests all Poles to comply with the ruling and, as to their nationality, answer plainly and explicitly that they are Poles born either in Prussian, Austrian, or Russian Poland.



Narod Polski, Vol. IV, No. 5, January 31, 1900.

**POPULATION AND PROPERTY CENSUS**

Instructions and explanations are offered to the people to answer frankly and truthfully all questions asked by census officials, as they are not representatives of any tax levying bodies but officials of the Federal Government.

All civilized nations take the census, either every five, or ten years, in order to learn the true state of the nation.

The census-taking officials are sworn to secrecy and the government itself is not interested in individuals but in the people as a whole.

The people must also bear in mind that withholding the necessary information is punishable by law. The Poles are also reminded and asked to remember that they should register their nationality as Poles, not as Germans, Russians, or Austrians.

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POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 42, Oct. 21, 1897.

### POLISH LANGUAGE



The dearest treasure for us is the treasure that no one can take away from us; a treasure of great value, it is our language, our wonderful Polish language.

And yet, do we guard and protect this treasure as we are supposed to do, do we keep vigil upon its entire worth? No!

Due to the carelessness of others who think nothing of the morrow, not only hinder our language, but deny themselves of this language in the presence of the public.

And so then we ask you in what case is the English language greater than ours? Maybe our fellow men, who amongst themselves speak English, think they speak the true American language. In such a case we would like them to know that when Poland was a strong and great empire, in America there existed no civilization. When Poland was fighting wars for its faith and





Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 42, Oct. 21, 1897.

glory, these uncivilized Indians over here were murdering themselves needlessly. If they imagine or think that by speaking amongst themselves in another national tongue, portraying their extinetiveness of their American citizenship, well, let them try and speak the original American language, try to speak the tongue of the Sioux, Apaches, as they were the original inhabitants of this country.

And so, where is there any sense? Also, where is our national pride? And what is the most saddening fact above all this? That frequently, aside of the men folks and women, our girls and boys scorn our native tongue. It is a sad fact, it hurts us, and reminds us of being something on the order of the Roman gladiators who, before a fatal duel in the circus arena, passed before the Caesar's throne, bowing and calling out: "Caesar, the dying are greeting you." This being an example of us as we pass also the arena, this arena being the world with Poland seated in the throne, we likewise call out to her: Poland, do not count on us, we are lost to you!





Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 42, Oct. 21, 1897.

For what purpose do we boast in the presence of others that we possessed a great part, that we also possessed such great men as Copernicus, Kechnowski, Czarniecki and Sobieski. Why do we at every opportunity remind the Americans of Kosciuszko and Pulaski if we are ashamed to speak our language, and in some cases even denying our nationality? If we would only commit ourselves to the fact and admit that we are Poles, if everyone would speak without fear and combat the shame held upon us, our entire nation would receive the greatest of all respects.

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Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 23, June 10, 1897

### OUR DUTY

We should support the Poles in business. Educate our children in our Polish tongue. The natives should care to preserve and popularize their language and the faith to create in it an everlasting material representative.

Work to benefit your nation!

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1896.

### SUPPORT A POLISH BUSINESS

A Polish wholesale grocery store, incorporated under the name of Chicago Wholesale Grocery Company, was organized a few months ago and is doing business at 134-36 West Washington Street, corner of Union Street.

This is the first Polish business of its type in Chicago.

It was organized by prominent businessmen, and its officers are A. X. Centella, a member of the Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance, president; S. Radnicki, secretary; W. Wachowski (a trustee of the Polish Roman Catholic Union), treasurer; and Mr. J. Szostakowski, from South Chicago.

The Polish grocers of Chicago should support this first Polish wholesale grocery store most heartily. This is a duty arising from a proper understanding of national solidarity. Why should we support others when we can get the same goods at equally low prices from our own? In this manner the profits

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1896.

go to our own people.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 29, 1894.

## LET US SPEAK POLISH

(Letter)

Our newspapers have always urged us to speak Polish. Our children, especially those who have not attended parochial schools, speak it poorly--a reason why they seldom use it. As a result we have lost morally and materially. There are many Poles in Chicago but only a few are in a position to give employment to their countrymen in their stores. In business establishments, large and small, conducted by Jews, Germans, Irish and Swedes, almost all clerks are of the same nationality as their employers. The number of Poles employed in these establishments is relatively small, despite the fact that almost all large firms do business with us.

The question, then, is: What is the cause of this? The answer is simple. It is our own fault. Our indifference to and disregard of the Polish language are responsible for the fact that a large number of our able youth is not

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 29, 1894.

employed. As there are only a few Polish business establishments, we are forced to support people of other nationalities, more often than not followers of another faith. While trading in these places, the Poles--men as well as women--do their best not to reveal their nationality. Though incorrectly, they speak English rather than Polish, of which they seem to be ashamed.

If all Poles would talk Polish when they go to the stores, then the storekeepers would be forced to hire Polish clerks to wait on them. And there is a way. We should walk out, without buying anything from a business establishment where Polish is not spoken. Thus we would create employment for many Polish young men.

Germans and Swedes use this system. There is no shortage of jobs for German and Swedish clerks. The Germans have used this system for a long time with good results. They have greater respect for their language than we, and no American condemns them for it.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 29, 1894.

For example, the editor of the Laporte Journal does not wish to know Germans who do not speak their language. He says: "They are not worthy of their language because they are ashamed of their descent."

Let us respect our native language and we will be respected.

In a short time we will be buying many things, for winter is approaching. Let the Poles use their language at places of business and demand Polish-speaking clerks. Then our wishes will come true and many Polish young men will be able to find employment and support themselves and their families.

I. K.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 21, 1894.

### POLISH LEAGUE OF AMERICA—AIMS AND ENEMIES

Under the foregoing title, Gazeta Katolicka has published the following article:

"There are individuals who maintain that it is useless to do anything to preserve the Polish nationality in America, as it will be drowned in the Anglo-Saxon sea, anyhow.

"We do not belong to the rank of these prophets. We do not, because we cannot believe in this ominous prognostication that the Polish nationality cannot last very long in America, that in time it will lose itself in the mass of the American people. Should this happen, it will be our own fault, for this might occur only if we were too weak or incapable to exist as an independent nation. We are not confronted with this danger today because our number is growing daily, because we build new churches every little while, because we build our own schools, because we establish new settlements, and because we form new organizations which contribute toward the preservation of our nationality. For this reason the Polish spirit is greatly animated.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 21, 1894.

"However, all of us sense that this favorable condition cannot last forever. We all must admit that if we desire to help our immigrants to establish Polish settlements, if we desire to present them with opportunities to become prosperous and acquire the Polish spirit, we must be well organized like other nationalities, which have strong influence, as for example the Swedes and the Bohemians, who have strong influence despite the fact that numerically they are a hundred times smaller than we. And let us look at the Irish, how strong they are, and what powerful influence they exert upon the fate of their native island. And why are they able to do this? They are able to do this because they are united, and in Union there is strength. Could we not, united, serve ourselves and our native land? Irish and Germans have organized protection for their immigrants in this country. They have immigration homes in port cities, free employment bureaus, and colonization associations. Finally, they have high schools, banks, and strong influence in politics and in private life.

"We Poles should also have all this, and we will have it provided we convince

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ourselves that there is strength in unity, provided that once convinced, we forget our differences and endeavor with all our might to unite ourselves. We should endeavor to do this, so much more because our motherland demands it. It may be said that she is extending her imploring hands toward us, as from a grave of bondage, and she seems to call to us as a mother to her children: 'Love one another.' This unity, now so greatly needed, is the aim of the Polish League of America. The creation of this unity and the national strength emanating therefrom is the principal aim of the League. Bound by this unity, and with the help of God, we will resist denationalization successfully and be able, as Mr. Jerzmanowski, president of the League, said, to serve our motherland and ourselves.

"What is the Polish League of America? Whence has it come? These questions have been discussed many times, but it won't hurt to return to them again.

The Polish League was born in 1849 in Western Poland, in the province of Posen. Its originators were a group of well-thinking people headed by

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Archbishop Przyłuski. Its existence was short, because the Prussian government did not like its activities and suppressed it. But the work initiated by the League was not lost. The nation awoke as if it had been touched with a magic wand, and began to work. The League held bazaars, improved the Polish industry, established co-operative stores and banks, paralyzed Jewish influence and Jewish trade, and founded a students aid society....the aim of which was to give financial support to poor students. The seed planted by people of magnanimous heart in our fertile soil brought rich fruit. Today our people in the province of Posen think constructively as good citizens, for which they are indebted to the Polish League.

"When the discord among the Poles in America reached its peak, while the children of one mother shackled in fetters were busy accusing one another, many times without any cause and more often than not on account of trifles, a group of good people, who had no selfinterest but the welfare of the people at heart, got busy to figure out a way to put an end to our fratricidal war.

"Then came the year of Kosciusko, when it was absolutely necessary to stop quarreling and establish God's peace and order. Then someone suggested the plan (and we purposely leave out the names of the founders) of founding a Polish League in America, on the order of the one founded by our forefathers in the province of Posen fifty years ago. What was beneficial and fruitful for them fifty years ago would not be detrimental to us. This idea found many supporters among the people who look soberly and without prejudice at our problems. At a mass meeting held in honor of Kosciusko, the foundation for the Polish League of America was laid."

**Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 21, 1894.**

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

**FUTURE OF THE POLES IN AMERICA**

**(Editorial)**

We read in the newspapers from the old country:

"Reverend Domagalski, from America, has delivered a lecture in Posen about the conditions under which the working class--especially the Polish immigrants--live in America.

"Inasmuch as Reverend Domagalski has spent fifteen years in America, his competency on the subject cannot be questioned.

"He considers the Polish emigration to the western hemisphere a national calamity.

"There is no future for the Polish nationality in America, for most of

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagowski, Sept. 4, 1894.

the children of Polish immigrants speak English, and the third generation is not conscious of its nationality.

"The Polish element in America will exist only as long as more Poles keep coming from Europe. As soon as immigration is stopped, the Polish nationality in America will die out.

"In Reverend Domagalski's opinion, Polish emigration to America is caused by lack of employment in the old country and by letters received from Poles living there, who describe conditions in America to their relatives in beautiful colors."

So much about our future from Reverend Domagalski.

We are merely repeating his statements and wish to announce that we do not share his opinion.

We will return to this subject later on.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1893.

OPENING OF POLISH HOTEL

The grand opening of the Polish Hotel, at 531 Noble Street, will take place on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, December 2, 3, 4.

The undersigned cordially invites all his friends and acquaintances to this grand opening. Remember it will last three days, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. There will be excellent liquor, cigars, and lunch--really not a lunch, but good old-fashioned Polish refreshments.

Sigmund F. Czaplinski,  
proprietor of the Polish Hotel



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 28, 1893.

## POLISH FARMING COLONIES

(Correspondence)

The dream of creating a new Poland beyond the sea is old. When the Russians, Germans and Austrians conquered Poland and partitioned it among themselves, the Poles were not permitted to speak or read in their native tongue, or to speak freely, or to organize Polish societies. When they were being oppressed and ruined, both in a spiritual and material way, it was natural that many were forced to flee their country. The Poles thought that those who migrated would settle together on some lands beyond the seas where they would create a new fatherland which would eventually join hands with the old country in as close ties as possible. In the meantime they hoped to live in freedom and continue to propagate the Polish race.

Fifty years ago, and even later, it was an easy matter in America to buy or

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 28, 1893.

get grants of hundreds of thousands of acres, but our countrymen at that time were preoccupied with thoughts of a new Poland, and even though they meant well they were not practical. There was no adequate communication between Europe and America, and above all the Poles did not take the initiative, but just sat around stolidly in their various small settlements, because at that time there was no enlightenment; also there were not so many Poles and not so many burdens to carry, and one could not sail the ocean so often and so cheaply.

To-day things have changed a lot. Only in the Far West here in North America can one still purchase a great unbroken parcel of land. Brazil and Argentina are not to be thought of, because there the governing heads change continually, the administrations are bad, and the countries cannot possibly grow. And, then again, the conditions for creating new Polish colonies here in America are growing more favorable. There are many Poles in America, and new immigrants are arriving from Europe, because over there they have a

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superabundance of population caused by social and political problems rather than by the natural growth of the population.

Militarism and officiousness cause excessive burdens, and the Poles are tired of German and Russian rule. They are actually being forced to flee across the sea. The sailings across the ocean are speedier and cheaper now, and the Poles are becoming accustomed to traveling either short or long distances to improve their living conditions.

So there now is greater necessity than ever for the creation of colonies in groups, for the following reasons:

1. It is most important that the Polish people do not perish, meaning those leaving the fatherland and the future generations. It is not in our power to restore Poland, but it is our duty to see that Poles continue to exist,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 28, 1893.

because if a majority of Poles should become Germanized, Russianized or Americanized, then God even if He should desire it, would not know for whom or from what to restore Poland. To insure that all Poles sailing across the ocean remain forever Polish, our advice is to form groups of Polish colonies, so that the Poles may live for each other only, and not permit any strangers to enter their fold. If our people cross the ocean in a haphazard manner, if they intermingle with other nationalities, if thousands of Poles settle among millions of strangers, then everything about them will be strange, and additional new generations will be lost to our nation.

2. The Polish nation is dedicated, as if by God's decree, to farming, which is the foundation on which other industries are built, and is a most worthy occupation. The basis of Polish colonies should be farming, with which, afterwards, business and industry would join hands. The Polish people employed in large city factories lose their simple and honest traits.

Polish settlers can buy land cheaply and even without a cash payment but

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not indiscriminately. Later on, as part of the plan of settling Polish colonists in groups, this land can be paid for by time payments, and with mutual help, settlements can be built, with many Poles living along a highway but with no greater distances between them than those that separate them in Germany and Austria today.

3. With Poles occupying the entire territory, they will have their own officials and schools, and their own bishops.

4. All persons, especially the Poles, have the yearning to become owners of a strip of land. In cities they can buy a house, but the value of this house is not permanent, because it loses value in time, especially if built of wood.

5. The surest way to welfare is farming and farmlands. The proof of this is evident in today's depression here in America. Hundreds of thousands of

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workers are without jobs, merchants and businessmen without any incomes because there is no business, and this condition is due to the understanding between the speculators and the capitalists; because of speculations, we have a surplus of factories and finished goods. Such depressions in commerce and business recur in cycles time and again. The powerful rich may survive, but the small man may lose everything he has saved. The farmer, even though he may not reap a profit, cannot lose entirely for he will always have something to eat, and if he has no debts nothing worse can befall him.

These are the reasons why Poles should settle in group colonies.

When groups of people gather to perform a certain act they need leaders, especially leaders who are honest and wise and will devote their time not for personal gain but for the welfare of the Polish nation and the Polish people. We do not advise anyone to leave their country until such leaders appear to

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lead them. It is not sufficient to say that nothing bad is known of a man; the man must have previously demonstrated his honesty, and he must be well known as a leader.

The Poles are easily deceived and become over-enthusiastic when some person begins praising a certain locality and the soil and the crops, instead of first convincing themselves as to the actual facts. A Pole will believe anything, especially about land where milk, sugar and honey presumably flow and mountains of gold are promised. The Israelites did not enter the promised land without first sending scouts to inspect it. The German colonists in Brazil and elsewhere did likewise. Poles migrated blindly to Brazil, and **thousands** perished there.

In North America the Poles were exploited terribly; they performed the hardest labor and were shipped to the least desirable farming localities. Hundreds of Poles suffered privation, and thousands of Polish dollars were lost. Many

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examples could be cited.

So here is my advice: group colonization should be consummated, but this should be done wisely and carefully; follow the experienced leaders, those who have been settled here many years, and whose characters and abilities are an assurance of the success of the venture.

Reverend Stanislaus Radziejewski

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 25, 1893.

**CITIZENSHIP PAPERS FREE**

Poles who have had their first papers two years, and who want to get their second papers free, may call at my office 1617 Noble Street, but not later than December 5.

Registration day is December 5.

A. J. Kowalski

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Dziennik Chicageski, Oct. 17, 1893.

**A FEW THOUGHTS ON POLISH DAY IN CHICAGO**  
(Submitted by Reverend Stanislaus Radziejewski)

As I rode in a horse-drawn trolley car to see the Polish Day parade, I found myself in the company of several young Polish women, one of whom was accompanied by her small daughter. They spoke among themselves in fluent English; the mother spoke to her daughter in English also. From time to time they spoke in Polish, perhaps out of consideration for us two Poles in the car, but their language was less fluent, and they spoke in Polish rather unwillingly; one could even perceive a certain disregard for the Polish language [in their tone of voice].

I thought to myself: What does this Polish parade mean, the Polish uniforms, the floats bearing figures of Sobieski, Jadwiga, Kosciuszko, Palaski,...? Have these young Polish women, who speak among themselves and to their children in English, decided henceforth to use the Polish language? Will Polish Day



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I C change in any way the relation between Poles and Americans?

It seems to me that the relations between the Poles and Americans, and among the Poles themselves, will be the same after Polish Day as they were before.

There are two sides to every question, and so it is with Polish Day. The Day can be regarded from two points of view. The parade was beyond doubt a splendid one, equal to any and perhaps more colorful than others, thanks to the choice of subjects, Polish good taste, and the picturesqueness of Polish costumes. The celebration on the Fair grounds may have been less effective, but here, too, one could say: "Well done"--as far as external appearances are concerned.

But whoever looked upon this manifestation with an eye to something more than mere external splendor, could not be carried away with joy; he could not but have certain thoughts which fill the hearts of all Poles who observe American Polonia closely.

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I C Polish Day would have filled every Pole with real joy, had the splendid external appearances corresponded with conditions as they really are; it is the fact that they do not, which saddens me. Many a man may look well and yet carry illness within his breast. One cannot judge by external appearances! What good are these festivals when the Polish language is being lost or mutilated among the Poles here, or when there is no lack of unhealthy symptoms in Polish-American life?

I mentioned the young Polish women who spoke in English. The priests, who have the best opportunity of knowing the people, claim that the children of Poles born in America will not speak the Polish language. On the farms, this may not be strictly true, but in the cities, the new generations are being Americanized. Many, although they speak Polish, mix in a great many English expressions; either they have been influenced by contact with Americans, or it is merely carelessness, or negligence, for a Polish expression can be found for anything one wishes to say.

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The same condition exists in America as existed in Poland, where the Poles came in contact with Germans in Upper Silesia, Prussia, and Poznan. Poles readily accept what is foreign, and girls and women sin most in this respect.

Immigration is being restricted, it becomes more and more difficult to find work here in America, and consequently, less and less Poles will be coming here from Poland. Poles born here are being denationalized at least to a certain extent--the future is a sad and gloomy one; the brilliant flash of Polish Day is not enough to dispel the dark clouds that are gathering. Parents, unfortunately, either do not want to, or do not know how to instill in the hearts of their children a deep love for Poland--a love which would endure throughout their lives, and be passed on to future generations. Not all Polish children attend Polish schools, and even the Polish school has little permanent effect upon the new generation; children succumb to the influence of the streets and the conditions under which they live and work. The children never knew Poland; they have nothing to gain from speaking Polish. Many a Pole marries a girl of different nationality, and vice versa. All this tends to denationalize the Poles

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I C in America; first, their mother tongue is lost, then their nationality, for language and nationality are very closely associated.

The status of the Polish language is, then, a dark cloud on the horizon of the Polish nation in America. There are other clouds also. I cannot write of everything here, for it would be harmful to mention some things, but every observant and thinking man knows that there is little harmony and love among the Poles. Proof of this lies in the variety of Polish newspapers here, in the variety of societies and organizations. Proof lies also in the fact that only a small percentage of Poles are members of alliances.

There ought to be one great Polish peoples' organization for all America, and in addition to this, local, specialized organizations fostering music, gymnastics, literature, and beneficent work. Every Pole ought then be a member of the general alliance and some specialized society.

It is said that many Poles trade at the stores of Jews and other foreigners



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I C instead of supporting their own countrymen. Many a Pole, too, has exploited his fellow-Poles. A too great percentage of Poles are guilty of intemperance, which, in the eyes of other peoples, is one of our national faults. We cannot expect everyone to be perfect, but it is bad if the percentage of evil people is too great.

Proof of how little brotherly love there is among the Poles is the great number of lawsuits between them, lawsuits that merely enrich the courts and the lawyers at the expense of the Poles and their good name.

Carelessness with or abandonment of the Polish language, lack of harmony and brotherly love--these are the clouds on the Polish-American horizon. Polish Day, however brilliant and cheering, did not dispel these clouds, nor even diminish them.

Outsiders admitted that Polish Day was a success; they wrote a little about the Poles, and said that Poles are to be reckoned with, not by Polish Day, but by



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I C how well they can agree among themselves, by their education, their wealth, their attainments in various fields of endeavor.

In a material sense, the Poles have shown themselves generous, especially in times as hard as the present. I have heard it remarked that it might have been better to use that money for the establishment of some Polish institution which would endure longer than one "Day", and continue to bear fruit as long as there are Poles in America, or that it could have been used to pay some of the debts encumbering the Polish schools. It is too late to speak of such things now--what has been done cannot be undone. As a matter of fact, even such a demonstration [Polish Day] may have been necessary.

The moral lesson is this: Let us be happy that Polish Day was a success, but let us not stop at mere external demonstrations. Let us each look into his own heart and then into Polish relations here, and let us admit that the view is not as bright as when seen from the outside; let us determine to abandon the old Polish sins that have been carried over to this new land, that we will

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fulfill our duties as Poles in family, parish, and organization in respect to outsiders, that we will have brotherly love not only on our lips but in our acts, that we will distinguish ourselves by our virtue, knowledge, work, temperance, and honesty. Then can we be Poles externally, then will every day be Polish Day in America, sunny and cloudless!"

(Editorial Note to Above Letter)

We felt it our duty to print the above article, written by the well-deserving Reverend Stanislaus Radziejewski, recently arrived from Poland, although we cannot agree with all of the views expressed by the author. The article, presenting the opposite side of the medallion, speaks many truths to American Polonia; it points out our faults and urges us to reform. We join wholeheartedly in this conclusion, this appeal inspired by a deep attachment to the Polish cause. However, certain views of the author on Polish-American relations are, perhaps, a bit too pessimistic. We are not in so great a danger of denationalization as it would seem. Recently, we have been able to perceive a greater interest in Polish affairs and a sincere patriotism in our youngest

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generation. Our organizations are growing, the struggles ceasing.

One thing and another are being done for the good of individuals and for the common good, which years ago were not even thought of.

Especially in the matter of Polish Day, we cannot agree with the opinion that it flashed with merely external brilliance and passed. On the contrary, it is our opinion that it produced permanent results. In the first place, for the first time in America, we have learned to work side by side, despite personal differences and past disagreements; at least for a short time, we joined hands and forgot offences. It gave us a foundation for further work toward harmony and understanding. This one result constitutes a great improvement in Polish-American relations; it gives Polish Day the significance of a historical event in the annals of American Polonia.

In the second place, it was absolutely necessary in respect to our place in American society. We will not argue that Polish Day raised us in the opinion of Americans, but it is certain that the lack of our "Day" would have degraded us in their opinion, for it would have placed us below the American cultural

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level; our element would merely be tolerated, as are the Chinese, the Arabs, Syrians, etc.

Further, the manifestation was necessary to the Polish cause itself. A hundred years after the partition of Poland we have reminded the world in a brilliant demonstration that we still exist and that we have not renounced any of our rights. It could not be done in Europe--we did it in America. If however, we are concerned with the most immediate gain, educational, as it were, Polish Day has accomplished something there also. The Polish colors, the white eagles, the dramatic scenes, all bespeak patriotism to more than one young Polish heart much more effectively than hundreds of books or articles; they convinced more than one young Pole that it is no disgrace to be Polish, as he thought.

And thus, our "Day" was not merely a passing flash. We agree wholeheartedly with the Reverend Radziejewski's opinion that continual, antlike activity is necessary to keep down the weeds that crop out among us, that this is a fundamental upon which our community rests; we heartily support the expression with

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which he closes his article, but we insist that such demonstrations as that of Polish Day are sometimes--once in a long period of years--to raise the spirit and to give encouragement to further work.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1893.

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I B 2 A LETTER FROM THE POLISH PATRIOTIC EDUCATIONAL YOUTH SOCIETY OF  
ST. ADALBERT'S

We received the following letter with a request that it be published:

"Living here in a foreign land amidst foreign customs, our youth is in constant danger of losing interest in their mother tongue. The spread of Americanism engulfs tens, perhaps hundreds of our young people, who become lost to Polish society forever. We have no quarrel with Americanism, as in our opinion it is possible to be both a good American citizen and a good Pole. However, to forget one's mother tongue and to be ashamed of one's descent, simply because one lives in a foreign land, is not at all proper. With the purpose of awakening the Polish youth to a love of their language and a realization of the Polish spirit, the Polish Patriotic Educational Youth Society was founded eight months ago. As with all good things, this had its enemies, but in spite of opposition it is developing successfully. The Society possesses a number of Polish books on various subjects, dictionaries



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**POLISH**

### III A

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**III B 2**

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1893.

### III E

I B 2 maps, and newspapers.

• • • • •

"Honorable Polish Youths! Here you have a good opportunity to join a purely Polish society at a very low expense. Do not delay, but come to the next meeting and we shall welcome you with open arms. Remember that here you will learn to respect your mother tongue. You will become acquainted with the history of our once great nation; you will be convinced that the descendants of Sobieski, Pulaski, Kosciuszko, Mickiewicz, and others have no cause to be ashamed of their heritage.

"Parents! if you desire that your children do not forget the Polish language; that instead of frequenting saloons and street corners they spend their time in reading worthwhile books and in acquiring an education, send them to the Polish Patriotic Educational Youth Society."



POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 19, 1892.

**A TRULY POLISH DISTRICT**



According to yesterday's registration, the 18th district of the Sixteenth Ward is virtually Polish. Out of the 370 persons who registered, there were only two Irish, two Americans, and one German. The remainder were Poles.

Long live the Poles in the 18th district.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1892.

POLISH SOCIETIES IN AMERICA

(Introduction)

We have decided, as our readers already know, to publish in Dziennik Chicagoski a history of the Polish societies in America. Anyone who has attempted such a task is well aware of the difficulties encountered in gathering the necessary material, and for this reason our readers will forgive us if we fail to present these histories in the order in which we would like to. We should either compile the material chronologically--that is, give the history of each society, starting with the oldest--or group the societies according to the larger organizations with which they are affiliated.

Both methods are impractical, however. If we delayed publishing the histories

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1892.

until the secretary of each society prepared a report, it would surely take years, and even then it would be found that many things were lacking, that additions and corrections must be made. [On the other hand,] if we do not wait for the material to be sent in, then compilation is impossible.

We have decided, then, to publish the histories in the order in which we receive them from the secretaries, that is, without trying to keep any chronological order. After all of the material has been submitted to us, we will probably present a general survey, with the societies in proper order. At that time we will also present histories of the large organizations.

In this introduction it is our intention to describe the kinds of societies according to the purposes for which they were organized.

We will try to enumerate the many different kinds of societies. In the first



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1892.

place, all of the societies can be classified under two main heads: fraternal aid societies (insurance, paying benefits on either illness or death), and societies not having this aim. Among the Poles, the first type is most numerous.

We can classify the societies in accordance with the principles by which they are guided, thus: 1) Purely religious societies, devoted to religious exercises and church activities. These are church fraternities, lay religious orders, and so on. 2) Religio-patriotic societies, whose motto is "God and Homeland," and with whom patriotism and the faith of their forefathers, the Holy Catholic faith, are inseparable. These societies occupy themselves with nationalistic matters, and their members are all staunch Catholics. 3) Patriotic societies, the members of which regard faith as a secondary matter. These societies profess respect for the Catholic Church, but they do not require that their members be Catholic. They are guided by the principle that "religion has nothing in common with patriotism". 4) Societies organized for

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1892.

social or educational purposes, under which head would come gymnastic societies, dramatic circles, library societies, and so on. 5) Societies organized for business reasons,....that is, building and loan associations, businessmen's associations, trade unions, and so on. 6) Political societies. 7) Welfare societies.

Societies can also be classified according to their affiliation with larger organizations. There are a few such organizations--such unions of several or several hundred societies into one large organization--in the United States. They are: 1) The Polish Roman Catholic Union, under the protection of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. 2) The Polish-American Union. 3) The Polish National Alliance. 4) The Polish Roman Catholic Union, under the protection of the Holy Virgin of Czestochowa. A fifth division would include Polish societies affiliated with non-Polish organizations as, for example, the Catholic Order of Foresters, political clubs, and so on. A sixth would list independent societies not affiliated with any larger organization.

When we have completed these histories, at least to a certain extent, we

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1892.

will be able to group the societies in our [prospective] "Review of Societies" according to the above classification. But an additional lead will yet be necessary, namely, classification according to the state, city, parish or community in which the society exists.

This will provide interesting material from which quite a book on Polish societies in America could be compiled. It will also be possible to prepare from this material a history of Polish settlements and parishes in America.

We respectfully ask the secretaries of societies not to delay in submitting reports to this paper. A copy of Dziennik Chicagoski will be sent to each secretary as the history of his society appears. It is hoped that this work will prove both useful and interesting.

So far, we have received thirty letters, and more are coming in daily. Tomorrow we will present the history of the Society of the Sacred Heart of the Sorrowful Mother [Towarzystwo Najswietszego Serca Matki Boskiej Bolesnej],

III A

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1892.

of St. Adalbert's Parish, Chicago. The secretary of this society was the first to reply to the letter of which we sent copies to the secretaries of all societies.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



POLISH

III A  
III C  
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IV  
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II B 2 d (2)  
II C  
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II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 22, 1892

THE POLES  
A SURVEY OF CHICAGO'S POLISH POPULATION

The Poles, as a part of Chicago's population, belong to those nationalities which are especially outstanding, like the Bohemians, Danes, Swedes etc. The Polish population of our city numbers not less than 60,000. A peculiar characteristic of this nation is their tenacity in sticking together in their different colonies. They live in seclusion as a people, more than any other Europeans, and one feels like a stranger passing through their colonies.

The most extensive Polish settlement is located in the Sixteenth Ward, Noble Street, Elston Avenue etc. In this neighborhood live not less than 30,000 Poles. Almost as large is the Polish colony on Seventeenth Street, Paulina, Laurel and vicinity. The chief factor of their seclusion is the Catholic Church. The largest congregation is the St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, located at Ingraham and Noble Streets.

The Polish immigration to Chicago started thirty-eight years ago. Anton Schermann, J. Niemezowski, J. Dziewior, who are still alive, and are honored like patriarchs, were among the first settlers....





Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 22, 1892

The immigrants of those early years were almost exclusively poor working men; but nearly all of them became well-to-do. The colony grew very slowly until 1873, when large numbers of Poles from Russia and Prussia came to Chicago. At that time the colonies on the south side and in South Chicago were founded. When in 1884 twenty-thousand Poles were banished from their old country, the largest portion came to America, and of these the majority settled in Chicago. The largest Polish population of American cities is in Chicago.

The Poles have eight churches in Chicago, and the largest among them is the St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, which has thirty thousand members. The church, the school, the home for the nuns and the priests cover a whole city square. The school is a four story brick building and more than three thousand pupils attend. Eight men teachers and twenty nuns comprise the staff.....Two high schools were also erected by the church recently...and an orphanage.

The two largest associations of the Polish population are the Polish Roman-Catholic National Union and the Polish National Alliance. The interests and activities of these organizations are closely allied to ecclesiastical and national purposes. They have branches all over the United States and are also



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 22, 1892

active in works of charity. P. Kiolbassa is the president of the Union, and its office of administration is at 141 - 143 West Division Street. This building belongs to the Polish Publishing Company.

The above mentioned company publishes two Polish newspapers, Dziennik Chicagoski, a daily, and the Wiarai Ojczyzna (Faith and Fatherland), a weekly, and is the organ of the Polish Roman-Catholic National Union, which has a membership of about 8,000. The National Alliance was organized twelve years ago. It has 4,500 members, and their slogan is, "Poland is not yet lost. "

Besides the already mentioned papers, others are published: the Gazeta Polska, established 1873, the weekly Tygodnik Powiesciowy, the Gazeta Katolicka and the Dzien Swiety.

At present there is a movement on foot among the Poles to erect a monument in Humboldt Park to that great Polish champion of liberty, Kosciusko. The Chopin Choir and the dramatic Club of young people contribute to their entertainment.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 22, 1892

They also have two athletic clubs, and a number of small societies which are active in charitable endeavors under the supervision of the clergy.

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I A 2 a  
III C  
III H

POLISH

**IV**

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1892.

DISCUSSION ON RUSSIAN VIOLENCE.

DO THE POLES LOVE THEIR OWN COUNTRY?

(Text of Szczesny Zahajkiewicz's speech given at the mass meeting January 1, at the Polish Hall of St. Stanislaus Kostki's parish at Bradley and Division Streets.)

"This is a superfluous question! Ask those still living on the soil of old Poland which through the many decades has become saturated with the blood of her toiling defenders; ask those in the enemy camps, in cold and dark dungeons; and those on the desolate frontiers of Siberia.



III A  
II B 2 g  
III B 2  
I A 2 a  
III C  
III H

- 2 -

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1892.

These poor unfortunate Poles despite their persecution and inevitable death raise their eyes heavenward and pray for the freedom of their kind.

"Do only those Polish people love their native land that live on its soil and those that make a profit from it? Do those that are scattered over many parts of the world cherish warm thoughts of Poland? One of our well known poets answers these questions in fine style.

"Although a Pole becomes renown,  
Or becomes chained to the ground,  
Beaten to death or kept in jail,  
Or left in exile on the pale  
Fronts of Siberia or fights for his land,  
He is able to smile at the thoughts of his fatherland!



III A  
II B 2 g  
III B 2  
I A 2 a  
III C  
III H.

- 3 -

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1892.

"Those of us who have braved the elements to come to this country, in many cases were like the debris of a wrecked ship that has reached shore. It was through the will of God that we were able to come to a democratic country. Our native land is left far behind. We can only picture this once great country in our minds, this country that was once the pride and joy of our fathers, for today its fate is darker than ever. We cannot fathom the struggle these oppressed souls are making to continue in the tracks of traditional Poland. How can we picture the pity of it all, how can we visualize the heart rendering suffering, the sacrifices of life, and the pillaging of homes! These people are in the shackles of the enemy and are having their energy sapped and their hopes dulled like a monster in chains whose blood is being constantly tapped by brutal wounds.

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II B 2 g  
III B 2  
I A 2 a  
III C  
III H

- 4 -

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1892.

" That we are true Poles, that we love our native land and our people is proven by the fact that we have followed and moulded the same traditions and beliefs of our fathers. We have not discarded any of our characteristics because we were deprived of them in Europe. Instead we have built solid foundations for them. Churches were built and our religious fervor restored. These new pillars are not weak among new peoples and surroundings. They are sound. It shows that we are Polish.

"However, we did not stop here. Our progress continued.....continues. We have managed to organize schools in our parishes in order that our children could be taught our religion, have an understanding of our language, become familiar with the history of our people and above all to have the children of our Polish people remain Polish!

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II B 2 g  
III B 2  
I A 2 a  
III C  
III H

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1892.

"Furthermore, we have gatherings and parades, we commemorate our national holidays, along with those of this country. Through these demonstrations we show that deep in our hearts the love of our people is very warm-that we love our country.

The poet Krasicki says:

"The holidays in our native land  
Are observed with solemnity,  
Admidst the taste of bitter cruelty,  
Admidst prison walls and bleak steepes,  
Only to show us that in these unjust roles,  
Our people are not sorry to exist-not sorry to be Poles!

III A  
II B 2 g  
III B 2  
I A 2 a  
III C  
III H

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1892.

" I know that if any of you were told that you are not patriotic-not a Pole, you would feel offended and consider this an insult.

"It shows that this love, this patriotism is reproduced and expressed by the Poles on foreign soil. I repeat once again, that through our solidarity, the building of schools, through national organizations we are trying to preserve and spread our **Polish** tongue and traditions.

"But this is only being done for self-preservation and for the betterment of our position in American affairs. Is this enough? Listen fellow brothers ! In order to find a permanent place for ourselves and the freedom of our oppressed people abroad we must think of Poland as a whole.

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II B 2 g  
III B 2  
I A 2 a  
III C  
III H

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan.7, 1892.

We must not forget the less fortunate across the sea because they are putting up a fight far nobler than ours. Let us remember that this is what has kept us alive and will keep us alive. Remember, in unity there is power !"



III A  
I C (German)  
III G

POLISH  
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 11, 1891.

## FAIR JUDGMENT

(Editorial)

A certain German tailor who lived in New York City almost twenty years and accumulated a small fortune decided to return to his native land that he might enjoy the fruits of his labor and live there comfortably for the remainder of his life.

He made thorough preparations, packed his belongings, and purchased his passage. Before departing, however, it occurred to him that it might be advisable for him to return to Germany as an American citizen, and since during his stay in America he had not been impressed with the idea of becoming a citizen, he had only his first papers lying somewhere. Therefore, he decided to rectify his negligence at the last moment. Perhaps it occurred to him that he would be safer in Germany as a citizen of the United States. Consequently he took his first papers and went to the proper office for his second, or naturalization papers.

III A  
I C (German)  
III G

- 2 -

WPA <sup>POLISH</sup>  
(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 11, 1891.

There he was asked the usual questions and the surprised clerk asked him why he had not tried to get his naturalization papers and had neglected his duties as a citizen for so many years. The tailor made a most naive answer; he said that he did not care much about the citizenship, but now he wanted to return to his fatherland and there he would like to pose as an American citizen. Then the clerk told him under such circumstances he could not give him his naturalization papers and dismissed him.

The clerk is right. Only a person who is interested in the American government, considers it good and desires to live according to its laws should have the right to be an American citizen. Whoever fails to understand this is not worthy to be a United States citizen.

III A

III B 3 a

III C

III H

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1891.

POLES CELEBRATE PROCLAMATION OF THEIR CONSTITUTION (1791)

Commemoration of the Hundredth Anniversary of  
the Polish Constitution of May the Third



Although the main festivities to commemorate the Polish Constitution of the Third of May (1791), begin today and end tomorrow at Bradley Hall, the parishes held their own celebrations yesterday for their members. Last night's celebration at the new St. Stanilaus Kostka's hall was held for the members of this parish, and it served as an introduction to other celebrations which will take place at this hall.

Last night's festivity however, deserves special attention. It brought us joy and, as it happens quite often, some sadness. Let us hope that the joyful moments will remain with us forever as pleasant memories and spiritual upliftment, and that the unpleasant ones will be obliterated from our minds and changed for the better.

III A

- 2 -

POLISH

III B 3 a

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1891.

III H

IV It was a beautiful Sunday morning of May, right after a gloomy Saturday, and the holiday spirit was everywhere. Even a stranger in a Polish neighborhood must have noticed that this was not a simple Sunday observance but some unusual national holiday. Almost all buildings were beautifully decorated, and thousands of flags, Polish and American, fluttered from the roofs and the windows. Large portraits of Polish patriots decorated the sides of many buildings and here and there one could see large portraits of George Washington, father of our country, with appropriate inscriptions. The streets were filled with people, almost everyone wearing some kind of medal, badge or tricolor ribbon indicating that he or she was a participant of the celebration.

The Church of Saint Stanislaus Kostka, the interior of which was beautifully decorated with Polish and American flags and with all kind of national emblems so as to indicate that the church solemnities were connected with a great national holiday, was filled to capacity at every Mass. At 10 a.m. a High Mass was said in honor of the Fatherland. For this Mass the large



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III B 3 a

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1891.

IV temple of God could not accommodate the people who came to worship God. The great masses of the faithful raised their imploring voices to the Holy Virgin, mother of God, Queen of the Crown of Poland, asking her for the liberation of Poland. These devotional prayers and supplications filled the hearts of the faithful with holy joy and gave them assurance that a nation having such Queen still lives and has a future, even if at present it must experience great difficulties.

Soon after the noon hour, the church yard and surrounding streets were filled with throngs of people, and the entire parish presented a picturesque sight. A very solemn vesper service was going to be celebrated in honor of church societies. The members of these organizations, dressed in their full regalia and with banners, formed themselves in lines ready to march into church. Here alone could anyone form an idea of the great number of the faithful belonging to this parish. Not only some non-members but also many members of the societies could not find a place in the church, as pews and aisles and all standing room were filled with





III A

- 4 -

POLISH

III B 3 a

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1891.

III H

IV people. The Knights of the Blessed Virgin, garbed in their picturesque uniforms, stood at the aisles. Societies could be distinguished by their uniforms or banners. Standard-bearers stood at both sides of the altar.

During the vesper-services, which began at 3 p.m., the Reverend Felix Zwiardowski, who came from Texas, delivered a patriotic sermon. After the sermon, a litany was sung to the Blessed Virgin of Loreto, to whom, as Queen of Poland, an appeal was made. The litany was followed by the blessing of the Holy Eucharist.

The evening celebration began at 8 p.m. at the beautifully decorated Polish hall, and the entire program was adapted to the occasion.

Quite often, especially in America, no attention is paid to the object of the commemoration; hardly or no mention is made in speeches of that which is commemorated. The subject is rather avoided or at best an



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1891.

IV attempt is made to connect the object of commemoration with a problem that has nothing to do with it. Some persons have no idea of what a commemoration is; they think that a program composed of a few numbers, including patriotic singing, constitutes a great commemorative celebration. We should discuss practical questions, especially those which can be applied to our immigration and those which point out how we may imitate - the examples of those whom we commemorate. We take for granted that at an occasion such as a commemoration, all speeches, theatrical plays, and songs should remind the participants of that which is commemorated.

Yesterday's program was devoted entirely to the Polish Constitution of the Third of May declared in 1791.

The speakers did their best to give an accurate description of this historical event. Reverend F. Szukalski, a priest from Beaver Dam, Wis., in his very interesting discourse based on historical facts, described



III A

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POLISH

III B 3 a

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1891.

III H

IV        how the Polish Constitution of the Third of May came into existence, explaining the causes of the sad partition of Poland. Mr. B. Klarkowski, the teacher, said in his enthusiastic talk that the constitution was accepted by the people because in spirit it is part of us. Reverend V. Barzynski read and explained the Constitution. Mr. Vincent Jozwiakowski, a young Pole, delivered a very enthusiastic speech to the young people, pointing out the great significance of the Polish Constitution and what they can learn from it. A variety of entertainment proper for the occasion was given between the speeches. A first-class orchestra played Polish compositions. This orchestra played at the Mass and will play again Tuesday at the solemn Mass to be officiated by the Archbishop of Chicago. Several members of the orchestra are Poles. Well-trained choirs, accompanied by the orchestra, sang Polish songs and compositions suitable for the occasion. One of the compositions was the "Hymn of the Third of May," specially composed for this occasion by the well-known poet Mr. S. Zachatkiewicz. The school choirs, composed approximately of eighty girls and fifty boys under Mr. A. Kwasigroch, parish organist, sang beautifully.



III A

III B 3 a

III C

III H

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1891.

IV It may be said that the celebrants paid close attention to the speeches, and enjoyed the musical selections a great deal. Miss Rose Kiolbassa, who delighted her listeners with her beautiful voice and displayed a great talent, was rewarded with great applause. Miss Kiolbassa distinguished herself at the choir by her clear alto voice. She was equally good at the piano and finally, to top it all, she won the hearts of the public with a superb recitation. Her success was so great that she was given applause and showered with flowers.

This important and beautiful celebration was concluded with the singing of "God Save Poland."

Mr. Peter Kiolbasa, who was the chairman of the committee in charge of the celebration, shared the platform of the hall occupied by the clergy and the presidents of the societies.

And now let us direct our attention to the sad lack of interest shown last





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IV night during the celebration. At occasions such as last night's, the large Polish hall can hardly accommodate those who wish to participate, yet last night the hall was half filled. It is true that the public behaved wonderfully, that they were enthusiastic, yet it was sad to see that the hall was only partly filled. Perhaps some were tired by the all day celebration in the morning and the afternoon; perhaps some prefer to attend the general celebration which will take place tomorrow; and perhaps to some the prices seemed too high.

[The Polish Constitution was declared on May 3, 1791.

"In this historical document Poland guaranteed to all Poles, regardless of class or rank, peasant or merchant, laymen or clergy, equality, freedom of conscience, and a share in the government. This Constitution was to be revised every twenty-five years. It was an ideal constitution, a forerunner of democracy, later used as a model by nations who deemed it necessary to perfect their government. Burke, Lafayette and Washington believed it to be the best of all known constitutions." From the book Poland and her People. Transl. note.]





Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO

The Pulaski Fire Insurance Company

Let no one get the best of us! Poles in Chicago are organizing a Polish fire insurance company, the shares of which will be sold only to Poles. This action is a protest against German and Jewish organizations that take away money from the Poles by charging them high premiums for fire insurance.



For this reason, citizens A. Kowalski, W. Jendrzejek, E. H. Bessa, A. J. Kwasigroch, A. Schultz, Joseph Schroeder, Jan Mantz, Jankowski, Frank Mantz, J. Suwalski, J. Jakubowski, B. Badura, and E. Wisinski, secured a permit from the State of Illinois for selling shares at \$100 each.

The initial payment on a share is only \$5. Other payments are arranged by the management. Shares are sold at the office of the secretary, Mr. A. J. Kwasigroch, 163 Blackhawk St., or at the meeting on Monday, March 2, at Mr. A. Schultz's, 679 Noble Street.

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A number of shares has been sold already, besides those bought by the directors. Therefore, we invite our countrymen to buy shares as soon as possible.

Whoever buys a share in March or in April, will still get 6% interest.

A. J. Kwasigroch,  
Secretary.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 13, 1891.

## POLISH PATRIOTISM IN AMERICA

(Editorial)



Ibi Patria, Ubi Bene (there is my country, where all is well) is apparently one of the guiding principles of Mr. Thaddeus Wild. His other principle is that one cannot be an American and a Polish patriot at the same time. It is either one or the other.

Let us adhere to the example we gave in yesterday's issue.

A boy has a guardian who cares for him as his own father would. He also has a father who is mentally ill and who has been an inmate of an insane asylum for a number of years. According to Mr. Wild's theory, this boy should stop loving his father because his guardian gives him shelter, education, and other necessities of life. Now, let us suppose that this father needs the boy's help, that he needs his assistance in getting a physician. Then, according to Mr. Wild, the boy should be very sympathetic.

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towards his unfortunate father, and deeply, but not necessarily actively interested in his fate.

Let us assume that the father of the boy has been cured and, being still unable to take care of his son, entrusts him to a merciful guardian for some time. Then this boy, in order to be a good and grateful foster son, must get rid of his filial love and abandon his father to his fate because the guardian has more right to his gratitude. Such attitude could be possible if the foster son does not remember his father, but if he has loved his father such behavior would be impossible and contrary to the laws of nature.



Should we renounce our love for the mother country just because she is unfortunate?

Should we deprive ourselves of our most noble sentiment just because our mother country does not appear on the map of Europe? And if she really

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needs us, if we can help her with money, good advice or by shedding our blood, should we not help her because we are American citizens? Did Kosciuszko and Pulaski think that way? Is this the attitude of the Irish residing in America?

It would be difficult for anyone of another nationality to understand the feelings of an Irishman or a Pole. It is obvious that Mr. Wild is not a Pole, for he cannot understand this sentiment. He is merely an Austrian who can speak Polish. Unfortunately, there are many individuals in Galicia (Austrian Poland) who cannot comprehend Polish patriotism.



"Deeply but not necessarily actively interested" means that we as Americans should not give any assistance to Poland, our mother country, and at least we should not instill in our children any desire to help her. We should bring up our children only as Americans so that when we are too old instead of taking our place they may ridicule our noble sentiments. In the opinion of Mr. Wild they as Americans, should not spend their



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accumulated money, or risk their health and even life, for any mother country other than that of their adoption.

Yes. We should kick the mother who could not feed us; we should deny her in the same manner as the enriched parvenu denies his poor father. We should proudly call ourselves Americans just because gold was found here. We should change our names from Lasowski to Wood, from Lisowski to Fox, from Slowikowski to Nightingale, from Czarnecki to Black, only because real Americans have difficulty in pronouncing them.



Mr. Wild, is this the kind of morality and American patriotism taught in public schools?

Yes, if our whole generation would receive this education, the nihilistic principle of no God, no father, no mother, nothing but the dollar, would spread very quickly.

Fortunately, there are persons who complete their education by studying

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at home or abroad; fortunately, there are parochial and private schools which cultivate healthy principles, and on account of that the people as a whole have not accepted nihilistic principles. We wish to call Mr. Wild's attention to our terminology as regards the word "Nihilistic," which used in its proper sense, does not mean either "anarchistic" or "bombers," which denote entirely different things.

If, as in the case of the foster boy, a successful young man who has been brought up in our parochial schools were asked how he gained his good education and position, he would reply that he owes everything to his guardian and, if asked about his father, he would say that his unfortunate father is ill and that he would give anything for restoring his health.



If a fosterling of our schools, be he a Pole or an Irishman with a high position in a foreign country, were asked about his citizenship he would reply with pride that he is a citizen of the United States, but if he were asked about his nationality or his native land, he would answer with

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sadness that she is in chains, but that as soon as either his native or adopted country needs him he will give up honors, high position, property and even his life in order to help either one of them.

### A Proposition

Mr. Wild writes: "I have fulfilled my duty and I am inviting all citizens who share my views to express their frank opinions."

Our proposition: We will donate one dollar for every brother citizen sharing Mr. Wild's views if Mr. Wild will donate only five cents for every brother citizen whose views are contrary to his. With this money we will build a school. If Mr. Wild collects more than we do, we will build a public school; and if we collect more than him, we will build a parochial school.

Isn't this a fair proposition?



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1891.

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM

(Editorial)

In order to become an American patriot, one must be an Indian and belong to the Sioux, Cheyenne, Brulle or any other Indian tribe. This is only a crude involuntary jest that forced itself under the pen when we began to write about American patriotism, yet it contains some truth.

Let us forget the Indians and take up the expression "American" in the sense used ~~here~~, that is, meaning the United States, and let us discuss American patriotism from that point of view.

The United States came into existence because, in some English colonies in America, tyrannized and exploited inhabitants of different nationalities, especially the English, decided to throw off the heavy yoke. After succeeding, they established a republic and gave it a very beautiful constitution,



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1891.

which enabled them to acquire more territories and accept into the union other states later on.

Whoever came to this country and acquainted himself with its Constitution, has not only become a citizen but also has tried and is trying to carry out the principles of the Constitution. Furthermore, he endeavors with all his might to develop this beautiful country, helping in its growth and trying to make it greater than any other country in the world. Whoever is prepared to defend the sovereignty of this country with his life and his possessions, he is a good American patriot.

Such patriot, therefore, has certain privileges and certain duties. His privileges consist of freedom and the right to elect the representatives of the government, or in other words the right of making laws indirectly.

As he rules the country indirectly through his representatives, it is his duty to know the laws, their merits, and their demerits. If in his opinion the laws are faulty or impractical, he should endeavor to improve them.





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It is also his duty to enlighten others on the subject. Before elections, he should listen very carefully to all arguments for and against the candidate running for public offices, and then act according to the dictates of his conscience, that is, vote for such representative or judge as, in his opinion, shares his convictions.

Thus, if some one thinks that McKinley's Bill is harmful, he is not only allowed but should express his opinion why he thinks so, because this leads to critical examination of the subject by others, and finally to proper reform.

If some one thinks that Silver's Bill or any other measure is harmful, he should oppose it by all legal means. By opposing a bill a citizen does not besmirch the American nation with mud; on the contrary, he proves to be a real American patriot who tries to improve our institutions. It is the duty of every American patriot not obliged to kiss the foot of the Czar that kicks him, to point out the defects of the laws, their harm at the time, or the fatal consequences that might occur in the future.



Is it possible to be a patriot of two countries simultaneously, for instance,

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1891.

of America and Ireland, of America and Germany, of America and Poland?

The author of the article in Zgoda thinks that this is an impossibility, but it is understood by a seven-year-old boy, a foster child of one of our citizens, whose father is an inmate of an insane asylum, who loves his father above his life, and who would also give his life for his foster father.

We will discuss this some other time.



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Zgoda, Vol. IV, September 24, 1890.

**FOR THE PEOPLE**

The Polish language is as important to us Poles as hands to a tailor; which roughly speaking is how can we enjoy our play games or write without hands? Then how can you Poles consider yourselves good Polish citizens if you don't improve your native tongue?

To learn the English language so we can read books and be able to write it is very essential to all of us of foreign extraction, but to deny your own nationality and native tongue before people of other nationalities is a disgrace to the people of that nationality and their country.

We Poles should not do as people of other nationalities do; they do not use their native tongue and soon forget it, but eventually pick up some other foreign language, depending largely on the number of people of a certain nationality living in that locality.



Zgoda, Vol. IV, September 24, 1890.

The mothers are the backbone of any language. Who is the judge in our childhood days and teaches us to know right from wrong, makes our meals, sits among us in the dining room, grows dearer to us, is with us at all parties and gatherings, attends to us when we are sick? Everyone respects her, we all bow to her, without a doubt in our minds we know it is our mother.

Who among the Poles, besides speaking his native tongue is not seeking more knowledge? Don't send your children to work, school is the place for them; that is the foundation of all prosperous business men. Polish parents do not deny your children the right to learn to speak and write the Polish language.

Eugeniusz K. Pociąg.



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ZGODA, Volume 8 No.7 February 13, 1889.

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## POLISH EMIGRATION IN AMERICA.

Two great dangers today threaten our Polish emigration here in America. Americanism and, internally, our two parties standing divided as foes.

Americanism with all of its material strength and its enormous power of superiority, stands as an enemy, an eternal foe opposing everything that is exclusively ours which constitutes our national destruction and which joins us still with our fatherland.

Americanism wants to take away our Polish tongue, our modes, customs, morals, religion and our God.

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Zgoda, Vol. VI, No. 2, Jan. 12, 1887.

## ATTEMPTS TO ORGANIZE POLISH CLUBS AND SOCIETIES IN AMERICA

Dear Editor:

We hope that the writer of this article has in his heart some of the true feelings Polish people in this country received after reading his article. When I receive letters from different parts of our city, telling of organizing new church societies and political clubs, I am surprised that no attempts have been made to organize a Polish national club in our country for the benefit of all Polish people.

Sooner or later all Polish immigrants in this country will concentrate on the organizing one big Polish club, which will take care of all Polish affairs pertaining to the welfare of the Polish immigrants in this country.

It is assumed, that the Polish National Alliance will take full charge of this great movement, but the disinclined will have to change their attitude about this movement; otherwise it will be dropped because one club cannot take care of this alone without the support of all the Polish people.

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This Polish national club will take the utmost interest in all Polish affairs and be of great help to the Polish immigrants.

I haven't any doubt that no matter where we go this land of freedom will give the Polish people the opportunities they have been seeking.

In about 30 or 50 years, the population of the Polish immigrants in this country will be a few millions. Our hardships in our native land, and our faith in the Lord are well known, but our main ambition won't be realized any too soon.

Judging by our intentions and hard work, we have one thing that means everything to us, freedom.

Let us always bear in mind that Poland was our native land, but now in the land of freedom, let us all learn to speak a new language, let us not lose faith that some day our native land will fight against its rulers and be a free country.

Then we can return to her and have riches and good luck, which are awaiting us.

clashes are kept in the best of conditions.

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All this will not happen unless the poor class of people defy the treacherous rule of the rich. Before the rich will consent to this change and agree to be treated as equals with the poor, the blood of many patriots will flow in our native land.

In this land of freedom we need many churches where we can receive our daily bread or communion, and we ask that all Polish people take part in this religious obligation, the same way as they have done in Poland.

We should have a committee to see that the Polish children attend school, that they have books published at a reasonable price, have intelligent teachers, maintain and run the old schools, and build new schools, and organize Polish libraries in the neighborhoods inhabited mostly by Polish people.

A committee of finance, consisting of trusted and intelligent men of high standing, should take it upon themselves to see that the Polish soldiers and the Polish churches are kept in the best of conditions.



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I am interested in only one thing: that the Polish papers and the employees take the utmost care in publishing articles concerning the welfare of all Polish people. Almost daily we hear of Polish societies and churches being started, which is a good sign that soon we will be a strong group, united as one.

Let this idea of unity remain deep in our hearts, so that the new Polish immigrants may profit by our sincere and hearty efforts. I hope the editor can place a few of these words in his paper.

A. Patriofil.

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OUR POLISH CITIZENS.

Chicago has nearly 50,000 People from the unhappy Land of Poland.

Where and how they live and what they do.-

Some wrong impressions corrected.

Faithful workers, sincere Patriots, and thrifty citizens - their dreams of Political Independence.

Leaving other foreigners altogether out of the question there is no doubt that the countrymen of Kosciuszko and Pulaski deserve well the kindest consideration not only of every true American but every true man of every nationality. They are of a brave, chivalrous, patriotic, high-principled and self-sacrificing race. They have waged a splendid battle for freedom in their own country, and the swords of their warriors glanced in the sunlight of freedom's onset in this as in every other land, they have been champions of right and justice in every nation. It is of one of their countrymen that a hostile Queen - she of - Sweden once wrote: "The empire of the world was his if it was intended for one potentate". John Sobieski, of whom this was written rolled back the tide of Islannite



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conquest 200 years ago under the walls of Vienna, when treacherous Frank, intriguing Hun, and quarreling Teuton invited Islam subjugation by the Christian world. Kara Mustapka and his horde of Asiatic Marauders were by him vanquished for ever, the Crescent went down before the Cross, and preachers throughout Christendom made sermons at the close of 1683 on the text, "There was a man sent from God whose name was John", and they likened the Polish king to the Lord's messenger. Since then dire disaster has befallen the people whose leader and whose soldiers saved Europe and Christendom. "Russia preys on Poland's fields where Sobieski reigned"; the Austrian lords it over Galicia, Bismark decrees the expulsion of patriot Poles from Posen, and the Pontiff of the Church to which Sobieski was so devotedly attached decrees the banishment and the degradation of their patriot prelate and bestows on their persecutor the most exalted decoration in his gift. And so it comes about that the men of "the best blood" of "warring Europe" are obliged to seek their fortunes in other lands than their own.

#### THE POLES IN AMERICA.

In the United States hundreds of thousands have found refuge and a home.

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Statisticians differ as to the number. The best informed of the Poles say - and most probably truly - that the Polish population of America must remain a conundrum for some time to come. The census reports of 1880 form no criterion, as the largest Polish immigration has been since that year. Some estimate it at half a million, others as high as 800,000, and some at less than 400,000. In accordance with the general rule governing the location of foreign-born citizens, Chicago has a very large number. Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, one of the most intelligent Polish gentlemen in the city, estimates it at from 40,000 to 45,000; others, including the editor of the Polish Gazette, a weekly paper published here, place the number as high as 80,000. It is, however, safe to say that the Polish population of the city does not exceed 45,000. There are probably 50,000 Poles in the county. The Polish immigration to this city did not assume any extensive proportions until the year after the fire-1872. Some Poles came here from Detroit and other points, then attracted by the report of high wages. There were less than 1,000 Poles before the fire. Many of these came soon after the abortive Polish revolution of 1863; others, who enlisted as soldiers of freedom in the Union army, settled here after the "late unpleasantness". Ever since the dispute between Archbishop Ledochowski and the Prussian Government, the Poles have come here by the

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thousands yearly. The Archbishop's brother, an eminent musician, settled here, and that may have something to do with Chicago becoming a favorite city for Polish settlement. One result is that most of Chicago's Poles are from the Prussian or German provinces of Poland. The immigrants from Posen or Silesia are probably 75 per cent of the Polish population. The Russian Poles, principally from Warsaw and Lithuania, number about 6,000 and the Galician or Austrian Poles number about 5,000. The Polish Jews number about 2,000, but the Polish Christians refuse to recognize the latter as fellow-countrymen and express a very bitter feeling for them.

#### LOCATION OF THE POLES ABOUT CHICAGO.

The Poles are located in three separate sections of Chicago. The largest and earliest Polish settlement is that between Milwaukee Avenue and the Northwestern Railroad track, the central point being the Roman Catholic Church of St. Stanislaus Kostka, at the corner of Noble and Bradley Streets. This settlement contains a population of at least 25,000 souls. The pastor of St. Stanislaus' Church says there are over 10,000 communicants of the Polish nationality in his parish. This would indicate a population of 30,000. The second largest settlement has its nucleus at the church of St. Adalbert, at the corner of Seventeenth and Paulina Streets, in the Sixth Ward, and extends into Fifth Ward along Laurel Street and Ashland



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Avenue. This settlement is estimated at 10,000. The third settlement is that around Ward Street, near the city limits. It numbers about 4,000, and the principal centre is St. Josaphat's Church.

There are besides various small Polish settlements in other parts of the city and a scattering population. There are about 1,000 Poles who reside about the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Ashland avenue; some in the city, some in the Town of Lake. The Polish population of South Chicago, attracted by the rolling mills, is about 2,000, and there are at least 2,500 Poles in and around the Lamont Stone-quarry region. There is a small Polish colony in the vicinity of Pullman.

HOW THEY ARE EMPLOYED.

The immigrant Poles are nearly all of the peasant class. They worked garden patches and fed cows on the commons in Posen, Lithuania, or Galicia. They were accustomed before they came to this country to poor fare and hard work, but in material things they had a certain degree of independence. They have to work hard here, and voluntarily accomodate themselves to poor fare until they have made a little money. Probably 10 per cent of them are mechanics, tailors, shoemakers, bricklayers, blacksmiths, and carpenters. About 60 per cent of them can read and write in their own language.

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The peasant men usually seek work like their kinsmen, the Bohemian, in the lumber-yards, the sawmills, and the wood-working establishments. They were willing to work for poor pay, but all of them who have been here any considerable time are now members of trades unions or of the Knights of Labor. They don't take the "ratting" nowadays. Many of them work in the brickyards, and in the Fourteenth Ward. Some hundreds of them find employment in the rolling mills and the establishments growing out of that industry. In the Fifth and Sixth Ward they find employment in the packing and slaughter houses, glue factories, and brickyards. Those who reside on the North Side, work at brickmaking during the season and take to anything that turns up during the winter months. They are not arraid of hard work and there are no shirks, among them. In Lemont they are employed in stone-quarries: at South Chicago, in the rolling mills. The general verdict is that they are faithful, persevering, and persistent workers.

The Secretary of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company said yesterday: "They are good workers or we would not employ them. All the reports we receive concerning them are in their favor". Mr. John Cudahy, the well-known packer and Board of Trade man, said: "We employ Poles frequently in loading and unloading. They are excellent and faithful workmen". The fact that large numbers of them have been employed at the North Chicago Rolling



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Mills and Belleview speaks well for them as working-men. The work in these places is of the most laborious character. The Poles are able to stand it, however. They are a sturdy, athletic race, strong limbed and active. They are found loyal to the interests of their employers, and, though hot tempered, they are not quarrelsome and never domineering.

NOT SOCIALISTIC OR TROUBLESOME.

Owing probably to the part taken by the Polish quarrymen in the Lament trouble last year, there is an impression that the Poles as a class are troublesome workmen. This does them injustice. They strike the same as other workmen do. They are seldom the leaders though. They stand by their colors, and, like other strikers, make it uncomfortable for "scabs". They are reckless of personal danger, and are very ugly customers in a riot. There are no Socialists among them. They have an abhorrence of the Socialist leaders, who are nearly all from Berlin, Bismarck's Country, and Bismarck is not popular with them. The German Socialists, led by Spies, invited the Polish workmen to one of the Sunday meetings recently when resolutions condemning Bismarck's Polish policy were passed. After the resolutions were acted on, the speakers began to indulge in the usual Communistic rant about the eight-hour movement, liberty, equality, etc.

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The Poles took it that Spies and his associates were playing a confidence game on them. They left the meeting in a body and expressed their indignation at the attempt to identify them with a Socialistic propaganda. Mr. Kiolbassa and Mr. Smulski, editor of one of the local Polish papers, say that there are not two Socialists among the Polish population of Chicago. Their religion and their distrust of the Socialist leaders, if not their judgment, prevent them from having anything to do with the Socialistic societies. Mr. Kiolbassa says that Spies has been trying to get around them of late, but his game will not work. The Poles are very sensitive on this subject, and their leaders intimate that the stories that they are inclined to be Socialistic, originate with the agents of the German Government. They feel very bitter towards German newspaper-men on this account, and one local German editor they denounce in very strong language. On the whole, indeed, they are not on good terms with former Teutonic fellow-subjects. They say that, not satisfied with having tried to destroy their native mother tongue, the German Government, through its agents and by means of German literature, is trying to poison the minds of the world against them. One Pole translated with approval, portions of a recent speech by their Ostrowiec in the Prussian Chamber on this subject. The Polish Deputy, addressing the Germans, said: "We hate no nation, not the Germans,

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but you cannot expect us to be fond of the instruments of our annihilation. Our crime is that we are Poles and Catholics, and our last sin is that we cleave to our mother tongue. You want to make pariahs of us - an Ireland of our province. But we shall cling to our ideals, and you shall not succeed. The Reichskanzler says, 'you are weak, I am strong, and when I am hungry I shall eat you up'. This appetite may grow, but the Poles are so tough that he will not be able to digest us". Another matter that the Poles complain of is that they are represented as disposed to be vicious. The statistics of crime in Cook County prove this not to be the case. The case of Mulkowsky is not one in kind. He was a deported criminal from a German prison, they say, the German Government and not Poland is responsible for his Chicago crime.

#### HOW THEY LIVE.

There is an impression abroad that the Poles are not cleanly in their personal habits - that they delight to live amid squalor and to go about in rags. This is also a false impression, but it has been industriously circulated by their enemies. Visits to the Polish quarters of the city during the week proved them to be, on the whole, cleanly in their habits and rather fastidious in their mode of life. They are somewhat crowded, to be sure, in some quarters of the city, but this is the result



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largely of the poverty of the more recent arrivals. George Street in the Fourteenth Ward is largely inhabited by Poles. Some cases of overcrowding have been reported to the Board of Health, but the record is not so very bad. The following is a summary of the reported cases for three months on George Street:

First month - Twenty-four rooms, seven families, thirty-six persons.  
Second month - Six rooms, three families, ten persons.  
Third month - Thirty-three rooms, twenty families, fifty-six persons.

The last month looked bad. But these were the "reported" cases, it must be remembered. Cases were also reported from Cleaver, Holt, and Dickson streets. A visit was made to this neighborhood. A bad state of things exists there. It is, as a Pole said, "the black spot" in the principal Polish district of Chicago. The houses are of frame, scarcely one of them is connected with the street sewer, the hydrants are all on the outside of the houses, covered over with a sort of brick vault to keep the water from freezing. But investigation showed that the Polish residents of the loosely-put-together frame houses behind the brick vaulted hydrants were not entirely to blame. They rent the lots on which their shanties stand from a person named Hune or Wendt at \$50.00 per year. He stipulates that he is not to pay for any improvement that may be made, the Polish house-

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owners refuse to make sewer or water connections that may be confiscated, or to make other improvements demanded by proper sanitary regulations. The landlord has been prosecuted for not making the improvements, but the law was made to protect not to punish him. He got free. These tenants were fined in some instances. They are nearly all recent importations and are miserably poor. They get out as fast as they can. This "black spot", as it is called, is about the only one of its kind in the Polish residence quarter. It is not nearly as bad as very many places throughout the city. The instances above cited are regrettable exceptions to the general rule in Polish Chicago. Scores of houses visited at random were found to be tidily arranged, clean, and neat. Where there was not a carpet in the best room - and there usually was one - the floor had been well scrubbed. There was not much attempt at ornamentation. A rude picture of a Polish Saint or patriot adorned the walls. The furniture was frugal, but adequate. The Poles are a proud race, and some instances admittance to the premises was naturally denied. A knowledge of the Polish vernacular might have secured it. A very good percentage of the Polish houses looked quite comfortable exteriorly, and information gathered concerning their interior indicated that they were well and neatly furnished. The Pole, however, is not a spendthrift, and his helpmate is nearly always



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a hard-headed practical economist, who insists on having a comfortable wallet before indulging in "extravagance" "decoration", or "luxuries". But the Polish districts as a rule compare well with other workingmen's districts of the city for health and cleanliness.

All the members of the Polish household who can work, do work. The women do not spend all their time on housework. Following the example of the Bohemians, many of them sew pantaloons and vests for down-town clothing houses at their homes. Others do washing and scrubbing for more prosperous citizens. The young girls work largely in tailoring and dressmaking establishments on Hubbard street, and several hundred Polish girls and boys work in cigar factories, much to the chagrin of many of their intelligent countrymen. As a rule, the Polish young women do not take kindly to domestic work. The boys go to work at an early age as messengers, factory hands, etc.

SOCIAL LIFE AND HABITS.

The Poles are essentially a social people. Attached to every church are a number of religious, patriotic, and benevolent societies, all of a more or less social character. There are thirteen benevolent organizations attached to the Fourteenth Ward Polish church, and two or three patriotic

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and literary societies. St. Adalbert's Church, in the Fifth Ward, has six benevolent societies, and the North Side Polish church has three. They meet weekly. They have theatrical entertainments every week conducted in the Polish language, singing, and a literary entertainment. The West Side Poles are now arranging for the erection of a hall for theatricals and public meetings to cost \$70,000. Then there are balls, dances and other entertainments among them almost every night. As a rule, these entertainments are quickly conducted. It is only when the young rowdies of the Fourteenth Ward or of Bridgeport intrude themselves on these entertainments that there is trouble. The Poles are a proud and haughty race and readily resent and punish any insult, especially if offered to their women. The latter, it may be remarked, are, as a rule, comely and good-looking. A homely young Polish woman is seldom met with, and very many of them are beautiful, with clear complexion, blue eyes, regular nose, well-chiseled lips, and well developed chin. The older women, despite their many hardships, retain many traces of their former beauty, though it cannot be said that their sunbrowned faces are set off by the black shawls which they wear over their heads. The young women dress in bright colors and appear to advantage. There is an idea in some quarters that the Polish men are intemperate. This

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is not the case. Some of them occasionally indulge in "schnapps", but the favorite beverage is beer, or, among the well-to-do people, German or Hungarian wines. The countrymen of Sobieski are as demonstrative as Irishmen when they indulge in too much "schnapps", but they seldom or ever fight, and they always make up. "If I fall out with my countrymen", said a strapping young Pole, "I meet him the next day and say, "My brother, let us forget our quarrel, let us be friends". "I grasp his hand and our quarrel ceases". Patriotism is the healing influence, for, whether born in Galicia, Lithuania, or Posen, the Pole is a Pole and a patriot. They usually marry young and have, as might be expected, large families. The average is about six. They suffer, as others, in their respective wards, with their defective sewerage and bad sanitary regulations, from infant mortality.

#### RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

The Poles are nearly all devoted Roman Catholics. Their devotion to their pastors sometimes exceeds their devotion to the church and leads to much unpleasantness occasionally, as at Detroit lately and in Chicago some years ago. This is the natural result of the state of affairs in Prussian and Russian Poland. In Posen the official language and the language of the public schools is German. In Russia the official and school language



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is Russian. The language of the priest in the pulpit and in the confessional is always Polish. The Catholic clergy are the preservers of the national language and literature and of the national traditions. They keep ever present the hope that Poland shall yet be a nation. An Irish priest of Chicago, assuming that the Poles had given up their language after the Russian ukase against it, wrote: "Poland now is Poland in nothing but in name". If this assumption were correct, the Poles admit that his conclusion would be irresistably so. Hence, they deem it the highest patriotism to preserve their mother tongue, and as the priest is at the same time the preserver and the teacher, all Poles regard him with affection and esteem. "The Dominant Polish idea", said the very intelligent Polish gentleman connected with the Health Department who acted as interpreter and guide in the Polish quarter the other day, "is, Poland again a united and self-governed nation". In Russian Poland the priest teaches the language at the peril of his life and shelters the errant Polish schoolmasters. In Posen the priests teach the Polish language publicly and do not hesitate to avow their reasons. So intent is the Chicago Pole in keeping up the traditions of his country, so dominant is the patriotic idea, that he is careful to have his children all taught the language in the church school. Only about 10 per cent, if so many, of the Polish

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children attend the public schools, therefore, and then only after they have attended the church school and learned the principles of creed and patriotism in the mother tongue. Every Polish church has a school attached. That connected with St. Stanislaus Church is attended by over 2,000 children, who are taught by eighteen sisters of Notre Dame. The instruction is not wholly in Polish. "The Irish Sisters", said Father Barzynski, "teach English" - which was good enough in its way, but was not intended as a commentary on Irish patriotic ideas. The older boys are taught by the priests. The English instructor is the Rev. Mr. Mahoney, a graduate of Boston High School, who unites in his person the priest and the soldier. He is an alumnus of the military-ecclesiastical college of St. Mary's, Kentucky, and not only teaches English but drills the young Chicago Poles, teaches them the use of rifle and bayonet, and is thus preparing them for the conflict for the restoration of Poland, should it come in their day. It is astonishing how universal this patriotic feeling is among the Poles. They do not make much display of it. A pale-faced, handsome young Polish drug-clerk was asked whether all Poles of Chicago- those from the German and Austrian provinces, as well as those from Russian Poland- believed in restoration of Poland. "Certainly", he replied, "and all the decrees that Bismarck, Czar, or Kaiser may make cannot prevent it". His eyes blazed



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as he uttered this. It appears that there is a large Polish patriotic society in this country in affiliation with the patriotic organizations in the old land. There are nine branches in Chicago, with a membership of over 2,000. These branches are the <sup>(sic)</sup> Smuga Polska, Nos. 1 and 2, the Harmonia, the John Sobieski, Tow. Mlod. Przyjaciol, Tow. Polski Krakow, the Polonia, the Pulaski Guards, and the Kosciusko. The organ of the organization is published in Milwaukee, but all the Polish papers in America advocate it. There are four weekly Polish publications in Chicago - Gazeta Polska, which claims circulation of 8,000, and the Polish Catholic, edited by M. Smulski, which has a circulation of about 5,000. The two other publications are for Sunday reading and are of a literary character. Both the newspapers are respectable looking journals. The editor of the Gazeta conducts in connection with his establishment a fine bookstore filled with the choicest Polish literature, which is both varied and extensive. The large patronage he enjoys is an indication of a literary taste which has survived in Poland through a century of gloom and darkness. The favorite author of the present day is Joseph Kraszewski, whom Bismarck has frequently committed to prison for alleged sedition utterances. The leading Poles here say that Bismarck's decrees will have no permanent

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effect. They are interested now as to the reception which the Pope's appointment of Bishop Dunder as successor to Archbishop Ledochowski will meet in Germany. They say that the new Bishop is a Pole and a patriot, but many are disposed to criticize the Papal action which led to Cardinal Ledochowski's withdrawal. They have great confidence in the ability and patriotism of the Polish Deputies in the Prussian Parliament, all of whom, by the way, are not Catholics, three of sixteen being Colonists, but sound patriots every man of them. There are not many professional men among the Poles of Chicago. There are four or five good doctors, one artist of some prominence, about half a dozen men of considerable literary ability, and seven or eight druggists, besides the clergymen, about five in number. They are progressive and quick-witted, and will soon have a goodbye representation.

#### POLITICAL VIEWS.

In politics the Poles are somewhat divided. They are largely influenced by their surroundings. In the Fifth and Sixth Wards nearly half of them are Republicans. Many of them work in foundries and rolling-mills and are influenced by protective theories. In the Fourteenth Ward a majority of the Poles have acted with the Democratic party hitherto, but there is a split this time. A number of the young men have established a young Polish

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Republican Club, and John Scherrmann, son of the leading Polish resident of the ward, has become a Vice-President of the Republican ward organization. The Irish Democrats in the ward, it is claimed, "hog" everything, and last spring entered into a combination with Alderman Schack and other German politicians to defeat John Barzynski, a leading Pole, for Alderman. It goes without saying that there is not much love between the Germans and the Poles, growing, of course, out of the Old-World conflict. The Poles, as they continue to acquire property, will array themselves on the side of good government. They do not seem to be greatly ambitious for political honors or political offices. There are about half a dozen Poles on the police force, as many more in the Fire Department, and perhaps half a score have appointments as clerks, inspectors, etc., in the various governmental departments of the city, county, and Nation.

#### MATERIAL PROSPERITY AND PROGRESS.

What do the Poles do with their money? The husband works, so does the wife, so do the children if they are able. What becomes of their earnings? There are six exclusively Polish building and loan societies, with an average membership of 350 to the society in the Fourteenth Ward. Their money goes into the funds of the association until they have enough



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to build. Then they put it into brick and mortar. As a result, there are thousands of comfortable Polish homes in Chicago owned by the occupants; One can find them any day along Noble, Cornelia, Blackhawk, Bradley, West Ohio, and other streets in the Fourteenth Ward; on Paulina, Hoyne, Laurel, thirty-fifth, and thirty-first streets in the Fifth and Sixth Wards. There are two Polish building societies in the latter. There is also a Polish building society on the North Side. The fact is that the Poles, like every other industrious element of our population, are prospering and getting rich. The first idea of the married Pole, when he settles down in Chicago, is to make enough money to buy a home in the city or a farm in Minnesota, Dakota, or some other place. Success usually attends his efforts. Last year one agency here sent eighty-five families of Poles to farms which they have purchased with money earned in Chicago. They have not such a reluctance to quit city life as people of other foreign nationalities. The immigrants from Poland usually consist of families. Few unmarried men and hardly any unmarried women come here from that country. The result of Polish family thrift is that 40 per cent, perhaps as high as 50 per cent, of the Poles own their homes. All of them hope to own them. Very many are comparatively wealthy. All the

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Poles who lived here before the fire, with scarcely an exception, are well-to-do. Mr. Anton Scherrmann, a fine looking old gentleman who came here soon after the suppression of the Polish rebellion of 1863, owns half a block of frame and brick houses on Noble Street and several houses on other streets. Standing on the sidewalk before his houses he said with considerable feeling and emphasis: "All this property to the west as far as Ashland Avenue is owned by Poles except that spot", (pointing to the Venne block of shanties on Cleaver Street, already attended to). "Yes", he continued, "the Poles are progressing and prospering". His son, a fine young man, who is Vice-President of the Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward, is also a large property owner, and his son-in-law, only 28 years old, is the possessor of half a block. All along Noble, Blackhawk, and other Fourteenth Ward streets, and on Eighteenth street and Blue Island avenue in the Sixth Ward, there are neat and apparently well-patronized groceries, meat markets, restaurants and shoe-shops kept by Poles. There are indications of their prosperity everywhere. Wherever a very poor Polish family is to be found it turns out that its members are recent arrivals from Poland. There are no Polish beggars, and few applications are made from Polish families to the County agent. There are numerous benevolent societies belonging to the nationality to relieve the individual distress



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of brother Poles. The crowded frame shanty, without proper sanitary arrangements, only serves to bring more into relief the general thought and resulting comforts. The percentage of Poles in the saloon business is quite large, but they keep well-conducted places, and there are few loafers around. They are all making money, saving it, and investing in homes or real estate. They have not as many substantial dwellings as the Bohemians, with whom, by the way, they earnestly sympathize in most things, but it must be remembered, they have but recently come to Chicago.

The value of their property is now estimated at \$10,000,000. They are a valuable addition to the industrial population of Chicago, in spite of many drawbacks, and their struggles for success are well worthy of sympathy and the encouragement of every patriotic citizen.

### **III. ASSIMILATION**

#### **B. Nationalistic**

##### **Societies and Influences**

##### **1. Effect Upon U. S. Government and State Policies**

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POLISH



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 145, June 22, 1922.

### SMULSKI'S PROTEST BRINGS RESULTS

Whereas the Poles leaving America for Poland have met with great difficulties in trying to obtain American passports, Mr. John F. Smulski has entered a protest to the Department of State against the unnecessary regulations and demands. This protest has been taken into consideration, and the difficulties have been removed, which is evident from the following letter printed here in its original form.

Department of State, Washington  
June 17, 1922

Mr. John F. Smulski  
President National Polish Committee of America, 1214 N. Ashland Avenue  
Chicago

Sir: The Department acknowledges receipt of your letter of June 13, 1922, in which you complain on behalf of the members of your organization, that



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the restrictions imposed by this Department upon applicants for passports to Poland are onerous and request to be informed when the restrictions complained of may be removed or changed.

In reply, you are advised that many of the restrictions complained of have been removed by this department within the past few days, as a result the department is now freely issuing passports to Poland without requiring, as heretofore, documentary evidence showing the necessity for visiting that country. You are further advised that the department is at this time considering the matter of abolishing all wartime restrictions relating to the issue and use of passports.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(signed) Phillip Adams

Chief, Division Passport Control.



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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XIV, No. 44, Sept. 30, 1921.

**A LETTER FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL HAYES TO THE P. N. A. CONVENTION**

"My Dear Mr. Wedda:  
c/o Polish National Alliance.

My most hearty greetings to the Polish National Alliance convention assembled here.

Let all real wishers of good government, all those who love their country and its institutions, listen now for a moment; listen with eyes aleft, listen to the voice of experience and the call of inspiration from the spirit of America which was Washington and Lincoln, listen and hear from them the call: "Carry on, Americans! Carry on! Carry on!" Carry on, now, against the foes of our household as you fought at Valley Forge, at the Argonne and at Chateau Thierry. "Carry on! Carry on!" Find disloyalty, if there be disloyalty, and scotch it; find dishonesty, if there be dishonesty, and crush it; find the right and cleave unto it.





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Keep your eyes ahead, Americans, but keep your feet on solid ground. Find the reason for discontent and meet it squarely; correct the cause where there is a cause and mercilessly destroy the excuse that is an excuse only. Find exact justice, and demand it, demand it for all men and exact it from all men. Remember the stuff you are made of, Americans. Remember the heritage which is yours. The stress of late days has strained all beyond measure. Be patient with one another, each one is equally responsible. Step and look within. Look each one to your own industry and trade. Look to your own conscience and moral responsibility. In the whirls of passing storms seize upon common sense, and holding fast, reach for others who may be hurled by. Forget not the others who are about you. It is as dangerous now as it was just outside the walls of Eden to ask in surprise, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Remember, we shall go up or we shall go down together. The great Power which is the Spirit of America must not tolerate any attempt to array class against class, section against section, or sect against sect. Guard against this as you would against a pestilence; the nation has no greater enemy than one



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who would thus divide the country against itself.

Mere agitation and mere motion are not progress. The vicious circle is in the shortest distance between honest effort and highest reward. Remember that one man is better than another only when he proves himself better. Give every well-behaved man his equality of opportunity and require from him his full share of accountability. Live and let live is not enough, we must live and help live, and as you live and help live, find always exact justice and enforce it.

Within sight of my office is the imposing statue of that Polish patriot, Pulaski. In another nearby park stands the magnificent statue of that other Polish patriot, Kosciuszko. America can never forget the unselfish services of these Polish fighters in the cause of American independence. The Americans of Polish descent love liberty, therefore, they love America.

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With very best wishes for the Convention, I am,

Sincerely,

W. S. Hayes."



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Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 6, Feb. 5, 1919.

TELEGRAM OF THE POLISH ROMAN-CATHOLIC UNION TO PRESIDENT WILSON

The administration of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union of America has sent a telegram to President Wilson with the following contents:

Honorable Woodrow Wilson  
President of the United States  
Paris, France

The Polish Roman-Catholic Union of America sends you, Mr. President, expressions of heart-felt thanks for your recognition of the Republic of Poland as an independent state. It is mainly due to you, Mr. President, that Poland will owe an everlasting debt of gratitude for having gained her freedom and independence.

N. L. Piotrowski, President  
I. Wroblewski, Secretary.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 18, 1918.

### A POLE FOR CONGRESS

Yesterday evening, a gathering of Polish political leaders of the Eighth Congressional District was held at the rectory of the Reverend Francis Gordon for the purpose of discussing the possibility of electing a Pole from this district to the House of Representatives. The Reverend Gordon presided, with H. Lokanski acting as secretary. Earnest speeches for conducting as energetic a campaign as possible for the election of a Pole to this office were made by Father Gordon, J. F. Smulski, Alderman [S.] Kunz, Alderman S. Walkowiak, Committeeman [J.] Ruszkiewicz, the Reverend J. Obyrtacz, Casimir Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, the Reverend Zwierzchowski, Editor K. Wachtel, Attorney Koralewski, Editor J. J. Chrzanowski, Attorney [S.] Janowski, H. Lokanski, and [P.] Rostenkowski, former president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

All of the addresses reflected anxiety for unity of action. This critical period also was emphasized as a time which we need a Congressional representative in Washington who would not only have influence in American circles,



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 18, 1918.

but who would understand the Polish cause and would present and defend it in Congress.

Although the exhaustive discussion continued until midnight, it brought no definite result. However, a temporary decision was reached to propose Koralewski for the post before a political mass meeting. A committee to call the mass meeting was not chosen.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 8, Feb. 20, 1918.

### TELEGRAMS

Below we place two telegrams: one from the administration of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union to President Wilson, in which on the occasion of its installation, expressing loyalty and readiness to hurry with help also gratitude, for the stand he has taken inclining towards Poland; the second from President Wilson to the administration of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, in which, through his secretary, he sends thanks for the hearty expressions of readiness and gratitude. Below are the contents:

"Honorable Woodrow Wilson  
President of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. President: We, the officers and members of the Executive Council of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union of North America, having this day been inaugurated and having assumed our respective offices, began on this occasion to extend to you, Mr. President, and to your administration, our loyalty and hearty support and the loyalty of the 100,000



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members belonging to our organization.

"In this connection permit us also to express to you our deepest gratitude for expousing the cause of unfortunate Poland. Please accept, Mr. President, sentiments of profound respect, loyalty and devotion,"

N. L. Piotrowski  
President  
I. Wroblewski  
General Secretary."

"The White House  
Washington, Feb. 9, 1918.

"My dear Mr. Piotrowski: The President very deeply appreciates the heartening assurance which you and Mr. Wroblewski give him in the name of the Polish Catholic Union of America, and he asks me to convey to you and to everyone concerned an expression of his cordial thanks. He



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is grateful for your support.

Sincerely yours,

W. Tumulty  
Secretary to the President.

"Mr. N. L. Piotrowski  
Chicago, Illinois."

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

**SEND PETITIONS AT ONCE!**

We are printing below in English the form of the petition to be sent by societies and groups to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, D. C., or to Congressman Medill McCormick, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. The form should be copied on paper bearing the official letterhead and seal of the society, and signed by the president and secretary.

"Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs,  
House of Representative,  
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

The undersigned most earnestly request your Honorable Committee to report favorably House Resolution 41 introduced by Congressman McCormick."

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

"Honorable (name of your congressman)  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

The undersigned most earnestly request you to support House Resolution 41 introduced by Congressman McCormick. Your assistance and support of this resolution will be gratefully remembered."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 27, 1917.

ALLIANCE MEMBERS, SEND PETITIONS!

(Editorial)

Our readers and Alliance [Polish National Alliance] brothers already know that Congressman Medill McCormick of Illinois introduced a resolution in Congress on April 9, requesting "that the Congress of the United States declare itself ~~for~~ the unification and liberation of Poland, for the absolute independence of Ireland, and for the reconstruction of Belgium and Serbia, ruined by the war. This resolution, which has been rather favorably received, has been sent to the Committee of Foreign Affairs for discussion and recommendations.

Congressman McCormick's resolution reads:

"Whereas the United States is now at war with the German Empire, and,

"Whereas other great powers are fighting this Empire in order to insure the

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 27, 1917.

rights and freedom of all small nations, so that the latter may take their rightful place among large countries; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the House of Representatives send sincere greetings to the houses of deputies in Rome and Paris, to the Duma in Petrograd, to the Houses of Commons in London and Ottawa; to the Houses of representatives in Cape Town, Melbourne, and Wellington; and to the lawmaking bodies of other countries which are at war with Germany, in the hope that peace may be signed only after Belgium and Serbia are reconstructed as scvereign nations, and Ireland and Poland receive freedom and autonomy in their former boundaries. Be it further

"Resolved, that the speaker of the House of Representatives send this resolution to presidents and speakers of the above-mentioned houses of parliament."

This resolution is at present in the hands of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and may soon come up before Congress for discussion. Therefore, it is our duty

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 27, 1917.

as Poles desiring a united, free, and autonomous Poland to make every effort to have this resolution passed in both Houses.

The central board of directors [of the Polish National Alliance] has sent an expression of gratitude to Congressman McCormick for his manly and noble stand in the matter of Poland's independence, to which he has sent a sincere reply, addressed to K. Zychlinski, president of the Alliance, suggesting that groups of the P. N. A. send telegrams or petitions to him or to the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee requesting that the resolution in the matter of Poland be accepted by Congress.

This matter is of the utmost importance, and it is up to us to make every effort to have Congressman McCormick's resolution accepted by Congress. There is not a moment to lose, because any day now this resolution may be sent to Congress. Therefore, all Alliance groups and influential Poles should send telegrams and petitions at once to the Hon. Medill McCormick, Congressman at Large from

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 27, 1917.

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Illinois, Washington, D. C., or to the Hon. Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee, Washington, D. C.

Any group wanting to send its request by telegraph can do so in any manner that it sees fit.

Let us not neglect this matter so important to us, as the acceptance of this resolution by Congress will be a great victory for our cause. Then we can surely expect a free and independent Poland.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

**ALLIANCE THANKS CONGRESSMAN**

The telegram which the Central Board of Directors [of the Polish National Alliance] sent to Congressman Medill McCormick of Chicago, thanking him for his resolution demanding the freedom and unity of Poland, reads as follows:

"Chicago, Illinois, April 11.

"Honorable Medill McCormick,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

"On receipt of the news that you have decided to present a resolution before the House of Representatives expressing the hope that the peace treaty will bring freedom to Poland, the undersigned Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance, in the name of its one hundred twenty thousand members, considers it

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

its duty to express to you our deepest gratitude and respect for the noble deed which you intend to perform in order to realize our cherished hopes. We beg you to accept our sincere thanks.

K. Zychlinski, president  
J. S. Zawilinski, secretary  
J. Magdziarz, treasurer."

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XXI, No. 8, Feb. 21, 1917.

TELEGRAM OF POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION TO PRESIDENT WILSON

The administration of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union sent on the 5th day of February, 1917, the following telegram to President Wilson:

Woodrow Wilson  
President of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

We heartily approve your action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany, whose methods in conducting the present war have undoubtedly absorbed all patience and good will of the American public.

We wish to assure you, hereby, of our loyal support in this impending crisis, and promise faithfully to firmly stand by you, and if necessary, we will do everything possible to help defend the honor and dignity of the Old Glory.

The Polish Roman-Catholic Union of America.  
P. Rostenkowski, President; J. S. Knopa, Secretary.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 25, 1916.

POLISH DEMOCRATS GRATEFUL  
TO PRESIDENT WILSON

The Polish Democratic League of the State of Illinois held its annual convention on Sunday, September 24, 1916, at the Sherman Hotel, in Chicago. At this convention the Poles prepared a resolution addressed to President Wilson in which they expressed their appreciation of his efforts exerted toward our unfortunate brothers across the sea. The League also indorsed the entire Democratic ticket, national, state, and county.

The following were elected as officials of the League: Joseph L. Lisack, president; Stephen L. Superczynski, Dr. Robert Lenard, Michael Dominowski, Frank A. Szarkowski, and Michael Mazurkiewicz, vice-presidents; N. Szaneit, secretary; P. Weyna, treasurer; and Leon Slaski, marshal.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1916.

POLES, COMBINE YOUR STRENGTH!

At no time, perhaps, in a political campaign of this country, or at least in Chicago, have the Polish citizens taken a more active part [in politics], nor have they ever been more interested in civic affairs than in the present year. And little wonder! It must be remembered that there are many Polish names on the tickets of both parties, names of men who at the coming primaries will strive to gain nominations, and who consequently [if nominated] will seek election to public office. They will endeavor to obtain that which has long been their due. By such action these candidates, as well as our people who vote for them, will manifest to American citizens of other nationalities that the Polish vote is strong and has some significance. They will also show that our people are not mere illiterate peasants who only know how to work hard, pay taxes, and keep quiet. A civic and national pride has been aroused in our people. We have finally arrived at the conclusion that as citizens of this country much is due to our people. The Polish citizens will not be satisfied with mere crumbs from the tables of



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1916.

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IV politicians of other nationalities. It is the Polish vote that has always aided these politicians in gaining victory, and in return our people have received nothing, or very little.

The Poles in Chicago have awakened. They realize that since there are 350,000 Poles in Chicago, of whom more than 60,000 are citizens legally qualified to vote, more important political positions are due to our people than jobs as street cleaners, park workers, and waterworks laborers. It is high time that the politicians should realize that it is not sufficient for our people to have but a few Polish aldermen in the City Hall or a small number of our compatriots placed as assistants in public offices. The Poles of Chicago have numerical strength and political power, and our people should let every one know that they know how to use that power properly for the benefit of Polish immigrants.

And so a bitter, though bloodless, political battle is now in full swing in Chicago. Whole columns of candidates of various nationalities have

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 9, 1916.

IV entered the political lists. Among these candidates there are many Poles. Our people have never in the past presented such a list of candidates of Polish extraction aspiring for various offices. What is most significant is the fact that as many as eight Poles are candidates for the office of Congressman. This means that eight Poles are endeavoring to become representatives to the highest legislative body in this country, where probably in the not so distant future a great deal will be said of our devastated and unfortunate Poland.

The Poles as if instinctively have felt the importance of the moment. They have acknowledged the necessity of having their own representatives in Congress, that they, and not strangers, may discuss our affairs. It is natural to assume that people of other nationalities do not know the needs of Poles and are not animated by the Polish spirit. Probably strangers would soon forget our cause completely.

For this reason as many as eight candidates in the three Congressional

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1916.

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IV districts where Polish citizens are most thickly settled have simultaneously declared their intention of applying for that public office. It is therefore to be hoped that our people will succeed in electing some of these Polish candidates. This is only possible if we work hand in hand and cast a solid vote in favor of these Polish candidates at the coming primaries and later at the elections. And now a few words about our candidates. The Fourth Congressional District has the following Polish candidates: John Golombieski, a Republican, a former alderman, a member of the Polish National Alliance, who for many years has been active in political circles; John S. Palt, a Republican, little known politically, and a man who thus far has accomplished nothing in politics that would distinguish him from others, for whom the Republican Poles of that district would nevertheless do better to vote, unless they vote for Golombieski, than for a non-Polish candidate who perhaps has fewer qualifications than our candidates and would take little thought for Poles after entering Congress; and Stanley J. Kuflewski, who has the best chance of winning the nomination in that District, a druggist by profession, a sincere and responsible person, a member of long standing of

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 9, 1916.

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IV the Polish National Alliance, a delegate to several conventions of the Alliance, active in every field and worthy to be our representative in Congress; one who will receive the support of the Bohemians living in that district, since they do not have a candidate of their own and therefore are expected to cast their votes for their fellow Slav, whose candidacy Poles also should feel it their duty to support.

The Seventh Congressional District is recognized as the most extensive in Chicago. The following Poles there appear as candidates for Congress: Leon S. Mallek, a Republican, a young, capable, and energetic attorney, a son of Anthony Mallek, the founder of Polish singing in America, former general secretary of the Polish National Alliance and organist of Holy Trinity Parish, while Attorney Mallek himself is a legal adviser for the Polish National Alliance, with a well-rounded education, speaking Polish and English exceptionally well, agreeable and polite, and energetic and determined in important matters; a true Pole, coming from a worthy family, who once in Congress would bring no shame on our people but on the contrary by his activities

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1916.

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IV there would cause us to feel pride, a candidate who would adequately represent the younger generation born and reared here; Michael Dominowski, a Democrat, member of the Polish National Alliance, an elderly person, lacking higher education, reserved in manner, an honest man, (although in the opinion of this newspaper these qualifications alone are insufficient for a public office so responsible as is that of Congressman), one whom Polish Democrats who will not or cannot cast their votes for Mr. Mallek, are asked to support rather than to vote for a candidate of some other nationality, since it is best to give priority to one of our own people.

The most bitter political battle is in the Eighth Congressional District. ~~Three~~ strong candidates have entered the contest; each possesses qualifications of greater or less degree. The candidates are P. M. Ksycki, a Republican, an old member of the Polish National Alliance, a delegate to several conventions of the Alliance, its former vice-president, at present an advertising agent for the Dziennik Zwiazkowy, candidate for Congressman

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1916.

IV of that same district eight years ago against Mr. Gallagher, of Irish descent, giving him considerable opposition, this indicating his political strength, and losing the election by less than five hundred votes as a Republican candidate in a Democratic district, a man who despite this handicap, would undoubtedly have been elected had it not been for the intrigues of some of the political machines which out of pure jealousy would not allow him to obtain that public office, one who had had a higher education and speaks Polish and English fluently and eloquently, energetic and ingenuous, and adequately qualified to be a candidate for that office, one who will not disappoint the Republican Poles in that District if they vote for him; N. L. Piotrowski, a Democrat, an attorney of several years' experience, former city counsellor of Chicago, a special correspondent of an English-language newspaper, the Chicago Herald, who in his investigation of conditions in Poland remained in that country several months and sent a number of interesting letters to the Herald, a man who speaks Polish and English fluently and is energetic and properly qualified for the position of Congressman, the candidate recently indorsed at a mass meeting sponsored by

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 9, 1916.

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IV the regular Sixteenth Ward Democratic organization; and Z. H. Kadow, a Democrat, a young lawyer, an assistant State's attorney, member of the Polish National Alliance.

Because of the bitter political rivalry which existed between Mr. N. L. Piotrowski and Mr. Z. Kadow, by the advice of right-thinking and respectable citizens both candidates signed and made public an agreement to the effect that whichever should receive the majority of the votes of the Polish citizens at the mass meeting, held on Thursday, September 7, 1915, should be the candidate. In addition it was agreed that the candidate losing at this mass meeting would not only withdraw his candidacy but would also work in behalf of his opponent.

In view of the fact that an overwhelming majority (ten to one) of the Polish Democrats at this mass meeting declared themselves for Mr. Piotrowski, Mr. Kadow, as a true Pole and a man who keeps his word of honor, should be considered as no longer a candidate.

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Should, therefore, Mr. Ksycki win the nomination on the Republican ticket and Mr. Piotrowski on the Democratic ticket, an honorable contest for priority between these two would take place. Whichever of these two Poles wins will be well suited to represent our people. It is for the voters to choose whom they wish to have as representative of the Poles at Washington.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 9, 1916.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 3, Jan. 20, 1915.

**PROTEST - IN DEFENSE OF THE OPPRESSED**

Copy of protest form sent out during the past week to all societies of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union. It is to be signed by the president and secretary of the society and with the seal of the society attached, forwarded to the congressmen of the district. The protest form reads as follows:

**Protest**

To the kind attention of the United States Congress:

Whereas, there is now before the Congress of the United States a bill providing for the regulation of the entry of aliens into the United States known and described as the Smith-Burnett Immigration Bill, and

Whereas, the said bill contains among other, provisions requiring educational tests to which all aliens desiring admission to this country will be subjected, and their inability to meet the said tests will constitute a bar to their admission to the United States, and



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Whereas, conditions in many foreign lands render it impossible for countless thousands of people to secure an education in the land of their birth, as a result of the tyrannical attitude of foreign governments towards the people of countries that have been taken by force and deprived of their liberty, and

Whereas, many people residing within the boundaries of the former commonwealth of Poland are among these, who, as a result of years of oppression on the part of hostile foreign governments and their despotic desire to destroy them as a nation and a people, have been deprived of the rights and opportunity to attend schools and colleges in their native land and have at their first opportunity sought liberty and freedom by immigrating to the United States, and

Whereas, the downtrodden and the oppressed of every clime for years have looked upon these United States as a land where all honest people irrespective of nationality and creed could enter and enjoy the blessings of liberty, freedom and justice, and





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Whereas, the history of our country shows that from its very foundation its most trying moments the vote, work and efforts of immigrants have been the support of this American nation and this American country and its institutions, and

Whereas, the people coming here from Poland and in fact the peasants, artisans and workmen of European countries, in general have upon their arrival proven themselves to be industrious, home loving, moral, not parasites upon the country and not exploiters of their fellow men, but a desirable, healthy and strengthening element which has worked hard not only to better their own conditions, but to make this country great and to perpetuate this free government and its great principles, and

Whereas, so far as the Polish and other Slavonic people are concerned there has been no fair, just and intelligent investigation or report made of the immigration problem by any commission of our government, for no commission and no government report upon the subject has included

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Karel Pelski, Vol. XII, No. 3, Jan. 20, 1915.

in those conducting the work any one who was of, in sympathy with or familiar with either the language, customs, conditions or principles of the Polish or other Slavonic people, and

Whereas, a healthy moral, honest, industrious immigrant coming to this country, after the period of helpless childhood, as an adult is an asset and not a drain to this country for the expense of bringing such immigrant to the condition of becoming a self-supporting producer has been borne before his coming here by the country from whence he comes, and

Whereas, we know that liberty or educational tests do not indicate the morals, conscience, honesty, integrity or industry of an immigrant, and

Whereas, the present immigration laws and restrictions which are being rigidly enforced are sufficient to keep out of our country all vicious, unhealthy and undesirable elements,

Therefore be it resolved that we the members of ....(name of society)... residing in the ..... (name of city) .... and state of ... (name of state)...

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citizens of these United States of America, having the well being and future of this great country and its government and institutions at heart, and as a part of that element of this country's population which came here from Poland hereby protest against the enactment of the proposed restrictions requiring educational tests as being unfair, unjust, and un-American.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. .... (name of congressman)..... congressman from the state..... (name of state) ..... for submission to Congress.

(Name of President of Society)  
President of ... (name of society) ...  
Secretary of ... (name of society)

Adopted by the ..... members of the .....

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 29, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FROM THE POLITICAL PORTFOLIO

The most important office for us American Poles, an office for which several Poles are running, is that of congressman, or representative, in Washington. Although there are about four million Poles in America, we have never had a representative. We should now exert every effort to gain one or more.

For us to have such a representative in Washington now, would be a very good thing. Surely the American Government will play no small role in the conferences after the close of the European war. Therefore, if there were a Pole in Congress at that time, we should have an official who could do a great deal toward helping our cause. Who knows, fate might decree that we shall have not one, but several, representatives at the next Congress.

Having all of this in mind, the Poles in Chicago and in the state of Illinois, especially, should look about them and through united and wise action raise several of our countrymen to this honorable post. That we have never before

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 29, 1914.

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had such a chance to elect Polish congressmen is an absolute fact. To-day we want to call your attention to one of the Polish candidates for Congress who stands a good chance of being elected. We mention him separately because, of all the Polish candidates for this office, he alone must conduct his campaign throughout the entire state of Illinois, not merely in a congressional district, as is the case with the four other Polish candidates.

After the census was taken in this country in 1910, the state of Illinois, according to the law, had the right to elect two additional congressmen, because of the large increase of population in this state. Since the congressional districts have not yet been changed and each district has the right to elect only one congressman, the two additional congressmen must be elected by the voters of the entire state. They will receive the title Representative at Large. There are at present fifteen candidates running for these two congressional posts for the state of Illinois. Among them



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there is only one Pole, Mr. Albert J. Danisch, of 1025 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, brother of the well-known Francis P. Danisch, who as Chief Clerk of the Municipal Court in Chicago has given jobs to more than fifty Poles in his office and other city, state, and county, offices, with salaries ranging from twelve hundred to four thousand dollars yearly.

Knowing Mr. Albert J. Danisch intimately, we know that if he is elected to Congress, he will work with all of his energy for the Polish people and will discharge his duties honorably.

He is not a Pole just for business reasons, nor did he just become one when he saw that association with his own people would benefit him. From earliest childhood, both he and his brother Francis have worked continuously with Polish organizations and for the Polish cause. We need just such people in higher offices, in order to be able to exert our due influence where it is most needed.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 29, 1914.

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Therefore, let us not allow the war to absorb all of our interest and time. Let us make an effort to give several thousand votes to Mr. Albert J. Danisch, as well as to others of our compatriots, at the primaries on September 9.

Since the two candidates for Representative at Large are nominated at the primaries, one of them should be a Pole, because we have several thousand Polish votes in Chicago and an appreciable number outside of Chicago, in places like Hawthorne, Grant Works, West Hammond, Kankakee, Lemont, Radom, Chicago Heights, Harvey, North Chicago, and Waukegan, in the coal mining settlements, and in many small towns and villages scattered throughout the entire state of Illinois. All citizens in this state can vote for Mr. Danisch. Let everyone place a check mark on the ballot on September 9. These check marks will send a Polish congressman to Congress. To work then, countrymen. "Let everyone do all he can in his own circle, and the whole will take care of itself."

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1913.

REPORT OF THE POLISH DELEGATION

Sent to President William Howard Taft in Connection  
With the Dillingham-Burnett Immigration Bill



The central committee of the Polish National Alliance selected the following members to present to the President of the United States, William Howard Taft, a petition asking the President to veto the Dillingham-Burnett anti-immigration bill: K. Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance; L. Mallek, director from Chicago; and Dr. Drobinski, director from Brooklyn, New York. Besides the delegation from the Polish National Alliance the following delegates were sent from other Polish organizations: N. Piotrowski, representing the Polish Roman Catholic Union; the Reverend Mr. Gordon, of Macierz Polska (Polish Alma Mater); W. Wilusz, of Glos Narodu (People's Voice), Jersey City, and W. Rylski, representing the Polish Falcons' Alliance, Pittsburg. Two spokesmen were selected, Dr. Drobinski and N. Piotrowski. Our representative, Dr. Drobinski, as official spokesman of our delegation, spoke as follows:

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1913.

"Mr. President: It has fallen to my humble lot, in association with my colleague, to present to your Excellency some of the objections which the Polish citizens of the United States take to the Dillingham-Burnett bill. It seems a waste of time to mention the self-evident fact that this measure is unjust and un-American and ought not to be introduced into the legislature of any cultivated people. Permit me, therefore, to call your kind attention to the fact that any illiteracy which exists among the Polish people cannot be charged to them; it is due to the action of their oppressors, who deny them the opportunity of becoming literate. Inability to read, where the opportunity to learn has been denied, does not prove stupidity. It is, on the contrary, often compatible with a high degree of intelligence. Besides, illiteracy among the Poles rapidly disappears in the second generation. I myself am the native-born son of an immigrant. I have two brothers and two sisters, who have received the same opportunities as I; yet my father was a poor, hard-working immigrant. Do you gentlemen think that the United States has suffered any detriment by his coming here? I venture to say that it has not. This poor, hard-working immigrant proved to be of marked benefit to the United States, and it is people of

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1913.

this sort whom you would exclude from this country.

"Mr. President, what is most obnoxious to Poles in this bill is the fact that it is a piece of legislation directed especially against Poles, Italians, Greeks, and Syrians. In proof of this permit me to quote an extract from the majority report of the immigration committee of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second United States Congress. After describing the terrible condition which immigration is supposed to have brought about in this country, the report reads:

'What relief will this measure give from this alarming condition? It will exclude 34 per cent of the Poles, 54 per cent of the Italians, 29 per cent of the Greeks, 54 per cent of the Syrians, and other immigrants of undesirable type.'

"Mr. President, may I ask these gentlemen since when have the Poles become undesirable? They were desirable in Colonial times, when Kosciuszko fought beside

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1913.

Washington, and Pulaski sacrificed his life for America's independence at Savannah. They were desirable then, but they are undesirable now.

Your Excellency, we do not question the right of the United States to declare who shall be admitted, and who shall not be admitted into this country. But we do question the moral right of freemen to deny asylum to lovers of freedom; we do question the moral right of the legislature of the United States to deny admission into this country to the descendants of those who gave their lives for the independence of America. Mr. President, I venture to state that the passage of this measure will be a triumph of Know-nothingism. I will not comment upon Know-nothingism; rather permit me to quote that peerless American, Abraham Lincoln, who dealt to Know-nothingism a hard blow when on August 24, 1855, he spoke as follows:

'I am not a Know-nothing; that is certain. How could I be? How can any one who abhors the oppression of the Negro be in favor of degrading masses of white people? Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a

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nation we began by declaring that "all men are created equal except Negroes". When the Know-nothings acquire control, the declaration will be that "all men are created equal except Negroes and foreigners and Catholics". When it comes to that, I should prefer to emigrate to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty,--to Russia, for instance, where despotism can be taken pure and without the base alloy of hypocrisy."

The bill was vetoed by the President.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XVII, No. 1, Jan. 1, 1913. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### NOTICE

The United States Congress has passed a law against illiterates, to limit immigration. This is a disaster for our comrades immigrating to the United States for a piece of daily bread.

We have protested once before against that law, and we are protesting against this new law again.

Petitions should be sent to the President by every association and organization like the one we outlined, and sent also to Congressman J. M. Curley, Washington, D. C.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 18, 1912.

**PRESIDENT W. H. TAFT ACCEPTS INVITATION**

President W. H. Taft has accepted the invitation from the central headquarters of the Polish National Alliance to the dedication of the new Polish National Alliance College at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania. His reply to the invitation is as follows:

Beverly, Mass., October 11, 1912.

Mr. K. Zychlinski, President,  
Polish National Alliance,  
1406 W. Division Street,  
Chicago, Ill.,

My Dear Mr. Zychlinski:

I have your and Mr. Czechowicz's letter of October 4, and have much pleasure in accepting your invitation to participate in the dedication of



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 18, 1912.

the new Polish National Alliance College at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania,  
on October 26.

Please accept my thanks for the compliment you pay me, and an assurance of  
my appreciation of your courtesy.

Sincerely yours,  
W. H. Taft.





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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 5, 1910.

## HIGH TARIFF IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

Russia and other European countries suffer from a plague which has already taken a heavy toll in human lives. [Translator's note: Reference here is made to the then rampant cholera, typhoid, small pox, etc.] The people in America have also been touched by a plague, which, although not as lethal as that of Europe, is equally paralysing to economic conditions. The pestilences referred to in this instance are the dishonest trusts, their self-centered management, and the previously unheard-of high cost of living caused by them. Every working man yields eventually under its unbearable weight; he is unable to purchase necessities for his family. The protective tariff rate, the Payne-Aldrich tariff, adopted last year by the Congress of the United States, is one of the reasons, if not the sole reason, for the high cost of living--of acquiring even the immediate necessities of life. It was termed "protective" because it supposedly protects national trade and



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commerce. Actually, it is protective in the sense that it safeguards the interests of the few individuals, who, through their political influence, caused the adoption of this measure.

It has been proved conclusively, by concrete examples, that the Payne-Aldrich tariff imposes a rate as high as 105 per cent of the actual value on imported articles. These are not articles of luxury, such as furs, diamonds, and other items of like nature; the high tariff is placed upon such items as sugar, glassware, tinware, metalware, stockings, blankets, flannel, wool, and the like.

Should not the tariff rate therefore be blamed for this pestilential high cost of living, which affects each of us? We have enumerated but a few of the items of almost daily use. But how many articles are there without which we cannot dispense and for which we are compelled to overpay because of this high tariff? What about meat and other consumable items! The figures presented as illustrations have been extracted from official reports and there cannot be the slightest doubt as to their authenticity.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 5, 1910.

We believe it because we feel it upon our own hides, to use the vernacular. "But," some will say, "what can we do about it?" It is exactly here that this newspaper replies to our fellow citizens of this republic, to those who have the right of suffrage. Thus we know that the elections for various offices are in the offing. We shall find candidates aspiring for positions as representatives to Congress. These aspirants, like others, will, in the near future, conduct energetic campaigns in their behalf. Let our compatriot citizens interrogate these candidates as to their views on the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act. Let them make recommendations to the candidates, if any of them are opposed to this act in principle, and endeavor to bring about a congressional revision of this tariff in behalf of the demands made by the working people. Only those should be elected representatives to Congress who, besides possessing other qualifications, are confirmed opponents of the present high tariff rate. It is hoped that through such measures the high cost of living can be controlled, which now continues to increase with each day and is becoming a veritable plague to the less wealthy people.



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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 11, 1909.

### DANGEROUS LEGISLATION

A bill was brought before the State Legislature in Springfield, sponsoring a new insurance law which, if passed, will jeopardize the existence of insurance protection, now offered by fraternal and benevolent organizations.

Representatives of various fraternal organizations met at a protest meeting, at the Sherman House last night to accept a plan of defence, and to elect representatives who shall be sent to Springfield to fight this bill.

A representative was elected for each of the eight fraternal organizations, with a total membership of 700,000, having a total of \$1,200,000,000 as an insurance liability. This bill has a definite meaning to the Polish element in America, because organizations such as the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Alma Mater have a similar insurance plan. If this bill is passed, the Polish organizations would be compelled to subscribe to other insurance companies for protection of their members. A conspiracy was planned to pass



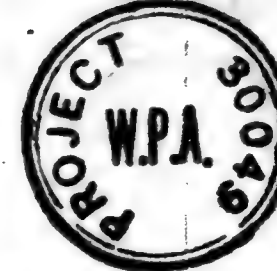


Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 11, 1909.

this bill without public notice. Newspapers apparently were paid by large insurance companies to withhold this information from all concerned, and the public in general. This plan has failed and the representatives who were elected last night, to fight this bill when it shall come up for a vote in the legislature, and the organizations represented, can rest assured that it shall be defeated. In the state of New York a similar bill was passed, but the representatives raised and objection, the bill is, therefore, being held, pending an investigation of it, and the very silent manner in which it has been proposed and voted on.



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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. VIII, No. 47, November 23, 1904.

## MEMORIAL

DIRECTED BY THE POLES - AMERICAN CITIZENS TO THE PRES-  
IDENT AND PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To the President and People of the United States of North America:

We take the liberty of presenting to the careful and impartial consideration of the American people the following memorial:

On the 19th day of this month there shall take place with great pomp and unusual ostentation, in the City of Washington, the unveiling of the monument of Frederick II, King of Prussia, sent as a gift or rather forced upon our liberty-loving nation by the Emperor of Germany.

Strange indeed will be this sight, the only one of its kind. You, eighty-million liberty-loving citizens of this glorious republic whose forefathers shed blood on the battlefield so that they could throw off of themselves and at the same time off of you, their descendants, the shackles of despotic tyranny. We summon you today to bear witness that this abominable sight is nothing but a dishonor to the land made sacred by the blood of martyrs to



Narod Polski, Vol. VIII, No. 47, November 23, 1904.

liberty. Here, among you, there shall stand on this sacred land a monument to the honor of one of the worst enemies of the freedom of the people, whose name stands for a personification of absolute despotism.

From time immemorial all nations have erected monuments to honor the everlasting memory of individuals. Some monuments are erected by entire nations, we will say, collectively by their own impulses. Other monuments, again, happen to be thrust upon the people by despotic tyrants, for the glorification of themselves or their kind. To this last category of monuments belongs the monument of Frederick II. What sort of feeling, we ask, can be awakened in the American citizen or in any other liberty-loving person by the sight of the statue of this monarch? What virtues did he possess, either as a king or as a man, that would make him worthy of admiration and held as an example for American citizens? As a king, Frederick\* was the most autocratic tyrant that ever occupied a throne, and as a man he was minus all virtues, so that the historian stands appalled in the presence of his crimes and turns away from them in horror.

Known generally, are his dishonesty, faithlessness, treason, brutishness, rapacity, and cruelty; they only awaken loathsomeness and disgust and never



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should be perpetuated in granite or bronze.

That he was a soldier and had enriched his Prussian possessions by robbery, plunder and with vile intrigues does not constitute a reason for the American people to honor him.

Our country does not give itself to honoring kings, princes, and potentates, as here we have a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The American nation has nothing in common with monarchs who with the aid of power rule nations, and whose will stands as law.

It is contradictory to the spirit of our institutions to have erected in our midst statues of people who were enemies of the liberty of the people. The erecting of a monument to the memory of this absolute monarch constitutes a violation of our principles of liberty and offends the memory of every great hero who fought and shed blood for the freedom of this glorious republic. In your imagination, picture to yourself this potentate\*\* who was the personification of despotic power; picture him well in your mind, with his low character, minus every moral foundation, a real blemish to humanity and, under this impression view this monument besides the statues of men of such





Narod Polski, Vol. VIII, No. 47, November 23, 1904.

measure as Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Steuben, La Fayette, and Franklin.

Arise you immortal spirits and with a great voice make a protest against this violation of principle, the principle for which you fought and were victorious!

The German emperor has truly shown a great lack of consideration and tact, when during a moment of enthusiasm he forced himself upon our republic with his gift, which he himself today in brighter moments and with consideration, must admit highly improper.

Grief fills our hearts when we consider that the government at Washington did not have enough courage to, in a diplomatic and still firm way, preventing a misunderstanding, have informed the offspring of Frederick II that this country is a country of freedom; that its citizens do not give themselves to honoring despotic tyrants and in regard to all that, his gift could not be accepted without violating the spirit of American liberty.

Although a mistake has been made, when the gift was accepted, nothing that might be said now can prevent this fatal, nonsensical state of affairs;



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nevertheless, we as citizens of this republic, and sons of unfortunate Poland, victims of greediness of despotic monarchs, cannot let this opportunity pass without raising our voices in solemn protest against this violation of the spirit of liberty, because we judge that in this country of free people there is no place for monuments of this character.

We call on all liberty-loving Americans to join their voices with ours so that we can show the foreign despots that liberty is not yet dead in this republic. Let them remember that forty years ago Napoleon III made a great mistake by violently thrusting upon the Mexican people an emperor in the person of the Austrian, Maximilian. His fate is known to the world. Let us, in this way, warn European despots that the nations living on this firm land of America have no employment, position, or place for kings, princes, or potentates, alive or in bronze, and that the American spirit of liberty hesitates and revolts against even the thought of honoring a despot.

\* We refer the honorable reader to the Biographical Sketches of Thomas Babington Macaulay: Frederick was rated to be as wicked as his father. The whole world looked upon the Prussian king as a statesman minus all morals and decency, a covetous plunderer, impudently false; and the entire world was not at all wrong in this judgment. On the head of Frederick lies the terrible





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responsibility for all the blood that was spilled in the war lasting so many years and in all parts of the world for the blood of Fontenoy, and for the blood of the Highlanders murdered at Culloden. Terrible results caused by his knavery and roguery were felt in countries where the name of Prussia was entirely unknown; and so that he could effectively rob his neighbors whom he solemnly promised to protect, the Blacks fought on the shores of Coromandel and the Indians massacred and scalped on the shores of the Great Lakes in North America.

\*\* In Albert Sorel's Eastern Quest, translated from the French to the English language by F. C. Brawwell, we read on page 197: Frederick the Great conducted himself very uncivilly, in typical Prussian manner, not losing unnecessarily any time. Trying to give his acts of violence a legal pretense, he paid for everything he took with counterfeit money which he, in turn, would not accept in form of taxes for the treasuries of his states...Cynical elements of his character, which so often soiled and defiled his heroism, brings to naught his worth as a statesman.

Given in Chicago, Illinois, the 16th day of November, 1904. Polish Roman Catholic Union in the United States of North America. Offices: 540 Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1897.

PROTEST AGAINST THE IMMIGRATION BILL

(Editorial)

Yesterday the House of Representatives passed the Immigration Bill. Many sections of this bill will stand in the way of those of our compatriots in Europe who may wish to settle here in the future.

For this reason, the presidents of all Polish-American organizations and the editors of all Polish papers of Chicago have agreed to send a telegram to the Senate, protesting against the passage of this bill in its present form.

A memorial, to be presented at protest meetings to be held by the Chicago Poles, will also be sent away with the telegram.

Further particulars will be given tomorrow.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 14, 1894.

**RUSSIAN EXTRADITION TREATY WITH AMERICA OPPOSED**  
**Fight Against the Treaty Continues; Efforts Made to Abolish It**

(Editorial)

The problem of extraditing Russian criminals is not yet settled, although the extradition treaty between the United States and Russia was concluded not long ago. That this treaty is legal is a fact; yet it is being fought continually and energetic measures are being taken to abolish it.

We are cognizant of the fact that the United States is governed by the people through their representatives, who are elected for this purpose. Since this is the case, this treaty with Russia--ratified at St. Petersburg on April 21, 1893, in spite of numerous protests--would become invalid if the majority of the people would declare that it is unconstitutional and not in agreement with the spirit of American freedom.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 14, 1894.

This treaty is of great importance to the Poles living in the United States. The Poles were very interested in it prior to its ratification and opposed it energetically.

It will not be amiss to acquaint our readers with all the details of this problem up to the present moment.

It is interesting to know that the opponents of this treaty did not lay down their weapons after its ratification, but promptly organized the so-called R. E. T. A. S. (Russian Extradition Treaty Abrogation Society), an association whose purpose is to abolish the agreement made between the United States and Russia, which provides for the extradition of criminals. This society, with headquarters at 100 Broadway, New York City, has thousands of members and supporters throughout the United States and even among the lovers of freedom in other countries.

For about a year, the R. E. T. A. S. has been preparing a plan to fight this treaty, which is not in accord with the spirit of American freedom. Its plan





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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 14, 1894.

is to prepare a huge petition, signed by thousands of American citizens, and present it to the President of the United States and both houses of Congress. In this manner, both the President and Congress, in accordance with the will of the people, will be obliged to take the necessary measures for abolishing the Russian extradition treaty.

The R. E. T. A. S. expects to obtain at least five hundred thousand signatures for the petition.

The R. E. T. A. S. has already taken the first step in this direction by preparing and distributing a draft of the general petition to be sent to the President of the United States, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. This document, according to the reports of the American press, has been carefully prepared. By legal and philosophical argumentation, the document proves that the Russian extradition treaty with the United States is unjust, unnecessary, and unconstitutional. The truth of this contention is proved by many arguments and quotations taken from several sources, such as Leroy Beaulieu's L'Empire





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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 14, 1894.

des Tzars et les Russes, George Kennan's works, the Constitution of the United States, the United States court decisions, opinions of the Attorney-General, and other legal sources.

In the draft of the general petition all provisions are very carefully analyzed, and the faults [of the treaty] are explained in detail. It advances many facts about Russian judicature. However, the most important argument is based on the general principle that such a treaty cannot be made between a free and constitutional government and a government ruled by a despot, whose subjects, according to the old accepted theory of John Locke, have a right to revolt.

We are sorry that so far we have not received a copy of the draft of the general petition. We have made a request for it, and as soon as we receive it we will take up this subject again, to which we only wish to attract the attention of our countrymen today. In our opinion, if so much effort is made by other people in order to abolish this treaty, then we American Poles should also give a helping hand. Signatures of American citizens of Polish



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 14, 1894.

extraction should appear on this petition, which our countrymen should support with their whole might.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 20, 1893.

PROTEST AGAINST THE AMERICAN EXTRADITION TREATY WITH RUSSIA  
5,000 Poles Attend Mass Meeting

The mass meeting held yesterday by Chicago Poles for the purpose of instituting a protest against the proposed extradition treaty between the United States and Russia was eminently successful and the desired end was achieved. The gathering took place in the evening, with the school hall at Bradley Street filled to capacity. Approximately five thousand Poles attended the mass meeting, irrespective of their different organizational sympathies.

As the Reverend Vincent Barzynski had been detained by his church duties, the author of the protest idea, Mr. Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, took his place and opened the meeting. In a few words he explained the purpose of the mass meeting, pointing out indications of Russian despotism and Russia's efforts to extend her influence even to this hemisphere. In conclusion, he added that the first duty of the Poles was to protest these efforts, which have taken the form of the proposed extradition treaty with the United States.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 20, 1893.

IV Mr. A. Rudnicki, who was called upon to preside over the meeting, appointed in turn the Reverend Francis Gordon, editor of Dziennik Chicagoski, as secretary.

In his introductory address, Mr. Rudnicki gave exclusive attention to the treaty. He explained that despite the fact that the treaty stipulates the extradition of only such political offenders as have committed criminal offenses, in the eyes of Russian despotism everything that contributes to liberty and right constitutes a crime. In the eyes of Moscow justice, the Polish heroes of 1831 and 1863 are criminals for the simple reason that they shed their blood for their country. Finally, to form an alliance with a country that has no constitution and, therefore, no guarantee of a fair degree of justice, would be a thoughtless act.



The first speaker to discuss the intended protest was Doctor K. Midowicz. In an extensive and enthusiastic speech, he emphasized the fact that at the



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 20, 1893.

IV present time it is most important that the Poles raise their voices in defense of liberty. He devoted his next remarks to a discussion of what, in the opinion of Moscow, constitutes a criminal offense. The members of the Unites (United Greek Church) are criminals in that they pray as their forefathers prayed before them, so they are murdered ruthlessly. Every person who teaches his child to speak Polish is a criminal, as is every Pole who hopes to see Poland free. Everyone who says "The Czar is worthless because he is Godless," is a criminal. By means of this treaty with the United States, Russia hopes to gain the right to persecute, on one pretext or another, all such "criminals" in this free land. Our duty is plain--we must protest.

The next speaker, Mr. Koinski, a native of Russian Poland and frequent witness to Russian atrocities, painted a black picture of the Russian courts of justice. Lawlessness is law in Russia. Judgment is passed in the courts in accordance with the caprices of the government; a prisoner is condemned without evidence against him, nor has he a chance to defend himself.





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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 20, 1893.

IV The Czar, a self-willed despotic monster, has extended his bloody hand to America, but the people of the United States should answer: "Away with your paws!" The protest against Moscow, violator of the principles of Christ, is imperative. It should originate with the Poles; not the Poles of this or that party or organization, but all the Poles, for, in a matter such as this, we should stand together, shoulder to shoulder, as one man.

After a short address by the presiding officer Mr. Rudnicki, Dr. Midowicz made a motion that the meeting approve the sending of a telegram to the President of the United States and to other high officials in Washington, with a request that ratification be temporarily withheld. His motion also included a proposal to send to Washington an extensive protest containing the signatures of Polish-American citizens and of officers and members of Polish-American organizations in Chicago. The assembly accepted the motion by acclamation.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 20, 1893.

IV      The next speaker, Mr. Nagiel, discussed the importance of this decision to us, as Poles and as American citizens. As Poles, we demonstrate by this step--taken by a queer coincidence on the hundredth anniversary of the second Polish partition--that we exist, that we continue to live, that we have not been crushed under the iron heel of oppression. Despite a hundred years of martyrdom, we are Poles, here in this hemisphere as well as in the old country, guardians of liberty. As American citizens who understand more fully than anyone else the awful conditions under the despotic rule of the Czar, we cannot allow the leaders of this nation to take such a false step. This free land has been a refuge to us who were oppressed on all sides, and such a step would transform it into a land of the knout. In conclusion, the speaker proposed that a committee of five be named to draw up the telegraphic protest and to take charge of the matter generally. This proposal was unanimously accepted, and the presiding officer was empowered to make the appointments. The following citizens were named to the committee: Father Vincent Barzynski, Peter Kiolbassa, August J. Kowalski, J. Arkuszewski, and J. Paszkiewicz.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 20, 1893.

IV Mr. Arkuszewski delivered the next address. He pointed out that the proposed treaty with the base Russian government is entirely opposed to American ideals, and he emphasized again the usefulness and necessity of the protest.

Mr. Walter Smulski, editor of the Catholic Gazette, explained the manner in which negotiation of the treaty was conducted during the last administration. He said that negotiations were conducted on the sly and cited this fact as evidence of Russian cunning. He declared that all Poles who have the honor of their adopted country at heart should protest against a treaty which could only bring disgrace to it.



Mr. Roland, who spoke next, declared that the new Democratic administration in Washington is imbued with the noble principles of freedom. These principles have already caused the annexation of Hawaii, which the Republicans had almost accomplished, and they should alike prevent the conclusion of this treaty with Russia.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 20, 1893.

IV Peter Kielbassa, whose private affairs had prevented his earlier arrival, was introduced as the next speaker. He said that even if he were not a Pole, he would consider it his duty as an American citizen to oppose the treaty with Russia. The speaker had never been in Russia and was acquainted with conditions only by reading and from hearsay, but he declared that what he had heard filled him with horror. Having lived in America since his youth, he could not understand any possible union between this free country and the corruption and despotism of Russia. Against such a union as the treaty seeks to create, Poles should protest as one man, regardless of party differences existing between them. The speaker declared that he is a Catholic, that he recognizes the necessity of proper government, and that he does not believe in political violence. However, a government like that of Russia, which violates daily the laws of God and man, deserves no respect. Mr. Kielbassa wholeheartedly supported the protest and promised, as a member of the committee, to lend his best efforts to the cause.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 20, 1893.

IV        The Reverend Father Barzynski, instigator of the meeting, was the next speaker. He discussed the projected treaty in all its details. He pointed out the incongruity of such an understanding between the most liberty-loving nation in the world and a nation that is rotten to the core, a nation which distinguishes itself by the bloodiest of despotisms, before which nothing is sacred. Such a treaty is impossible. Russian cunning might clothe it in certain legal forms, but these forms are mere masks or rags which the Czar would soon discard. The treaty states that only such offenders will be extradited as have committed crimes. But who is to judge their offenses? The American courts cannot. Therefore the Russian courts will--courts in which the knout and the will of the Czar are law, courts which stoop to any baseness and in which perjury is the order of the day. The speaker touched on the Russian intrigues in Bulgaria, where the Czar sent hired criminals to threaten the lives of the prince and ministers. Documents that prove this is true have been made public. The Russian [Czar]





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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 20, 1893.

IV is a brigand--and with this brigand the United States government contemplates a treaty! In spite of the fact that such documents were made public, Moscow is unashamed, unconcerned. But will the United States remain unashamed if this treaty is concluded? That is the question. The Polish protest should postpone ratification of the treaty long enough for the matter to be examined more closely. If worse should come to worst and our protest be futile, we have at least upheld an ideal and our honor by presenting it.

The last speaker was Mr. Zolynski, who arrived not long ago from Russian Poland. He gave a first-hand picture of Russian oppression.

As the meeting came to a close, Mr. Kiolbassa made a motion that the committee be increased by two members. Dr. Midowicz and H. Nagiel were accordingly appointed to the committee. With this, the meeting ended. We need only add that the audience was filled with noble fire and greeted each speaker with great enthusiasm.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1892.

WARNING

Immigration Laws Tightened

(Editorial)

We have received a bulletin from the New York Immigration Commissioners that a new law emanating from Washington has been put into effect relative to the admission of immigrants. This new law forbids the entrance of paupers to the United States. According to the phraseology of the new act, a person wishing to enter American soil will be considered a pauper if he or she has not a paid railroad passenger ticket to the destination designated on the passport and ten dollars in cash.

When this law went into effect last week, over a hundred persons were found who did not have the necessary railroad ticket and the ten dollars. They were sent back to Europe.

Our New York correspondent informs us that before this week is up over one thousand immigrants will have to leave because of this law.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1892.

III G      This unjust law was greeted with cheers and applause by the so-called nativists. This nativism movement opposes the entrance to the country of those now abroad. Every enthusiast for nativism harbors and unconquerable feeling of disgust for the incoming foreigners.

In order to make the supporters of this new law in Washington realize that this procedure will not help them in the coming fall election, it will be necessary to make public this unjust law in the German and other national papers. In this respect, the success of the nativists will be short-lived. It would be much better if the democratic-loving citizens of this country would band together and wholeheartedly support the Democratic party and once and for all drive out the Republican rabble from Washington.

For the present, let us assist those of our citizens who wish to have their kin from abroad with them. A little aid from many will help provide the necessary tickets and money, and in the end help prevent the anguish of the return trip.



### **III. ASSIMILATION**

#### **B. Nationalistic**

#### **Societies and Influences**

#### **2. Activities of Nationalistic Societies**



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POLISH



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XII, No. 165, July 18, 1933.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE POLISH  
ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION.

The first Polish organization in Chicago was the "Polish Village" organized in 1866. The purpose of these "Polish Villages" was the protection of the Polish church, school, and Polish home.

After the failure of the "Villages", efforts were made to organize a "Polish Alliance", the aims of which were the establishment of branches in every Polish parish and the organization of new parishes. These trials also proved to be unsuccessful. In 1873, through the efforts of Reverend Theodore Gieryk, John Barzynski, and Peter Kiolbasa, the present Polish Roman Catholic Union was organized. The aims of the "Union" were the preservation of the faith and





Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. Xii, No. 165, July 18, 1933.

Polish nationality among the Poles in America, the protection of the Catholic youth from denationalization by educating the children in the Polish and Catholic spirit, and building of Polish parochial schools in the United States of North America.

The primary thought of the "Union" was the forming of a strong Polish organization in Washington's land of the free on whose assistance the Motherland could always count in case of need. For this reason the Polish Roman Catholic Union became an outpost of Polish immigration in America. It was the first great association of Poles and taught them how to organize in their new land; in short, it initiated the formation of societies organized in the future by serving as an example for them. In the beginning of its existence, the Union



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XII, No. 165, July 18, 1933.

had no death benefits. In 1887, the union was given a charter to introduce the death benefits. By 1890, the union was paying \$600.00 in case of the death of a husband and \$300.00 in case of the death of a wife. In 1892, the organization was incorporated in every state of the union.

During the Congress of 1897 in Chicago, the rules were set governing the acceptance of new members in regard to their ages, and the death benefits were limited to \$250.00, \$500.00, \$750.00, and \$1000.00. A committee was also formed whose duty was recruiting youth into the ranks of the organization. At that time, the union already had its own administrative offices, and their print shop was publishing a weekly, Narod Polski.

In the Congress of 1898, which was held in Chicago, the "Union" celebrated



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol.XII, No. 165, July 18, 1933.

its twenty fifth anniversary. It had paid, by that time, the great sum in those days, of \$700,000.00 in death benefits. It was represented by 222 individual groups.

During the congress in Buffalo, in 1899, it was decided to hold the congress bi-annually. The organizers for the "Union" were also elected at that time. Permission was given to organize women groups within the union with equal rights. This not only added many new groups, but greatly helped the "Union" as a whole.

In 1913, the Polish Roman Catholic Union had more than \$1,000,000.00 in its treasury.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XII, No. 165, July 18, 1933.

The Polish Roman Catholic Union, broadening its activities in the national field, was trying to establish closer relations with other Polish immigrant societies in America in order to work more effectively for the defence of national interests. It sent the delegates to the notorious congress in Pittsburgh and joined the newly formed Committee of National Defence, formed for the purpose of freeing Poland; but on account of machinations of the "Red" groups, the committee ceased to exist after six months.

"The Union", then, together with the Polish Roman Catholic clergy and other Polish Roman Catholic associations, formed a Polish National Council in order to continue working for the same idea, taking an active part in contributing financially to the work of central and main institutions and cooperating with them in the Polish Central Committee for help, giving generously both money





Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XII, No. 165, July 18, 1933.

and work for rescue and succor of "the old country".

In 1933, the sixtieth year since its founding, the "Union" has more than 170,000 members of both sexes. It has children as its members of the children's section. There is more than \$13,000,000.00 in the treasury, and the members are paid yearly dividends equal to one month's assessment.

In 1933, the central committee of the "Union" celebrated a Memorial Day when the graves of the well-known men and women "Unionists" were decorated.

In 1931, during the congress in Detroit, the banner of the "Union" and the president of the "Union", Mr. J. J. Olejniezak, were decorated by the representative of the Polish Republic, with the order of Polonia Restituta for





Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XII, No. 165, July 18, 1933.

the work toward the liberation of Poland and assistance given to the new-born Polish Republic. The congress of the "Union" is held now every three years when the officials of the organization are elected. These officers have the right to continue in their duties for another term, except the treasurer, who can be elected for one term only.

In this, the sixtieth anniversary year, the Central Committee decided to form scout troupes in order to bring together the youth and interest them for the good of the organization.

POLISH

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IV

The Weekly Zgoda, Mar. 5, 1931.

THE P.N.A. WOMEN'S AUXILIARY CONVOKES A GENERAL MEETING

There are numerous matters, concerning the duties and privileges of the Polish National Alliance women members, that should be thoroughly and jointly discussed and reviewed. To that effect the P.N.A. Women's Auxiliary convokes presently a general meeting, inviting to it the officials and representatives of all the P.N.A. groups, situated in the 15th Alliance District.

The number of women, associated in the P.N.A. Chicago groups, reaches a very high figure. In order, therefore, that our activity could be most effective, it is necessary to arrange from time to time joint conferences. Common exchange of thoughts and thorough debating upon plans and projects will bring out successful results in the further course of our work.



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The P.N.A. Women's Auxiliary, desires to stand in solid unity with all individual groups in order that we may constitute a strong and solid whole; it believes that each and every woman member of the Polish National Alliance is wholeheartedly devoted to our splendid organization, and that she will neglect nothing to serve it honestly and constantly.

The above-mentioned meeting will be held Sunday, March 29, 1931, 2 P.M., at the Alliance meeting hall, 1406-08 W. Division St., Chicago.

It is expected that there will be not even one representative of our local groups missing as there are important matters to be considered at that meeting.

With sisterly greetings for the P.N.A. Women's Auxiliary: M. Milewski, president; S. Dworak, vice-president; A. Skierczynski, secretary; M. Frejmarek, treasurer.



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### HONOR TO MEN OF GOOD WILL

The destruction by fire of the Polish National Alliance College's main edifice, at Cambridge Springs, Pa., has evoked among our competitors different comments, both friendly and adverse. Some of our adversaries went even so far as to recommend that the P.N.A. College should be permanently closed and the students sent to other educational institutions.

Such voices, noisy as they are, seem, however, to produce no ill effects among the Alliance men of good will, in view of the fact that there are flowing into the hands of the P.N.A. Central Board, numerous and liberal donations for the purpose of restoring and enlarging the College buildings, making them more beautiful yet and also fire-proof. The first such donations have been received from communes six and eighty-eight at Cleveland; soon followed by communes thirty-eight at Buffalo, forty-one and forty-eight at Chicago and by others.

The P.N.A. Group 205 at Pittsburg, has donated \$250; the Communes 120 and



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seventy-five at Chicago have donated \$50 and \$100, respectively, and the Commune eighty-three at East Chicago donated \$25, with a promise to give more later.

These groups and Communes are to be recommended for their good deeds, for their truly patriotic attitude, for their sense of duty towards their institution and for not giving an ear to the seducers. Let there be honor to the men of good will, who, in spite of the sinister agitators, contribute their benevolent donations for the benefit of their most beautiful and most noble institution.

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The Weekly Zgoda, Feb. 26, 1931.

#### MORE ABOUT THE P.N.A. LEVYING CONTEST

The Polish National Alliance's three-month levying contest has evoked in the P.N.A. communes and groups a noticeable agility and enlivenment.

The contest presents a particular opportunity for both material and moral benefits to those, who shall engage themselves in enlisting new members into the P.N.A. during the time of the contest. Besides the \$3 and \$1.50 reward for enlisting an elder and a junior member, respectively, there is also a reward in the form of an excursion steamship ticket to Poland, for enlisting into the P.N.A., 50 new members during this pre-convention three-month levying contest.

Knowing that there are in the United States about 4,000,000 Poles, of whom only about 300,000 belong to the P.N.A., it should be regarded as possible to enlist into the Polish National Alliance many new members. As

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an example, we may quote the P.N.A. Group **2582**, the Chicago Polish Women's Club, which within a few months has enlisted 200 women members, and which further resolved to attain before the next Sejm (Convention) a round figure of 500 members.

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The Weekly Zgoda, Feb. 26, 1931.

TO THE P.N.A. GROUPS' AND COMMUNES' PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES

The Polish National Alliance (P.N.A.) Youth Excursion to Poland embarks at New York, on July 2. To make the excursion more popular, the P.N.A. Educational Department has provided artistically finished placards, which are being sent to the secretaries of all P.N.A. Groups and Communes.

The placards measures 22 x 33 inches, and are artistically designed in four colors and, in addition to being decorative, they will remind and actuate hundreds of persons to visit the Motherland.

The Educational Department has sent four placards to each and every Group and Commune, requesting that the secretaries hand them to only such persons as will place them in conspicuous spots, where they may be observed by a large number of people.

W. Krawczewski, President  
H. Prokiesz , Secretary



The Weekly Zgoda, Feb. 26, 1931.



THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE YOUTH EXCURSION TO POLAND.

This year's excursion to Poland, though predominantly for the Alliance youth and members, is opened, like all other Alliance public enterprises, also for all other Poles who would like to join that great educational undertaking.

It is a well-known fact that America is famous throughout the world for her practical learning, which is more useful than all theories. Emulating this example shown by the Americans, the ~~Alliance's~~ educational department wants to give the native Polish youth the opportunity to learn all about Poland in the best, that is the most practical, way.

The visiting of Poland, the country of our ancestors, and the two months' sojourn in a typical Polish atmosphere since the moment of embarking on board of a Polish ship until the time of landing again on the American soil, is truly the most practical way of learning everything about the Polish ways of life. It is a greater, deeper and more effective way than many years' study of books about Poland. Beautiful as these books may be, they necessarily can give only a cold, theoretical knowledge of our native country.



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It is superfluous to write extensively of the nationalistic influence, derived from such an excursion, because that influence is known and acknowledged by all immigration groups, which want to keep up the spiritual tie with their native countries. For that reason they travel with their youth to their home hearths. Such excursions are undertaken by the American-Germans, the French, the Italians, the Scandinavians, the Belgians, the Czechs and others. And our Poland, in the geographical radius of her possibilities, extends every year her hospitality to crowds of such vacation excursionists, who with every year are becoming more and more numerous. These young people are taken to Poland from Bohemia, Germany and France, because the contact of a foreign born Polish child with the holy land of its ancestors brings about in its soul a miraculous transformation. Like that mythical Greek, Antheus, who by only touching the earth was regaining his strength in a mortal combat, so also the emigrant child, by visiting Poland, by beholding her ancient memorials and monuments of fame, and by breathing the air of the million-peopled Polish center, inhales and imbibes into itself that miraculous national power, which will remain in the child and some day will develop into something immortal.





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The Alliance's educational department knows it and, therefore, it works indefatigably in that direction, and expects that with the cooperation of the parents and of the youth the excursion will be a complete success.

The departure from New York on the Polish steamship Polonia will be on July 2, and the return to New York on the same ship will be on September 2. The entire time of the excursion will last, therefore, two months. The sea voyage from New York to Gdynia and return will take twenty-four days, while thirty-nine days will be spent on visiting Poland - on seeing, understanding and learning everything whatever in Poland is most beautiful and best.

On the diligently worked out program for the travel in Poland there are placed among other cities the following: Poznan, Zakopane, Krakow, Wieliczka, Lwow, Wilno, Warszawa and Gdynia; at this last repose there will be spent seven days in the camp on the seashore belonging to Poland.

From this can be seen that the approaching excursion to the land of our ancestors is far-reaching in importance for Poland, for the future of Polish immigrants and for the prestige of the Polish National Alliance.

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**SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO POLAND FOR A VACATION.**

The excursion to Poland, arranged for the school youth by the educational department of the Polish National Alliance (P. N. A.) and scheduled for July 2, 1931, is arousing a well-deserved interest. This fact is particularly emphasized by the great number of inquiries concerning this excursion, received from all over the United States. People request further information about this undertaking.

To begin with: parents wish to know whether children are permitted to travel with this excursion alone, or whether they must be accompanied by their parents; and if permitted to travel alone, whether they will be given suitable and sufficient tutelage, on the journey as well as in Poland. In answer to these questions the P. N. A. educational department assures all, that ample provisions have been made for the safety and welfare of the children.

Accredited, trustworthy leaders, have been chosen to care for the boys, and the girls will be under the careful guidance and direction of capable chaperons. A delegate of the P. N. A. Executive Board will also be present.



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However, may we remind you, that only youths above fifteen years of age, of either sex may travel alone; while children below that age must be accompanied by parents or be under the guardianship of an older person.

The educational department has, with the able assistance of the consulates, been assured by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw [Warszawa] that all necessary facilities will be granted while en route to Gdynia, whence they will continue under the careful guidance of the Polish Immigration Board. This excursion will be of tremendous educational importance to the Polish Youth born in this country who will have an opportunity not only to become acquainted with Poland, but to come in contact with her unusually rich culture, so far removed from the American. He will behold the thousands of historical memorials, so precious to every Pole so Poland is really one great museum; for there is not a span of soil, which has not played some role in her history. This excursion will be an object lesson which will imbue our young people with a consciousness that will make them proud of their Mother-land, and her past, which may well be envied by all foreign nations.





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The tour through Poland includes the larger cities and such other places, as have played a prominent part in the history of our country. Ample time will be allowed in each of the cities to give the visitors an opportunity to observe everything. Included in the list of cities and places not to be overlooked are: Wieliczka, Czenstochowa and Zakopane. Briefly speaking, the youth will see all of Poland, in its length and breadth.

This vacation will be a turning point in the lives of our youth and will mark pages in his book of memories; set them to thinking constructively regarding views and opinions of national import; the horizon of their views will be broadened and their prejudices to everything that is Polish will vanish.

The P. N. A. Educational Department, with the advantages and benefits of the excursion in mind, has taken steps to lessen the cost of this delightful and advantageous excursion to the minimum, so that the largest number possible might participate.



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Steamship tickets may be purchased at all Polish Steamship agencies; for information call, write or telephone the Polish National Alliance, Educational Department, 1406 - 08 W. Division Street, Chicago, Illinois.





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The Weekly Zgoda, Feb. 19, 1931.

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PEOPLE ARE KNOWN BY THEIR DEEDS,

(Women's Auxiliary, Editorial.)

A proverb says that "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

The Polish Alliance College has recently become afflicted with painful loss, when the museum and the library of the Alliance College were completely destroyed by a fire.

The news of that conflagration has evoked in the hearts of true Alliance members a deep sorrow, but at the same time it has awakened in them the consciousness that there should be hastened help to erect as soon as possible a new school edifice.

To rebuild the Alliance school - that palpable proof of our culture, that institution which keeps watch over our national feelings - has now become the slogan that resounds in the hearts of all those who truly love their organization. And that watchword has already been turned into deed by liberal donations for the restoring of the Alliance school.

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That deed will be sustained and enlarged by all Alliance groups and communes, and by individual men and women members who understand that we are not allowed to retreat, for we would give thereby a very sad testimony to our mental maturity.

In spite of the present economic crisis, there will be found many in our community, who will be able to place larger or smaller sums on the altar of education. All, without exception, should participate in the work of restoration.

Guided by good will we may give the matter such a turn that there will be no need for the future Sejm to resolve upon funds to be assigned for the rebuilding of the school and the museum; we may stand before that Sejm with a cordial gift in our hands.

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The Weekly Zgoda, Jan. 29, 1931.

TO P. N. A. GROUPS, COMMUNES AND DISTRICTS REGARDING  
THE MEMBERSHIP CONTEST.

Dear Brothers and Sisters:-

The Golden Jubilee membership contest of 1930 has splendidly fulfilled its purpose not only by adding to the ranks of the Polish National Alliance (P. N. A.) over 40,000 new members, but also by giving rise to numerous improvements in our organization, which since the year 1931 enters into the period of its second semi-centennial. It does so under conditions and circumstances much more favorable than were those fifty years ago, when the pioneers of the Polish National Alliance were inaugurating their great work among the early Polish immigrants, numbering then scarcely 50,000.

While in the first semi-centennial our chief purpose was to help Poland regain her independence, in the just opened period of the second semi-centennial of the existence of our organization we will endeavor mostly to guard and to preserve the national spirit among Polish immigrants. This our new national policy will be more concretely shaped by our next Sejm,



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or National Convention, to be held in the second half of this year, at Scranton, Pa. We extend, until that time, the jubilee membership contest in order not only to attain the originally desired 50,000 jubilee new membership quota by the time the next Sejm convenes, but also to give new workers an opportunity to be honorably cited before the convention Forum as the pioneers of the second semi-centennial in the history of our organization. Those who will enlist at least fifty new members will be thus cited. This pre-convention membership contest gives some facilities and opportunities also for those who want to send their children or go themselves with this year's Youth excursion to Poland under the auspices of the P. N. A. educational department.



Brothers and Sisters! In this important moment of inaugurating a new semi-centennial may there fully be realized that heart's desire of our chairman, Mr. Jan Romaszkievicz, to attain for our organization 50,000 new members before the time of our next national convention (Sejm).

The Polish National Alliance Central Board.



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THE JUBILEE CONTEST WAYS AND MEANS COMMISSION  
THANKS FOR COOPERATION.

As the Golden Jubilee Contest has been carried through under the auspices of the Ways and Means Commission, appointed by the Central Board of the Polish National Alliance, (P. N. A.) we deem it our duty to send, in the name of that Commission, our hearty thanks to the great army of Alliance men and women workers, by whose perseverance and energy the jubilee contest has proved to be a great success.

We feel proud that we had our part in cooperating with so large a crowd of brave Alliance pioneers, whose jubilee accomplishments constitute a new mark in the powerful progress of the Polish National Alliance and give a further splendid testimony to the Alliance Brotherhood.

Those great jubilee deeds and accomplishments give not only hope, but also an assurance that that army of Alliance champions will again readily stand up to the future call, and that it will move the P. N. A. a step forward towards the fulfillment of the duty, with which we have been entrusted by the will of the founders of the Polish National Alliance, namely, to unify all Poles in America in that Alliance.



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CHAIRMAN, MR. ROMASZKIEWICZ, TO THE POLISH NATIONAL  
ALLIANCE BROTHERHOOD.

A LETTER OF APPRECIATION.

Editor's note. We have received from Mr. Romaszkievicz, Chairman of the Polish National Alliance's Central Board, the following communication to be published in the Alliance's newspapers, and we deem it appropriate to have it reproduced in the columns of Zgoda.

Dear Brothers and Sisters of the Alliance:

The Polish National Alliance's Jubilee year is ended. Throughout the United States we have celebrated nobly and with great dignity the time - centennial jubilee of our organization. The jubilee contest arranged for the purpose of soliciting to our ranks 50,000 new members is also concluded.

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Now, while taking a short respite after that laborious and wearisome contest let us cast a look at the past and observe the results of all these efforts of ours. Let us count the fruits of our full year's labor and make a general review of our accomplishments, in order that we might be so much the better prepared for our new efforts. Thus imbued with new strength, we shall be able to take up the further and never ending tilling of the Alliance's soil, which after the harvest is again to be ploughed and has to get new seed, so that we may gather a new crop, never letting our Alliance's soil to lay barren and unproductive.

While looking behind and observing the results of our labors in the Jubilee Year, we notice that that year has been well spent; that the Alliance's Brotherhood has not been idle; that the crops harvested are actually splendid and of such a kind that we really can be proud of a duty well done and, a task well performed.

The fifty jubilee festivals, celebrated in as many Alliance's major branches throughout this vast country, from the Atlantic ocean to the

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Pacific, with over forty thousand new members and sixty seven new groups added to our organization constitute a great and truly jubileean acquisition, moral, numerical and material. In the last month of the contest 4,885 adults and 1,781 children, making a total of 6,666 new members, joined the Alliance, and the number of groups was increased by sixteen. All these successes have been realized in a period of general and prolonged economical stagnation and unemployment, heavily oppressing our community; that is in a season least favorable for the soliciting of new members. Yet, in spite of the unfavorable economical conditions, last year we have attracted into the Alliance 40,000 new members and sixty-seven new groups. This is a splendid testimony to the zeal of our Alliance's brave Brothers and Sisters, who have earnestly responded to the appeal and have labored for the good of their organization to the best of their abilities.

Honor to you, Brothers and Sisters of the Alliance! I wish to convey to you a cordial thanks in my name and in that of my Colleagues, male and female, of the Alliance's Central Board. We thank you for your endeavors and the hardships undergone by you while trying to replenish the ranks of your splendid organization.

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Thanking you, distinguished and beloved Brothers and Sisters, from the depth of my grateful heart for your work given to the Polish National Alliance, I warmly and cordially ask you to continue your work, unceasingly soliciting new members and preaching its national and educational gospel.

We start this year by writing a new page in the history of the Polish National Alliance. At the Golden Jubilee festivals you became acquainted with its past history and you have heard the plans which are to safeguard its much broader future development and growth, under new conditions and circumstances. Before those plans are reviewed and approved by our next Sejm, (convention), and before they are put into effect by the authorization of the Sejm, let us all in the meanwhile work for the greater development of the Alliance, teaching and preparing our sons and daughters withal so that some day they may ably take up and further carry that great and splendid endowment, the Polish National Alliance.

Such is my request to you in this new year      With best wishes

Your President,

Jan Romaszkievicz.



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WE NEED MORE WELFARE CENTERS WITHIN THE  
POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

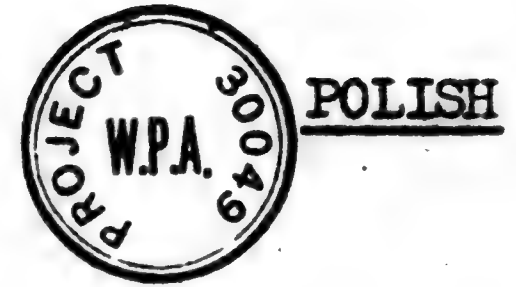
(Women's Section, Editorial. An Appeal.)



[Translator's note: The Polish National Alliance publishes two newspapers, namely: a daily, Dziennik Zwiazkowy, and a weekly, Zgoda, both on the average of eight pages to each edition. The latter of the two publications, the Zgoda, being the official organ of the Polish National Alliance, a benevolent organization of about 300,000 members, contains, besides the regular organizational news, editorial articles, and correspondences, also a special section, devoted to the interest of the women members of the Polish National Alliance. It is from that section that today's article is taken to be translated. The article follows.]

In the previous edition of Zgoda you, dear sisters, have read the report of how at the Christmas season the Polish National Alliance has been giving a helpful hand to the poor and needy Polish families through its welfare department in Chicago.





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Now, let us reflect for a while and consider, if such benevolent, charitable activity could not be extended to other localities, wherever there are membership groups of the Alliance.

Everything can be accomplished where there is a good and strong will. Our P. N. Alliance women members are noted for their energy, for their love of good work, and for their noble hearts; hence I believe that taking up a new humanitarian activity will fully respond to the high qualities of their character. With that aim in view I submit below a concise narrative of the origin and development of our welfare department in Chicago, being deeply convinced that the reading of that short story will inspire our co-members in other localities to imitate the example of their Chicago Sisters.

It is generally known that since some years ago the P. N. Alliance Women's Auxiliary is giving each year at the Christmas season certain donations to the needy and destitute Polish families, particularly donations in the form of baskets filled with eatables. That unquestionably beautiful custom of lessening the wants of the poor and needy families has been fully endorsed by



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Mr. Jan Romaszkievicz, the President of the Polish National Alliance, and by his initiative the scope of our charitable activities has been broadened by reorganizing the Women's Auxiliary into the welfare department. This in turn became representative of the P. N. Alliance' groups and of the Gminy, with the privilege to accept into membership also single persons, though not members of the Alliance. The financial start was opened with one dollar yearly fees on the part of each active member, and five dollars fees from the honorary members.

Each one of the members endeavors to solicit for the cause even the smallest donations from friends and sympathizers, while other proceeds, turned into our charitable funds, are derived from different entertainments, plays, social amusements and the like.

Though a wearisome work, it is not shunned by members of our welfare department, for they know that they are serving a good cause.

In the first year of its active existence the funds of the welfare department were reaching the mark of over \$2,000, while in the last fiscal year the receipts at our treasury were exceeding the mark of \$5,000, making it possible

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for the welfare department to give out a much more considerable help to the needy and to distribute during the past Christmastide over 1,200 baskets, the contents of which could easily be figured at a few dollars each. Besides, in the month of December alone there have been given out \$350 in cash for relief. A detailed financial report for the past year will appear soon. It should be remarked in advance that we do not accumulate the money in the treasury, but we give it out for the designated purposes as soon as it is received.

It is noticeable that lately the donations into the treasury of the welfare department are flowing rather abundantly, and we notice on the list of the donators not only names of different groups and many of the P. N. Alliance, but also the names of many single persons from all walks of the Polish community, and even the names of our little Polish children. This plainly shows that our Polish community is fully appreciative of that beautiful humanitarian work done by the welfare department.

It should not be passed with silence that all members of the above mentioned institution are performing their duties disinterestedly and that none of its





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officers receives any remuneration for her services; nor does any auxiliary committee request the Board of Directors to pay any bills or accounts, which means that each committee is paying its own accounts with its own funds. Hence a dollar donated to the treasury of the Alliance's welfare department for the benefit of the poor is given to the poor in its entirety.

The collecting of funds as well as performing other duties in that benevolent work is wearisome, difficult and at times even tedious, for before we give help to anyone, a special investigating committee is diligently investigating and carefully discerning if a given person deserves to be relieved, so that any possible abuses would be precluded. Yet there is not felt any shortage of willing workers, whose royal reward is in the inner satisfaction from the duty fulfilled.

In the above related short sketches I have presented to you, dear sisters, the beginnings, the development and the activity of the welfare department of the Polish National Alliance.

I cherish the hope that in your territory, in your locality, in your P. N. A. group it will be also possible to organize and establish a committee for



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carrying out similar activities. Just think of it how many tears would be wiped off, if there would be a charitable committee in your neighborhood, and also a full network of such committees throughout the country!

The beginnings are always and everywhere arduous. But whosoever has a strong will and faith, shall always reach the goal. Let us not measure the aims by our power, but our power by the aims, and then there will be found both the power and the workers to carry the project through.





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The Weekly Zgoda, Jan. 1, 1931.

**THE PROSPECTS FOR THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE IN THE YEAR 1931**

**(Editorial)**

Judged by the interest in their organizations, and the enthusiasm displayed heretofore by the membership of the Polish National Alliance, this society may expect in the New Year 1931 greater blessing than in any previous year.

Such judgment of ours is strengthened by the fact that our Brethren show an unusual fervor in soliciting new members for our organization, proving thereby that they deeply desire to keep the Polish National Alliance ahead of all other Polish organizations in this country. They are steadily encouraged in their good work not only by words, but also by the excellent example of their highest officials, headed by censor K. W. Sypniewski,



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and by president Jan Romaszkievicz, who with their co-workers and colleagues in the Central Board are earnestly endeavoring to enlarge the Alliance and to hold high its standard.

As the result of zealous cooperation and of brotherly efforts, the Polish National Alliance, counts in the year of its golden jubilee, nearly three hundred thousand members, both old and young.

While observing the beautiful New Year custom of making the best of promises and resolutions for the future, pertaining to our personal interests, we should also make on New Year's day, an additional decision for the benefit of the Polish National Alliance, namely; to continue in the good work of still further increasing its ranks.



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It will be a splendid and noble resolution. Every effort in that direction will not be forgotten by the Polish National Alliance Central Board, which at every given opportunity is rewarding the sincere workers and confers a badge of honor upon them for the good work done by them. A good work shall always be rewarded!

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POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE THE LARGEST POLISH ORGANIZATION IN  
THE WORLD

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial)

While taking into consideration the accomplishments by, and the unusual growth of the Polish National Alliance during the fifty years of its existence, all its members, friends and critics here and in Poland agree in this, that the Polish National Alliance is the largest Polish organization not only in America, but also in the entire world, Poland included.

The greatness of this organization can be measured by members, by wealth and by the service done to the community. As to its numerical strength, the Polish National Alliance comprises 300,000 members and is the largest Polish mass organization for a common purpose, with regular obligatory taxation, under strict regulations and discipline.

Concerning the general wealth and financial resources, the Polish National Alliance can be proud of the following computation, namely; since the time it was founded in 1880 until the most recent general recount, Dec. 31, 1929,

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the Polish National Alliance has paid out \$19,750,706.85 in life insurance, and in the same period of time it has disbursed \$3,740,233.34 for educational, national and philanthropic purposes in America and in Poland, which makes a total of \$23,490,940.19. With the reserved funds of \$18,595,685.62 on hand, Dec. 31, 1929, it shows that since the year 1880 the Polish National Alliance has collected for its designed purposes the total of \$42,086,685.81, not including the additional income accrued in 1930 since the last general recount.

However, although the above given figures are certainly large, they do not represent the entire wealth nor all the resources of that unique organization, as it owns, besides, numerous buildings in all States of the Union, libraries and well equipped local and district offices, with substantial cash on hand at the groups and district assemblies of the organization, that might easily increase the general wealth of the organization by at least a few additional millions of dollars.

The Polish National Alliance is the most important of all Polish organizations also by the priority of the services it renders to the Polish immigrants and to Poland, as shown in the pursuance of its political policy. For it should be



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remembered that the Polish National Alliance-Zwiazek Narodowy Polski-although carrying the insurance business with it, was founded in Philadelphia, on Feb. 15, 1880, as predominantly a political society, and it remains so until today. It was in the pursuance of that self-assumed political role that in 1910, at the Polish Congress held in Washington D. C., the Polish National Alliance has attested to and manifested the necessity of giving Poland the national freedom and political independence, as if in anticipation of the World War of 1914 to 1918, which quickened the realization of the political liberty for Poland.

Also, on the eve of the World War, the representatives of the Polish National Alliance were busy in cooperating with other Polish political factions, particularly with the so-called Komitet Obrony Narodowej (Committee for the National Defense), before it formed its own clear standing on the side of Marshall Josef Pilsudski and remained so until Poland became politically free. The political and national policies of the Polish National Alliance were enlightening the entire Polish immigration in the most important political affairs of the last fifty years.

Of all Polish benevolent societies, the Polish National Alliance was the only

The Weekly Zgoda, Jan. 1, 1931.

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one that had courage of conviction and of clear pronouncement in national affairs, with enough energy, fervor and sagacity to support the right cause not only with words, but also with deeds; and therein lies the real crown of the greatness of this Polish political organization in America until to-day. Throughout its entire history the Polish National Alliance has been the exponent of the Polish immigrants' national values. No wonder, therefore, that on the 50th anniversary of its existence and manifold national service, it is generally recognized that the Polish National Alliance fully deserves the honor and the privilege of being indelibly written into the Golden Book of great service and of great deeds.



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THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE'S GOLDEN JUBILEE FESTIVAL.

The Polish National Alliance, founded on February 15, 1880, in Philadelphia, and now seated in Chicago, is celebrating throughout the country the Golden Jubilee of its existence and of its important activities among the Polish immigrants.

One of the numerous Golden Jubilee celebrations will take place on the 11th of January, 1931, in Philadelphia, the cradle and the original seat of that organization. One of the notable speakers on the occasion will be Dr. Raczynski, a delegated representative of the Polish Consulate from New York. The program of the day will be diversified by songs, music and declamations.

It should be pointed out that the Polish National Alliance, the largest of all Polish organizations in the world, has been originated in 1880 by five men: Juliusz Andrzejkowicz, Jan Popielinski, Julian Lipinski, Jan B. Blachowski and Julian Szajnert. Within fifty years of its existence the Alliance has grown so steadily that it has nearly 300,000 members throughout the country.



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Incomparably brighter yet is the future of the Polish National Alliance, opened with the Jubilee Contest, which is expected to bring 40,000 additional members to the organization.

The jubilee festivals, celebrated in numerous towns and cities, wherever there are groups of members of the Polish National Alliance, are being used as a means of propagating the original idea of the Alliance's founders and pioneers, who pursued the aim of the largest possible number of American Poles in the Polish National Alliance. These celebrations are also useful in another respect. By presenting to the forum of the Alliance's members matters of actual organizational value they reduce the propensity to brawls and quarrels about matters of little importance - quarrels which were of common occurrence in the past. New reforms and regulations are also suggested and enacted, particularly such as are adapted to the native born young generation, which already constitutes a considerable part of the membership of the Organization.

It is expected that the Golden Jubilee festivals will leave behind them a still more marked revival of the national and organizational spirit, and thereby enable the Polish National Alliance to fully accomplish its mission.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 2, 1930.

WALTER FILIPIAK ADDRESSES LITERARY CIRCLES



Walter Filipiak, the ~~newly~~ elected president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union Baseball League of Chicago, and manager of the champion Brighton Stars, addressed the members of the Alliance of Polish Literary and Dramatic Circles convention, on Tuesday evening, at Five Holy Martyrs Hall. The peppy president outlined the work which is being done to promote sports in the organization.

"While the literary and dramatic clubs were doing their share toward the Polish intellectual cause," he said, "the Polish Roman Catholic Union is not neglecting the physical development of its youth."

Filipiak expects the Polish Roman Catholic Union Baseball loop of 1930 to be greater than any in the history of the organization. He is formulating plans by which he hopes to make the Polish Roman Catholic Union Baseball loop the best in the city. No definite date has been set for the initial meeting of the year by the congregation of baseball managers, but it is hinted that the league will get an early start in its affairs.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

POLISH



VARIETY PROGRAM ENTERTAINS INVALIDS AT SPEEDWAY HOSPITAL

Last Wednesday, January 4, an interesting variety program of entertainment was presented at the Speedway Hospital during the evening. It was sponsored by the women's auxiliary of the George Washington Post No. 1 of the Polish-American Veterans' Alliance.

The show as a whole was excellent. Credit should be accorded the committee for their efforts. Nothing was spared to make the program a successful one. This is one of the many reasons why the invalids had an enjoyable time.

After the conclusion of the entertainment every veteran of the hospital received a package of cigarettes and dainties.

The opening number of the evening was a piano solo by Mr. Andrzelczyk-Jarmulowicz. This was followed by a solo dance performed by little Alice Sikora, daughter of one of the members of the George Washington Post. In

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POLISH

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I G turn the following made their contributions: Mrs. Antoinette Zebrowska-Perlowska, piano solo; Edmund Paluszek and Carol Gorecki, acrobatics; young Eugene Lukaszkiwicz, violin solo, Miss Victoria Roszczewska played the piano accompaniment; Florence Paluszek, dance solo.

A violin solo was played by young Edward Roszczewski, Victoria Roszczewska accompanied him at the piano. Miss Mary Gruszczynska intrigued the audience with her beautiful voice. A solo dance was given by Loretta Pendzinska. Songs by Victor Mika thrilled the veterans.

The eleventh number on the program was a dance performed by Carol Zita and Eleanor Anis. After the reappearance of Mr. Jarmulowicz-Andrzelezy (sic), another piano solo was given by Eugene Domanski, after which followed a "clock dance" by Carol Gorecki, Florence Paluszek, Loretta Pendzinska, and Edmund Paluszek.



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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

A group of songs were sung by V. K. Miki and Mary Gruszczyńska, followed by a trio in which Mrs. Zebrowska-Perlowska, Miss Mary Gruszczyńska and Victor Mika took part.

The artistic part of the program was presented by the students and instructors of the Loretta Boris Dance School.

The committee in charge of this program was composed of: Jeannette Sikora, Agnes Polniaszek, Marianne Brzoska, Sophia Ulicka, and Marianne Cwiklinska.

The committee as well as the women's auxiliary of the George Washington Post should be given a great hand for making this entertainment possible. In many ways they try to make the confinement of the invalids at the Speedway Hospital a pleasant one.

The president of the women's post is the well-known social worker, Mrs.

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POLISH

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Przeslawa Kobrzynska, wife of Dr. John P. Kobrzynski, who is treasurer of Zwiazku Oswiata i Obrony Kresow Polskich (Alliance For Culture and Defense of the Polish Frontiers).

Members of the women's post and others offered free automobile service to the entertainers on the program.

Credit should be extended to all members of the variety program, chauffeurs, and all those who helped to make the show a success, especially to the women's auxiliary.





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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1928.

WASHINGTON POST PRESENTS INTERESTING PROGRAM  
AT ANNUAL INSTALLATION

Saturday, January 7, the Avenue Cafeteria, 1250 Milwaukee Avenue, was the site of the interesting program presented by the G. Washington Post, No. I, of the Polish-American Veterans' Alliance at its annual installation of officers.

That this organization has progressed through its energetic work was proven by the fact that Michalski's hall was filled to capacity, although this was the first affair planned on such a large scale.

It must be conceded in the main that the various affairs planned by this organization have always been of the best. This was proven at the last annual affair, celebrating the end of the World War, for the Union hall could not find room for all.

Merit for these successes lies in the fact that many of the veterans belong to





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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1928.

this post who have been very active in Polish affairs in Chicago. Let us hope that the ranks of this organization will pass the one thousand mark, then the fruits of combined action will become even greater. A regular meeting of this post will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the Atlas hall, 1436 Emma Street, near Noble.

The regular program of Saturday's affair started before eleven o'clock in the evening. Before and at the end of this program, dancing prevailed to the strains of a fine orchestra made up of veterans.

The program was officially opened by John Korczak, one of the outstanding workers of the post. He called upon toastmaster Francis Glowacki, one of the organizers of the Polish-American Veterans, who was instrumentally active in the organization at its conception.

After the playing of American and Polish hymns, the toastmaster presented a very interesting talk. This was followed by the installation of the new officers of the G. Washington post under oath, which was delivered by F. Kemp.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1928.

present commander of the Polish-American Veterans. The same oath was also taken by the women's auxiliary, whose president is Mrs. Przeslawa Kobrzynska.

The first speech of the evening was delivered by Commander Kemp, who appealed to the large audience to make an earnest effort to increase their membership. He also appealed to the audience in general to support functions of this post, as well as the women's division.

Mrs. Parewska sang a group of songs. The audience rewarded her with generous applause.

The next speaker of the evening was the former commander of the P. A. V. A. (Polish-American Veterans' Alliance) Leon T. Walkowicz, who has and is always willing to offer his assistance to affairs of this nature. Incidentally, he was one of the first organizers of the above mentioned Alliance.

A violin solo was rendered by Eugene Lukaszkievicz, and also by Edward Roszczewski.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1928.

Miss Victoria Roslowska played the piano accompaniment.

The work of the P. A. V. A. (Polish-American Veterans' Alliance) was summarized by the well-known veteran of the Spanish and World Wars, Sigismund Wisniewski. He was followed by George Wojciecaowski, who rendered a piano solo.

The newly elected president of Lodge 41 of the Polish National Alliance, B. J. Kozlowski, made a speech in the name of his group. He also appealed to the audience to support the G. Washington post.

Joseph Gorski, commander of the P. A. V. A. (Polish-American Veterans' Alliance) of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the entire State, who attended this affair with his charming wife, spoke in the name of the veterans of his State. He made an appeal to all the Legion posts of this State, as well as those of Chicago, to work harder and more energetically this year in instituting new posts.

Mrs. P. Kobrzyńska followed with an interesting discussion. She is the wife of



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1928.

Dr. John. P. Kobrzynski, and president of the Women's Legion, Post #1.

"The Women's Legion," said Mrs. Kobrzynska, "is at your service, and will arduously work for the poor invalids and sick members of G. Washington Post. Make an effort to get as many women as possible to join our ranks, for the more there are of us the more we will be able to accomplish."

The last speaker of the evening was Vincent Celmer, commander of G. Washington Post. He thanked the entire audience including the members of the program committee, and commended Messrs. W. Wisniewski, Trybulca, and Pawelka for their work.

In conclusion, the toastmaster thanked everyone for their kind indulgence throughout the program. The entertainment started after this speech.

It must be added that Anthony Haskiewicz, former director of the central administration, took part in this affair with his wife, Veronica Haskiewicz, who is president of the Women's Legion at the Town of Lake Post.





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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1928.

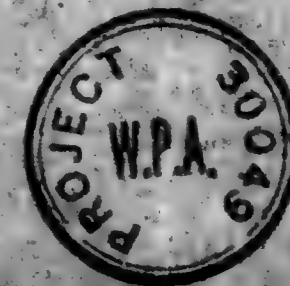
The central administration was represented by Commander-in-Chief John Dadowicz, Adjutant General John Stanek and Director Lyjak, including correspondent Henry Trawinski.

The new officers of the G. Washington Post for 1928 are:

W. Celmer, commander; M. Piotrkowski, vice-commander; A. Jagiel, adjutant; John Korezak, financial secretary; J. Brzoska, treasurer; Mr. Michalski, organizer; L. Ulicki, ensign; Mr. Krasinski, marshal; Mr. Sopczynski, guardian of the sick; and others.

Meetings of this organization take place every second Monday of the month at Atlas Hall.

Tonight will be the last time at which the entrance fee will be given at a low price to incoming members. ~~There will be no entrance fee for the members of the P. A. V. A. (Polish-American Veterans' Alliance).~~





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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

CHILDREN OF TOWN OF LAKE FETED BY LODGE NO. 143 OF  
THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

The Town of Lake community celebrated the end of the Christmas holidays by attending a special children's program arranged by Lodge No. 143 of the Polish National Alliance at the hall of Julius Slowacki, 48th and Paulina Streets, Monday evening. Over eight hundred children took part in the affair. Because a large number came with their parents, the hall was filled to capacity. Time and work were not sacrificed in preparing the program and decorating the hall.

Felix Tyliniski started the program. After a touching talk to the children and parents, he called upon the chairman of the entertainment committee, John Krolewezyk, president of Lodge No. 143. Eugenia Lesniewicz was the first entertainer. In her declamatory role, she greeted everyone, and wished all the best of everything throughout the New Year. The children of the Juvenile Department of the Polish National Alliance sang a number of Christmas carols, and concluded with the singing of "Welcome Polish National Alliance." They



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received a fine hand from the audience.

The following numbers followed in order: Sylvia Weislo, member of the K.L.D. [Kolko Literackie i Dramatyczne] Ognisko (Hearth Literary and Dramatic Club), recited a poetical verse, Zolnierz Nieznany (Unknown Soldier), by Arthur Oppman. Felix Tylinski sang a Polish song, "Chociaz Mi Zazdroszcza Ludzie" (Although the People Begrudge Me). Theodora Bujanowska recited a poem, "Dobranoc" (Goodnight). M. Kropidlowski gave a beautiful presentation of "Jestem Polakiem" (I am a Pole). A classical dance was presented by Theodosia Rakowska in fine detail.

"Kochajmy Sie Bracia" (Brothers, Let Us Love One Another). The poem, "O, Gwiazdeczko" (O, Little Star), was presented by Stanislaus Tylinski. Two musical compositions were given by Stas Mielzynski on his violin; he was accompanied on the piano by his sister, Clara. These two young people are members of the Hearth L.D.C. of Town of Lake. "Biala Pajeczyna" (The White



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Cobweb), a poem, was rendered by Isabella Kropidlowska. "Jak Ja Urosne" (When I Grow Up), a poetical verse, was declaimed by Sigismund Kropidlowski. The final recitation was given by Clara Mielzynska, "Garsc Ziemi Polskiej" (A Handful of Polish Soil). Miss Eugenia Lesniewicz and her sister, Helen, garbed in native costumes, sang several numbers typical of the Polish Mountaineers. Then they danced a mazurka.

All the numbers presented by the Polish youth were received with applause by the audience. The audience felt greatly gratified with this fine presentation of Polish entertainment. What pleased the people most was the execution of the numbers in flawless Polish. They worshipped the fact that the children of Polish extraction are not forgetting the Polish language, and that they take an interest in Polish organizations.

Credit for arranging this program should go to Miss Pearl Lesniewicz of Town of Lake. This aggressive young lady is the founder and president of the ladies society, Zwyciestwo Polski (Poland's Victory), of the P.N.A.



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POLISH

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Miss Lesniewicz did not sacrifice time, work, or money to make this affair a success.

While the Poltmaise was played, the children received presents. Over eight hundred children wore happy smiles after they received the gifts. During the interim of the presentation of gifts, decorum prevailed. The idea of giving out gifts was a pleasant surprise to all.

The program committee consisted of: Pearl Lesniewicz, Felix Tylinski, and Louis Czerwiec. This committee actually worked several days to get every detail in order.





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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

### THREE HUNDRED ATTEND WILNO SOCIETY BANQUET

New Year's day was one of gala festivities for the members and friends of the Wilno Young Men's Society at the Oakley Auditorium. Over three hundred persons participated in the affair, which was held Sunday evening. From the opening of the program to the very close, success prevailed. Many outstanding personages from St. Anne's and St. Adalbert's parish added prestige to the festive evening.

The success of this affair is largely a result of the experience gathered from several of such annual occasions. This year's affair was planned many months in advance. Many of the new members had contributed a great deal of hard work.

The popularity of these annual affairs has made possible the ever-increasing number of members. Today, there are over five hundred of them, with a treasury fund of about ten thousand dollars. Their activities in the social and national sphere increase with the membership.





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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

When the doors of the Oakley Auditorium were opened at 7 P.M. Sunday, the places at the gaily decorated tables were quickly occupied by early comers. Soon after 8 o'clock, all reservations were filled. From the standpoint of attendance, the banquet was a success alone. But this was not the only feature.

The dinner--and what a dinner--was prepared by the well-known Polish epicure, Ignac Lenard. The many tasty courses were devoured with zest.

After the appetizing meal was finished, the chairman of the banquet, Stephen Mojsiejewicz, called upon the toastmaster, Stephen Tyrakowski, prominent banker and P.R.C.U. (Polish Roman Catholic Union), member from St. Anne's parish, to open the program. The toastmaster gave an interesting and humorous discourse on the many activities of the Wilno Society performed in St. Adalbert's and St. Anne's parishes. He complimented the members who were responsible for a large part of the work. Mr. Tyrakowski, from the very beginning, proved to be a capable toastmaster. His reign throughout the evening was one of admiration.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

and his quips between speeches were masterpieces that will remain long with the audience.

The first speaker to be called upon was Dr. M. Borzec. He gave a short and snappy talk, and concluded by wishing that no one present would need a doctor during the course of the year. (Dr. Matthew Borzec is a true blooded member of the Wilno Society.)

Musical numbers by Dylag's orchestra followed. A popular Polish hymn was played. "Tesknota Za Ojczyzna" (Yearning for the Fatherland) was played as a violin trio, with orchestral accompaniment. Misses Josephine Ryzewska, Helen and Ann Jarkowicz were the young artists.

Miss Wanda Kozarzewska sang selections from the opera, "Halka." Piano accompaniment was played by Miss W. Armatys. The operatic renditions were acclaimed by all.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

When the musical numbers were completed, the president of the society, S. Perchorowicz was called. His speech was based primarily on the activities of the organization. The gist of it being to spur the members to bigger and better work. He was followed by Sigismund Stefanowicz.

"Clou" sung by Miss Mary Gruszczynska, called the Polish songbird by many, was the musical highlight of the evening. She enraptured the guests with Polish and Russian songs. To climax her glorious entrance, she sang in English. The soft, sweet treatment of her numbers won her thunderous applause. Miss Wanda Swierczek played the piano accompaniment.

Mr. Tyrakowski concluded the festivities at the table by thanking all for their fine co-operation, and wishing them the season's best.

This entertainment did not terminate the affair. The orchestra began playing, and many a merry polka and waltz were danced before the festivities came to an end.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Apr. 11, 1927.

### POLISH DAY CELEBRATION

Three years ago, when the Chicago societies introduced Polish Day in Chicago, the action met with the approval of all the Poles in Chicago. The Polish Day celebration of 1927 will be held on July 17, at Riverview Park, Western and Belmont Avenues. The program is being arranged by a special committee of representatives of all Polish organizations in Chicago.

The net proceeds of Polish Day are divided in two equal parts, one of which is turned over to Polish welfare organizations, and the other to the scholarship fund for Polish youths in universities.

To make this Polish Day a success, the program committee makes an appeal to all Polish organizations, societies and clubs not to sponsor any picnics, dances or other functions on this day.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 250, Oct. 25, 1926.

... ADDRESS OF VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES - MR. CHARLES G. DAWES  
AT THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF POLISH-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS  
AT MUNICIPAL PIER HALL - CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 24, 1926.

"Thaddeus Kosciuszko stands forth today, one hundred and fifty years after the event which we here commemorate as one of the romantic figures of Polish and of American history.

Born the son of a sword bearer, Kosciuszko received his preliminary education at home and later entered the cadet corps at Warsaw, where attention was attracted to his unusual ability and energy. Thus recognizing the possibilities of a capable leader of the future, he was sent at the expense of the state to complete his military education in Germany, Italy and France. At the age of twenty-eight he returned to Poland with the rank of Captain of Artillery, and at a time when far across the Atlantic the American Colonies were showing inoreasing indications of restiveness under British rule.

When the American revolt became an open reality in 1776, it was only a few months





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until this young Polish leader volunteered along with his daring compatriot, Pulaski, for service in Washington's army. Kosciuszko brilliantly distinguished himself, especially in the operations about New York, and Washington promoted him to the rank of Colonel of Artillery and made him his adjutant. Records of the time assert that his humanity and charm of manner made him one of the most popular officers in the American army.

The war ended, the independence of the Colonies won, and a new nation formed, Congress in the name of the American people, in 1783, tendered to Kosciuszko, the republic's thanks, the privilege of American citizenship, a considerable pension, landed estates, and the rank of Brigadier General, which rank he retained in the Polish service.

Freedom's fight was ever Kosciuszko's battle, and the new Poland which arose from the World War represents today the end toward which he strove.

America today entertains only the most friendly feelings toward Poland. The bond made by Kosciuszko has been cemented by the thousands of Poles who have crossed the Atlantic to America, feeling the same urge to the Westward which led their forebears in the dawn of history from the marshes of the upper Niemen



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and the Pripet into western Europe.

As we honor the memory of this Polish patriot who fought to bring us the freedom which gave us the great Constitution of the United States and our present form of Government, I deem it proper to call attention to the evil in this country of the primary system which has changed the government of our political parties from one consistent with the general plan of our national constitutional government to one subversive of it.

That which has distinguished this republic from the republics of the past which have failed, is that it has a representative government and is not a free democracy. It is our Constitution with its system of checks and balances, providing for laws made by the representatives of the people, instead of by the people themselves, which has given us most of the blessings which we enjoy today.

The primary system under which the candidates of a political party are selected, not by representatives of the members of the party, but directly by the members of the party themselves, is inconsistent with the constitutional principles which



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have preserved and protected us as a government and people.

As a result of the primary system, the present senatorial contests in the different states which theoretically involve national issues, are being largely fought out upon local and personal issues. This emphasizes, in my judgment, the increasing injury to our old system of government through political parties which has resulted from the primary system of nomination. In the old days through the nomination by political conventions under a representative system, the candidate selected, better represented his party's position on great issues. At present, when many candidates offer themselves at the primaries, personalities and positions upon local issues necessarily tend to over-shadow the position of the candidate upon the national issues advocated by his party.

In our large centers of population, in county and city elections, the numerous candidates under the primary system for party nomination divide the impartial vote and increase the power of an existing administration with a controlled vote to select its candidates. A state, county, or city administration, having large patronage and large business contracts to give, always holds its disinterested vote for a selected candidate. The more men running on the primary ticket for the place in question, the more certain is the organization to name its man who can secure a plurality against a divided, impartial majority vote. In many





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instances, in senatorial as well as state, county, and city contests, the nominee of a party selected by a plurality vote with a majority vote divided among several candidates, will represent ideas obnoxious to the majority and to his party. Yet, when he is nominated, the hatred of party regularity will still affect enough of the majority to result in his election.

The primary system, therefore, is responsible for the election by parties of some men whose chief effort after election seems to be to disorganize their party and fight its policies. Again in our cities, the ballot in the primaries is so large that it is impossible for the average voter to know anything of the character, competency, or attitude upon the public questions of the majority of those on the primary ticket. He largely votes in the dark for all minor offices. Voting at haphazard for a number of candidates at the primaries, the chances are that his vote directly or indirectly, aids those interested in an existing administration supported largely by those in office or interested in public contracts. The primary system does not help the unintelligent voter, and in many cases compels the intelligent voter to vote unintelligently. It is lowering the standard of personnel in public office and public administration, and subordinating national, state and county issues to personal and organization issues.

In our country corruption is wealth and influence. The state, county and city governments of possible resources a large distance, and their power becomes more

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It is no answer to this situation to say that corrupt organizations can control a nomination at a convention for less money than they can control the primaries. This is questionable. But they are much more certain to control a primary than a convention, the impartial portion of which can unite intelligently in opposition. Again, the fight in the convention of the impartial and intelligent sections against the corrupt or controlled candidate, better precipitates the issue before the people in the election. The opposition in the convention can always be trusted to make prominent in a general election the improper influence which resulted in the selection of a candidate while under the primary system. It is only occasionally and accidentally that the real forces of corruption behind candidacies become known to the public. A nominating convention composed of intelligent men inform themselves as to the character, ability and competency of nominees. The convention, having its mind on these qualities often with the power and desire to nominate an improper candidate, will follow reason instead of desire, and nominate a good candidate for the purpose of insuring party success in the election, where there is always a comparison of candidates according to these qualities. In a primary election the interested minority will demand and more certainly secure a candidate devoted to their interests.

As our country develops in wealth and population, our state, country and city governments of necessity transact a larger business, and their power becomes more



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centralized. Immense road building projects are being carried out by states, assisted by the national government, and our state, county and city administrations are increasing expenditure. Not only are public employees used in getting out a primary vote to maintain an existing administration in power, but in many places all those interested in construction or other public contracts with their organizations and employees are expected to perform active service in getting out the primary vote for the same purpose. It is not too much to say that in some states and cities the power of the existing administration is so exerted that the dominant party will always present candidates at the election selected by those having a business and personal interest in the continuance of the administration. When this occurs, we have exchanged representative government of the people for an oligarchy dominated by self interest.

It was to protect us from this that our forefathers so framed the Constitution of the United States as to give us a representative government and not a free democracy. When our political parties following the plan of the Constitution, selected their candidates for the bodies properly representative of the people instead of by a direct popular vote, there were occasional instances of evil nominations, but there was not the general breakdown in the standard of official personnel throughout our country, which we confront today as a result of the primary system.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 250, Oct. 25, 1926.

The American colonial army with which Thaddeus Kosciuszko fought, gave us our freedom and made the Constitution of the United States possible. Let us honor his memory by standing behind the Constitution and the constitutional institutions of this nation. We should largely abolish the primary. Those of our citizens in whose veins there runs Polish blood know very well through what desperate and bloody struggle of mankind, good government finally emerges. They know very well the value of good government.

I believe we have no class of citizens more devoted to our government and its principles than those whom I see before me. When you realize that the primary system not only is subversive of the plans and purposes of the Constitution itself, but tends to substitute in many localities government by an uninterested minority in place of representative government by the people, I believe you will oppose it."

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POLISH

Anonymous - "The New Year", Chicago Society News (Monthly), Vol. II,  
No. 5, January 1924, p. 4.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### THE NEW YEAR

The New Year witnesses a new milestone in the life and activities of the Chicago Society News with the installation of our newly elected officers. We have placed upon the shoulders of these, our new leaders, the responsibilities of our organization, which with each milestone become more exacting and onerous. To fulfill the duties of the respective offices, honestly and conscientiously is a task indeed, and measures up to the requirements of a large and growing business.

The future of the Chicago Society News is not the task of the officers alone, for they are but the executives of the Will of the membership.

Unless we, the members, assume the responsibilities of our membership in our outstanding body politic, the work of the officers must of necessity, fall short of the mission of our society and its obligation to our people. The initiative in civic matters must come from membership and officers.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Society News, January 1924, p. 4.

In reviewing the work of our society can it be said that we have done all that we should and could have done for ourselves, the Polish National Alliance, and our community? Everyone must concede that we have accomplished a great deal, but no one is naive enough to maintain that we have done more than scratch the surface. There is still a tremendous amount of pioneer work to be done on behalf of our people as well as a definite and far reaching program for those who will come after us. We should not be selfish to the extent of confining our work to our immediate wants or pleasures, but rather should strive to build for the future with a definite motive in view; the enhancement of the chances of our boys and girls of tomorrow to the credit of ourselves, our community, and our country.

What are some of the things we should strive for, one may ask?

The Chicago Society News should strive to attain recognition in civic affairs and demand adequate representation for our people in all public undertakings and activities, and should not permit one or two men to monopolize the representation of our people.

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Chicago Society News, January 1924, p. 4.

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It should demand more recognition in public office, commensurate with our power and numerical strength, and encourage organization of our people in a campaign of education calculated to utilize our great power effectively when it may become advisable. Our latent powers can be measured only when fully organized into a militant whole on questions of policy and justice. For that work leaders are needed and the Chicago Society News has them to offer.

One of the first steps in this work should be undertaken in the Polish National Alliance itself, and through it we should reach out and gather in, the intellect and brains among our people and draft them into service for the general welfare of our people. The Polish National Alliance needs brains to-day more than it ever did, because it has entered a period of decadence in the past three or four years, and the energy and foresight that only brains and intellect can give, is necessary to revive the activity that will assure the perpetuation of its usefulness and service. Brains are at a premium to-day, but the Alliance happily is in a position to pay that premium and can afford the price. Just as any successful enterprise needs rejuvenation



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Chicago Society News, January 1924, p. 4.

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to continue to progress, the Alliance also needs rejuvenation in its executive branch. It is a colossal job and men of ability should be called to the task. The sooner we undertake the work the sooner it will be done.

We know that the welfare of the Polish National Alliance demands reconstruction from cellar to garret, and we should have the courage to start the reconstruction even though our effort may be misunderstood, criticized, aye, resented by those who would perpetuate themselves in office, or use the organization under various pretexts to their own selfish aggrandizement. Even though we may not be given a single delegate to the next convention, as we have been warned, let us put on the armor of right and justice and work for the general good of the Alliance and fight against the exploitation of this splendid organization by men who have outlived their usefulness to it. No good was ever accomplished although there was a fight with many reverses in the skirmishes preceding the battle proper. We may, perhaps, lose the skirmishes but we will win the battle in the end, because we contend for Right and Justice to the Alliance and its membership.

The insurance features of the Alliance have never been adequately exploited, nor have the potentialities of the organization ever been developed for the benefit of

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Chicago Society News, January 1924, p. 4. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

the membership. The civic possibilities have never been touched, the possible power for good absolutely lost sight of. The work for our people in the United States has been sorrowfully neglected through the insistence of certain people to meddle in European affairs to the detriment of crying needs at home.

It is the duty of the Chicago Society News and kindred groups to fight the fight of the Alliance for the good of the Alliance and the sole benefit of the membership of the Alliance. When that has been done then the Alliance should reach out to do the greater tasks of our people in particular. It can be done if we will but give it the impetus to start.

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POLISH

Anonymous- "The Good of the Order", Chicago Society News (Monthly),  
Vol. II, No. 4, December 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE]

At the request of several members we have decided to comment on some of the needs of the Polish National Alliance and other kindred Polish speaking organizations in these United States. We want it to stand up with other American organizations in point of influence for good on an equal basis with them. We want the Polish National Alliance to take its rightful place in civic life, and we want it consulted on public problems as are other organizations which make their power and influence felt.

It is a sad commentary on our organizations when, at a public demonstration such as we recently have had, the representatives thereof were unable to adequately represent their organizations and membership in the matter of a speech in the official language of the land, and had to resort to the only language they knew. Why must these organizations speak through an interpreter? If the men at the head of these organizations cannot speak English, the accepted language in this country, why do they not ask some of

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POLISH

Anonymous- "The Good of the Order", Chicago Society News (Monthly),  
Vol. II, No. 4, December 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

member of the organization who has a command of the language of the country to make the address at such demonstrations and be a credit to that organization. Everyone of our Polish speaking organizations has men who were born and educated here, and who could and would represent them adequately if asked to do so.

How can we expect to gain the respect and sympathy of our American fellow citizens unless we can speak to them directly in a tongue which they understand. The best way to convince them of our sincerity and loyalty to this country is to tell it to them in their own language and in their own way. You cannot do it thorough interpreters, because the force of your personal tone of speech is lost in the translation. This fact was demonstrated in one or two attempts during Gen. Haller's visit in Chicago recently.

If the Polish National Alliance wants to enjoy the prestige and wield the influence it can and should wield, its officers, at least those who are called upon to represent it in public, should have a command of both the



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POLISH

Anonymous- "The Good of the Order", Chicago Society News (Monthly),  
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Polish and English languages, the former for organization work and the latter for work of a civic and public nature. Unless we learn the lesson that other nationalists have learned, we can never hope to make ourselves felt in the community to advantage, and it will take so much longer to scale the barrier of inequality built up around us by the enemies of our people. The same may be said of our other associations.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 141, June 16, 1923.

COMMITTEE'S APPEAL SPONSORING THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE  
P.R.C. ORGANIZATION.

Dear Brothers and Sisters!

The 24th of June, will mark for us our first great demonstration upon the occasion of the golden jubilee of the Polish Roman Catholic Union Organization. This event the committee wishes to extend throughout the entire summer until late fall.

The organizers in Chicago are planning a trip to Milwaukee, Wisconsin with the aim of reflecting this event there, also to honor our loved chaplain, the most Reverend Father, B. Celichowski, who on this day also shall celebrate his silver anniversary of priesthood.

Dear friends! we urge you to partake in this double celebration whether members of this organization or not. Our aim is to show the province what the



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 141, June 16, 1923.

Poles of Chicago can really accomplish when they unite themselves for work.

Every society in Chicago ought to be represented.

The committee in Milwaukee will arrange for the visitors a glorious welcome.

We invite you, Fellowmen, to participate in this trip, which shall be a wonderful manifestation.

F. Tomczak.

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POLISH



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 134, June 8, 1923.

**FATHERS AND MOTHERS, AS WELL AS THE POLISH-AMERICAN YOUTH!**

Read this over to your sons and daughters; tell them what joy they would bring you, if you were to see them among a company of singers upon the stage, on whom hundreds of eyes were set listening intently to our national songs and bestowing their praises by calling for repeated encores. Also explain to them how this will encourage the Polish-American youth to sing our songs more frequently.

Polish work has taken the lead in Washington as well as in other leading cities of the United States. Poles are known throughout the world as a great nation, free and independent, and not ashamed of their extraction. Proud also of the fact that they were given able assistance by our former President, Woodrow Wilson, and all United States in winning their freedom and independence.

Tell them that today the most prominent men in America are trying to learn our Polish language - manufacturers, commissioners, and even diplomats; because it is an asset to them. Tell them that many Americans would be willing to give thousands of dollars if they were able to speak Polish like our Polish-American youth; because the Polish language is very necessary to them in business.





Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 134, June 8, 1923.

You, Polish-American youths, are given the opportunity to improve your speech and increase your vocabulary; but you can not find this opportunity upon the streets. However, the Singing Circles can do this, because instructors there give particular attention to pronunciation.

You young folks have an excellent opportunity to occupy better and higher paying positions, whether it be in business or in public affairs. We mean to encourage you to cultivate your Polish language in the various Polish Singing Circles; this aid is furnished at your command.

You, young ones, should be proud that you possess another language beside the American; because it can not harm anyone to know even the Chinese language. Unquestionably the Polish-American youth should first know and perfect his own Polish language, which can be achieved in Polish Singing Societies; therefore, come to us.

The Polish Singers Alliance in America has choirs in nearly every Polish section and everyone of the young ladies or men will be agreeably looked after in our midst.

Many of our youths with high school education could occupy better positions if



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they could speak the Polish language just as well as their American language. While you are improving your Polish speech, we also wish to inform you that it is not sufficient just to sing, but it also is necessary to read books written by our famous Polish authors, such as - Sienkiewicz's "Quo Vadis", "Without Dogma", "Trilogy", and many others.

We wish to have you in our ranks for the simple reason that you could teach us the American language, which is very necessary for us. In other words, the elders together with the Polish-American youth, will reap benefits in this country and equally so for their native land - Poland.

Polish youth! Join with us; step into the ranks of the singers and let Polish song ennoble us; let mutual work in Polish song place us everywhere on the same plane with other nations here in America.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 129, June 2, 1923.

A PLEA TO THE POLONIA IN CHICAGO  
A MANIFESTATION IN HONOR OF KOSCIUSZKO



Fellow-citizens!

This year as in former years, we set aside one day so that we may pay tribute to the illuminating memory of our chieftain, a hero of two worlds, by attending a solemn parade before his monument in Humboldt Park.

We shall pay him homage just as we have done during the past years. He taught us how to combat our enemies and how, with the aid of a sword we may hew out our future.

When the chests of thousands swelled with the pleading hymn, "Oh God! Free Our Fatherland", which was before we gained our freedom, that was the time when we pined for the liberty of today. But today we may express ourselves proudly with the phrase, "Oh God! Preserve Our Independence".

This gigantic manifestation before the monument of T. Kosciuszko will be held tomorrow.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 129, June 2, 1923.

This manifestation will include participants representing various organizations and societies, which include our world war veterans, together with the army of Uncle Sam; Gen. J. Haller and his men; the P.N.A.; the P.R.C.O.; the Polish Women's All.; the Falcons; the Polish Army Organization; and the representation of all our Polish patriotic parishes - in one word, everyone shall participate beneath the standards, as we have done in the past years.

We strongly appeal to you all to participate in this great manifestation, declaring your love for everything of Polish origin. We beg you to share in the feat of honoring our dead heroes, those who died fighting for the independence of our fatherland.

Many of Chicago's prominent people have offered their services in this festivity. Some of the volunteers are - M. Tomaszewicz, Judge E. K. Jarecki, J. Niemiec, Father S. Bubacz, John F. Smulski, Judge M. McKinley, James S. Davis, G. Barthel and C. Zyohlinski.

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POLISH



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 123, May 26, 1922.

# KOSCIUSZKO MANIFESTATION; COMMITTEE INVITES H. HOOVER AS SPEAKER

Who of the Polish men and women did not hear of Herbert Hoover?

It seems to us there are none amongst us who did not hear of him. There, beyond the sea, the name of Herbert Hoover evokes a smile of happiness from mothers and children -- in men of great diplomacy, expressions of recognition for Herbert Hoover.

Hoover, during the war, did whatever he could in order to bring food relief to countries devastated by war. When the terrible sight of war, destruction and conflagration abated, Hoover did not stop working.

He visited countries devastated by war, organized relief committees, sent food and made an effort toward its equal distribution.

The name of Herbert Hoover became the name of charity for the oppressed and the hungry; the unclothed and the homeless.



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Today he is blessed in the countries of the Allies, and in Poland his name is surrounded by the halo of a great man, at a great moment.

Herbert Hoover is at present head of the Department of Commerce. It is he who the committee of the Kosciuszko manifestation invited as speaker in Humboldt Park, where we will gather in a great throng to honor the memory of the hero of two worlds, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, whose monument stands so proudly there.

As every year, so next Sunday we will go to the monument in order to demonstrate by our presence that we value the memory of the immortal Thaddeus, because he did not pay homage to gold and power but recognized freedom as the greatest treasure.

We will not march to the park, but we will all be there, so as to listen to the speeches of the great friends of Poland, Minister Herbert Hoover and Brigadier-General Magnus McCloskey, who will speak with our own prominent Polish speakers on the theme of the past and present, and about



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 123, May 26, 1922.

the future of the emigration and of Poland.

We will come to the monument in throngs so as to honor the memory of the immortal Kosciuszko, and to make a revision of our strength, the strength of workers, who always and everywhere were active in collective appearances.

On to the monument of Kosciuszko in the aim of honoring a hero, to take on fresh strength for further work, in the direction of elevating the influence of emigration!



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 5, 1921.

**NOVEMBER INSURRECTION  
CELEBRATED**

A special program celebrating the November Insurrection was given at W. Grylewicz's Hall, last Sunday. The affair was sponsored by a committee composed of members of national and church societies. Requiem services were held during the day at Blessed Salome's Church in honor of the dead. The services were celebrated by Fr. Joseph Pajkowski. The various societies at the parish attended in full regalia and banners.

The evening program was officially opened by the chairman W. Siniarski. S. Mikstacki, secretary, was master of ceremonies for the evening. The entertainment consisted of: songs by the school children, under the direction of the nuns; the St. Cecil's Church



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 5, 1921.

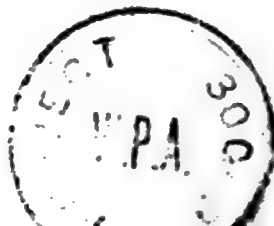
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Choir, directed by Theodore Sobolewski; a poetical recitation by two schoolgirls, R. Jamruk and B. Chudowicz; and a solo by Miss Suchowska.

Patriotic speeches were delivered by N. L. Piotrowski, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and by the chairman and the master of ceremonies. During the course of the program a collection was made for the poor of Upper Silesia, which netted \$41.31.

A mixed chorus, under the direction of J. Jakajtys, sang a medley of Polish patriotic songs. It was one of the best renditions of the evening. Another highlight was the declamation by M. Ogorzelec.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 5, 1921.

The chairman of the program committee thanked the entire group for their wholehearted support. He apologized for the speakers who were unable to attend the celebration. The event was concluded with the singing of the Polish national hymn "Boze Cos Polske!"



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Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 30, July 23, 1919.

POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION PROTESTS AGAINST BILL TO DEPRIVE  
FOREIGN PRESS OF POSTAL PRIVILEGES

A bill marked "S299" has been brought into the Senate on June 18, 1919, by Senator Myers, entitled: A Bill to prohibit admission to the mails of the United States of newspapers, periodicals, magazines or publications printed in a foreign language.

This bill of a projected statute is contrary to the constitution of this country which guarantees liberty and tolerance. It tears down principles of justice and dishonors without exception the entire press and foreign language population. It discredits and disregards loyalty, patriotism, sacrifices and above all, blood and property, laid down by this foreign language population as an offering to the United States in its fight to bring freedom to all peoples. Therefore against this projected repressive statute, significant of despotism without limitation, the administration of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, in the name of its organization, has sent into the hands of





Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 30, July 23, 1919..

every member of the United States Congress the following protest:

The great World War ended with the triumph of those principles for which the United States always stood and which were enjoyed and cherished by the various nationalities that have settled in this country. They made it their home and became part and parcel of this nation. It became evident that in the spiritual and economic development of those nationalities, in their making as American citizens, humanity, justice and freedom have done more to make them loyal citizens than the Prussian system of forcible denationalization.

The Poles, by their voluntary enlistment prior to the enactment of the draft law, by their generous investments in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, their donations to the Red Cross and their various other activities with which they supported the war, have given ample proof of their loyalty and devotion to this country and its government.





Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 30, July 23, 1919.

Being Poles by birth they naturally love their mother tongue, but upon their return from the battlefields, where many of them have spilt their blood for freedom's sake, these heroes find that a great many chauvinists in this country have become enemies of that freedom for which they fought, and have raised a standard with the inscription upon it, "Away with the teaching of one's native tongue even in private schools; away with foreign literature and foreign language press!"

To that class belongs, unfortunately, Senator Myers of Montana, who recently has introduced in the United States Senate a bill to prohibit the admission to the mail of the United States of newspapers, periodicals, magazines or publications printed in a foreign language.

Senator Myers wants the United States Government to do not only what Germany and Russia have been doing, but the very thing which the result of the world conflict has condemned. He wants to separate the United



Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 30, July 23, 1919.

States from the outer world by a Chinese wall in order to "Chinafy" this country.

One need not be a foreigner in order to protest against such a bill. The idea is contrary to American tradition and every principle of liberty. No nation which is truly civilized would tolerate such a law, because such a law, besides being unjust, would be a hindrance to the cultural development of the nation. It would also tend to strain friendly relations between our nation and others; besides it would be contrary to the conditions embodied in the peace treaty.

Therefore, in the name of the Polish Catholic Union of America, we enter hereby a most solemn protest against the bill and beg to ask you most respectfully to vote against it.

N. L. Piotrowski, President  
I. Wroblewski, Secretary-General

Chicago, July 21, 1919.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 18, April 30, 1919.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH ROMAN-CATHOLIC UNION  
TO LLOYD GEORGE AND WOODROW WILSON

A Cablegram in the Matter of Gdansk (Danzig)

A few weeks ago the president of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, Mr. N. L. Piotrowski, sent, in the name of the Union and the Polish National Council, a cablegram to the English premier, Lloyd George, and President Woodrow Wilson. The text of the cablegram was as follows:

Hon. Lloyd George  
Prime Minister of England  
Peace Congress  
Paris, France

Poles in America are distressed at your attitude as reported in the press as to disposition of Danzig. Simple justice demands that stolen property be restored to its rightful owner. Danzig, which was stolen



Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 18, April 30, 1919.

from Poland by the perfidious king of Prussia, should now be restored to Poland without any quibbling.

To prevent Germany from again becoming a menace to the peace of the world, there should stand between Germany and Russia a strong nation completely independent and capable of taking care of itself. That nation is Poland. She must be the great constructive democracy of Eastern Europe, a barrier to German pressure eastward. To cope with this situation, the frontiers of Poland must correspond with geographical requirements.

The restoration to Poland of West Prussia, besides the province of Posen, which embraces in its territory the mouth of the Vistula with a part of the Danzig, is absolutely essential to the economic independence of Poland and for her free intercourse with the outer world. Upper Silesia, which is essential for the industrial development of Poland, must also be restored to her.



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This is a subject worthy of much attention of the great statesmen sitting at the peace table. Had the statesmen of Europe, one hundred forty-seven years ago, been more foresighted and had they not permitted the partition of Poland, at whose expense Prussia had grown strong, perhaps this great war would have never taken place.

We trust that England will not make the same mistake as she did one hundred and four years ago at the Congress of Vienna.

It is an admitted historical fact that the reason why the Poles did not obtain even what Tsar Alexander was willing to give them, was due mainly to the unpardonable short-sightedness of England's Prime Minister, Liverpool, and of Lord Castlereagh, her representatives at the Vienna Congress.

If the Peace Congress will not award Danzig to Poland, Prussia's crime in the partition of Poland shall have been confirmed and Germany's commercial and industrial supremacy over the East will be established.





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If Danzig is not awarded to Poland the war has been fought in vain and there can be no permanent peace in Europe.

In the name of justice, we, American citizens of Polish extraction, appeal to you, Mr. Prime Minister, to award Danzig to Poland.

Polish R. C. U. and Polish National Council of America.

by N. L. Piotrowski, President.

A cablegram of the same contents, with only small technical changes, was sent by Mr. N. L. Piotrowski to the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 43, Oct. 23, 1918.

TELEGRAM FROM THE POLES TO PRESIDENT WILSON

On October 16, 1918, at a meeting of the 'Woodrow Wilson Polish American League of the State of Illinois,' whose president is the president of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, Mr. Piotrowski, there was sent to the President of the United States the following telegram:

Chicago, Oct. 14, 1918  
Hon. Woodrow Wilson  
Washington, D. C.

With unbounded faith in your judgment and statesmanship, we, the members of the Polish-American Woodrow Wilson League of Illinois, pray that in this momentous hour in the world's history, after four years of untold miseries and sufferings inflicted upon humanity throughout the earth by the most barbarous and cruel nation since the days of the Huns, you, Mr. President, the exponent of civilization, may be guided by divine



Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 43, Oct. 23, 1918.

grace to bring about peace to the world based on the high principles of justice and humanity, which will assure for future generations the rights of humanity, by destroying the autocracy which has been a continued menace to peace and liberty. Let the murderer of innocent women and children whose sword still drips with blood be compelled to surrender unconditionally and to pay the full penalty for his crimes.

N. L. Piotrowski, President.

Thomas Blachowski, Secretary.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 16, 1918.

#### PRESENTATION OF POLISH FLAG TO CITY OF CHICAGO

An unusual ceremony took place in Chicago on Saturday, September 14, 1918, at 11:30 A.M. The date is veritable historic, for on that day the flag of reborn Poland waved from the city hall, and the city which has the largest settlement of [emigrant] Poles in the world accepted the greatest treasure that Poland is capable of offering.

At 11:30 A.M. distinguished Polish leaders gathered on the fifth floor of the city hall and proceeded to the Mayor's office. Among those present were Mrs. A. Neuman, president of the Polish Women's Alliance, Miss E. Napieralski, general secretary of that organization, Polish women of other organizations, the alderman of the Seventeenth Ward, Messrs. Stanley Adamkiewicz and Stanley Walkowiak, Judge Edmund K. Jarecki and Dr. W. Kuflewski, representing the World War Exhibition Polish Day committee, [two] officers of the Polish army, Messrs. Stanley Krzywonos and A. Zub, and numerous city officials and re-

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 16, 1918.

representatives of the press. The flag presented to the city is the gift of the Polish Women's Alliance, but the administration of that organization donated it not as the exclusive gift of that organization but rather as that of all Polish women. The flag made by the well-known Polish concern conducted by Mrs. S. Chmielinski. Its staff alone is twelve feet long, and the flag itself is six feet wide and six feet ten inches long. It is of heavy silk, and on each side there is a picture of the emblematic Polish white eagle painted in waterproof colors.

The entire retinue was led into the Mayor's office by Alderman Adamkiewicz. Here it was greeted by the commissioner of public works, Mr. Francis I. Bennett, in the absence of Mayor Thompson (now resting after the recent hotly contested political campaign). Mr. Bennett was attended by many city and state officials. Mr. Joseph Chmielinski was the flag-bearer. Alderman Adamkiewicz made a brief speech, explaining the purpose of the visit. He then introduced Miss Napieralski as the next speaker.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 16, 1918.

"On behalf of the suffering Polish women, on behalf of the Polish children in Europe now exposed to hunger and deprivation under the brutal heel of the tyrant of humanity, the German aggressor, in the name of the true and loyal Polish element that has so strong a representation in the city", said the general secretary of the Polish Women's Alliance, Miss Napieralski, "we present to the city of Chicago our national standard, a banner representing our liberty and our sufferings. We feel certain that the city will accept this flag as a manifestation of the sincerity and loyalty of all [its] Polish-American citizens, and that it will concede to our people an honorable position among other free nations. "

Commissioner Bennett, visibly moved, replied to the inspired words of Miss Napieralski. He expressed his gratitude for the gift, the flag of a people that brings honor to the city. He assured her of the honor and respect which the Polish element enjoys in the city and also expressed his deep sympathy for the Polish nation, a nation that has suffered as no other

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 16, 1918.

nation in the world, hoping some day to liberate itself from its three oppressors, Austria, Germany, and Russia.

"But today", the Commissioner stated, "the time is not so far distant when your sufferings will end, and a well-deserved freedom will compensate you for all the injustice that you have experienced in the past."

The next speaker was Alderman S. Walkowiak. In emphatic words and in excellent English he briefly described the Polish nation's great struggle to regain its former liberty and to free itself from oppression.

"With respect to the loyalty of the Poles toward America", the speaker continued, "who could have any doubt of it? The blood of American soldiers of Polish descent, shed upon the battlefield, has written in gilded letters in American history the loyalty of the suffering Polish nation, its loyalty to the Star-Spangled Banner. The list of Polish soldiers killed in action

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will serve as an eternal monument to the love of the Polish nation for its traditions of the past and for the watchwords and the ideals of our adopted country, America".

Then for the first time in the history of the city the Polish national hymn reverberated through the city hall, sung by the gathering under the direction of Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch. After this Mrs. Kwasigroch sang, as a solo, the American national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner".

This brief but inspiring ceremony was concluded with a group photograph of those present.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1918.

### **POLISH FLAG WILL WAVE OVER CHICAGO'S CITY HALL**

A simple yet inspiring ceremony took place today, September 14, 1918, at eleven o'clock in the morning on the fifth floor of Chicago's city hall. Through the efforts of the local Polish element a Polish flag, beautifully finished, was presented to the city. Mr. Stanley Adamkiewicz, the alderman of the Seventeenth Ward, and Miss Emily Napieralski, the general secretary of the Polish Women's Alliance, were in charge of the presentation ceremonies.

Numerous Polish organizations, as well as the Polish World War Exhibition committee, headed by Judge Edmund [K.] Jarecki, took part in this ceremony. The duties of the guard of honor surrounding the flag were performed by officers of the Polish army, with Lieutenant Zub at their head. Mr. Bennett, commissioner of public works, accepted the Polish flag on behalf of the city of Chicago in the absence of Mayor Thompson. Then followed several soul-

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inspiring speeches proper for the occasion. The text of these  
will be given in the Monday, September 16, issue of the Dziennik Zwiaskowy.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 1, 1918.

"PEASANTS AND MASTERS"

(Editorial)

The weekly Zgoda, official organ of the Polish National Alliance, recently carried an article entitled "Peasants and Masters," which read as follows:

"We were struck recently by the opinion of some of our Alliance members who sent in their pre-convention votes, that the Polish National Alliance is ruled by two cliques, namely, 'peasants' and 'masters'.

"This is the first we have heard of anything of the kind. The Polish National Alliance, to our knowledge, was established not by peasants, not by masters, but by Poles, regardless of their social or economic status in Europe at the time of their emigration.

"By calling to life such an organization as the Polish National Alliance is

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 1, 1918.

today, a purely Polish ideal was crystallized. In it there are no millionaires or masters of any kind; there are only true Poles. No one can say that now, or at any previous time a 'peasant' or a 'master' is standing, or has stood, at the head of the Alliance. We of the Alliance are all equals, and usually the persons who are called to office are those who had least to do with lineal aristocracy.

"The Polish National Alliance is an organization of the best of the Polish element here in America; its members are all working people who never aspired, and do not aspire, to be 'masters' because, in our organization, they cannot be. In the Alliance, everyone is equal, whether he wears a workman's denim shirt, a farmer's overalls, a priest's cassock, or the business suit of a clerical worker. We are all equal, all harnessed alike to our nationalistic task, our task of working with all our effort for our homeland and for the Polish element here in America.

"Understand this, my brethren, that, in the Polish National Alliance, Poland

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is foremost, and it is for Poland alone that you must work. The officers whom you have elected to guide it are just plain workingmen, just as you are. An organization needs leadership; someone must guide it, and it is our good fortune that our organization is not ruled by 'fine gentlemen' or millionaires, but by workingmen, such as you yourselves are.

"The Polish National Alliance was organized in 1880, that is, thirty-eight years ago; it was not organized by Polish millionaires or aristocrats, for you know yourselves that there were none such here then, and there are none here now. The organization was called to life by the Polish people in America, and to this day our people are ruling it. Forget the idea that some sort of 'fine gentlemen' are ruling you while you must support and obey them.

"The Alliance is your 'child,' raised on your blood, the blood of the Polish people who understood better than any 'gentlemen' the need for banding together to work for our homeland. There are no privileges in the Alliance, no personal advancements, for whoever seeks them is not worthy of a place in our ranks.

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Such persons you will remove from amongst yourselves and replace with more worthy men. You have the absolute right to do this, and at the conventions of the Polish National Alliance you may choose from amongst yourselves those whom you regard as the best, most worthy, and most reliable.

"'Masters' do not rule 'peasants' in the Alliance, and probably never will, for the Alliance knows only the true Poles who organized it and who, to this day, are maintaining and developing it so splendidly.

"We would be insulting ourselves if we said or wrote statements to the effect that you are being ruled by 'gentlemen' for you cannot find a single one among us in the Alliance.

"Forget that you were ever peasants ruled by masters, that the whip ever hung over your head. That does not exist today, not only in the Alliance, not only in this free land that is ruled by the people; it has already disappeared in Poland, where the former master might be living in greater

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poverty than his former servant or bondsman.

The Polish National Alliance is the creation of the Polish people in America, and that people supports, maintains, and rules it, recognizing neither masters nor peasants, but true Poles.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 11, 1918.

CIRCUIT II OF POLISH FALCONS' ALLIANCE HOLDS

GREAT MASS MEETING

Women's Alliance Hall Filled to Capacity

Yesterday evening a great patriotic mass meeting was held at the Polish Womens' Alliance Hall, on North Ashland Avenue, under the auspices of Circuit II of the Polish Falcons' Alliance. The patriotic Polish public attended in great numbers, and shortly after seven o'clock the hall was completely filled. The mass meeting could not begin on time, however, because of another Polish patriotic demonstration taking place on the South Side, namely, the consecration and unfurling of colors of the Fourth Regiment of the Polish army, at which all the officers of Circuit II were present. Because of this delay, Zukowski, chairman of the committee in charge of the mass meeting, requested the orchestra, under the direction of F. Przybylski, to play a few numbers until the meeting could be formally opened.

During this time, the childrens' and women's Nests of Circuit II arrived and took

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their places at the front of the hall on both sides of the platform.

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It was exactly eight o'clock when Zukowski, chairman of the committee,

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called the meeting to order with the following address:

"Countrymen! When at any time it was necessary to give an account of the activity of those who were engaged in nationalistic work, or when it became necessary to ask the will of the people, it was done by the age-old custom--at a mass meeting; so that great and small alike knew their place in society and were given direction for future work.

"Falconry, holding to this plain and honest custom, has called this mass meeting to report the results of its work, to seek your counsel, and to urge ourselves and you onward to further effort for our homeland, for never before in the history of our country did such a need exist as today.

"Today's meeting has been called partly for you to decide whether the continued existence of Falconry is justified. We have been startled by the statement

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made by a Pole in conversation--one who, I will not say occupies an important place, but, at any rate, one who occupies a responsible place in nationalistic work--that since the greater portion of Falcons have joined the army, Falconry can no longer justify its existence.

This is not the opinion of merely one man; we heard it again in private conversation at the Morrison Hotel during last Sunday's manifestation--it was repeated to us by those who were once opposed to Falconry.

"The further work, then, of those under whose influence developed our first, most beloved, and never-to-be-forgotten soldier Falcons of the Polish army has no right to exist?

"Then the tens of thousands of dollars, in part contributed by the Falcons and in part begged from others by them and given steadily for the needs of our homeland--are these dollars to be wasted?

"Then the physical development of Polish children, and drawing them into Falcon's

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nests so that they should not become denationalized, so that they should become such sons of Poland as those who are now in the ranks of the Polish army--can it be that this development is no longer needed?

"It is our opinion that the Falcons, out of pure love for Poland, have done more disinterested work for that country than those who would destroy Falconry.

"It is our opinion that Falcons, by giving steadily and never asking support of the people, have a right, loving their homeland, to continue their efforts in its behalf.

"This mass meeting, which I hereby open, should encourage the Falcons for the future, and should be a warning to those who find Falconry an obstacle to their own purposes. Czolem! (Hail)."

After he had concluded his address, Zukowski called upon John Rybicki, president of Circuit II, to preside over the meeting, and upon Kernaszewski to act as

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secretary. He also invited the presidents of Polish societies and

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representatives of Bohemian Falcons to take places upon the plat-

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form. The program was executed in the following order:

The orchestra, conducted by F. Przybylski, played the American and Polish national anthems, to which the audience listened attentively, standing.

Following this, the married women's chorus, Kalina, directed by Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch, sang "Medley of Polish Songs," and, as an encore, "Spring," by Kondziorski. These beautiful songs were rewarded by the thunderous applause of the audience.

The next number was a violin solo by S. Bialoruski, who played Dredel's "Mazurka," with piano accompaniment by Mrs. Wanda Krzyczewski-Zaklikiewicz, former commander of Circuit II. Enchanted by this beautiful number, the audience forced the artist to return to the platform for an encore.

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Following this number, the chairman named a commission to formulate a resolution. The commission consisted of Miss Matilda Zwierkowski, S. Krzywonos, and Louis B. Haduch. Then followed the statistical report on the activities of Circuit II since the outbreak of the war, and its program for the future. The report, read by President Rybicki, follows

Nest	Number of Members	Recruits to Polish Army	Recruits to American Army	Donations to Polish Cause
2	176	50	6	\$1,833.46
3	88	6	6	366.00
9	58	2	4	-----
18	---	9	9	631.50
27	109	1	1	250.00
48	18	1	3	-----
71	42	5	--	150.00
100	(Women's Nest - 65 members)			185.00
105	73	7	2	265.00

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Nest

Number of Members

Recruits to  
Polish Army

Recruits to  
American Army

Donations  
to Polish Cause

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189

113

19

14

\$1,045.75

192

49

11

23

-----

213

55

8

9

-----

242

30

2

1

2,000.25

429

18

--

6

135.95

507

13

1

1

25.36

566

60

6

11

157.81

701

22

--

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830.00

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The report was accepted by the audience with prolonged applause. Dr. Rybicki explained the report in the following manner:

"Since there are about fifty Falcon Nests in Circuit II, and for various reasons only eighteen [sic.] The report lists only seventeen Nests reported, an estimate can be taken on those Nests that have not yet reported, but which have

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been equally active in nationalistic work, that Circuit II has supplied seven hundred men to the Polish and American armies for the struggle against the Germans, and has contributed \$27,213 to the Polish cause. Of the children receiving physical training, there are 534 boys and 285 girls. This is a detailed report of the activities of Circuit II for the period of the present war.

"The program of Circuit II of the Polish Falcons' Alliance for the future is as follows:

"Standing always in the ranks of loyal citizens of the United States, we will make every effort to co-operate with the local recruiting center to obtain as many soldiers for the Polish army as possible.

"We will be a 'home' for the entire Polish army now in the field, remembering the needs of all its members, and satisfying them to the greatest possible extent. We will enlist those who are as yet standing on the sidelines.

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"We will draw the Polish children of both sexes into the Falcon Nests in order to protect them against denationalization, to develop them physically, and at the same time, imbue them with a love for the Polish language and for Poland. And you, dear countrymen, we ask for your sincere co-operation and support, of the same kind that the Falcons have enjoyed to this day. Czolem! (Hail)."

The next number following the report and explanation by Rybicki, which were rewarded by great applause, was a piano solo, Leybach's "The Palms," Op. 180, played by Miss Mary Slawinski. Miss Slawinski was unknown to the local Polonia, having completed her course at the music conservatory only recently. This first public appearance of the young pianist was a real success, for by rendering so difficult a number, she showed not only excellent technique but true understanding of the composition. The audience rewarded her with great applause, and she was presented with two bouquets of flowers. As an encore, she played a Schubert composition, with equal feeling and artistry. A third bouquet and a storm of applause were her reward.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 11, 1918.

Henry Lokanski, an editor of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, then delivered an address. Since lack of space prevents us from giving this patriotic address in its entirety, we will present only its high lights.

The speaker, in considering the question raised by enemies of the movement in the East, as to whether Falconry has a right to continue in existence (since the majority of its members have enlisted in the Polish and American armies) asserted that now, more than ever, this useful organization is necessary, for it must create a reserve for those who are now on the battle front. The speaker emphasized the fact that at the outbreak of the war the Polish Falcons' Alliance had a membership of about twenty thousand, and of these about ten thousand joined the Polish army, while about six thousand volunteered in the American army. Altogether, about sixteen thousand Falcons hastened to the struggle, against Poland's age-old enemy, for the freedom of nations. The speaker showed further that, thanks to the Falcon organization, the Polish youth born in this country, as well as those who came here from Poland, did not lose their Polish characteristics, but instead, remained Polish, filled with the spirit of our

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forefathers, the spirit of our national heroes. The speaker then pointed to Poland's natural wealth--the great coal, salt, and zinc deposits, the oil, and the other resources. He advised that the Poles remaining in this country at the close of the war be a connecting link between the free and independent Republic of Poland and this great republic, the United States. Lokanski's speech had tremendous effect upon the audience, as the frequent and sustained applause testified.

A collection was next taken up for the relief of war sufferers in Poland. It netted \$97.05.

After the orchestra, directed by Przybylski, played the "Medley of Polish Songs," the chairman introduced the representatives of the Bohemian Falcons, Dr. Icinski, as one who had done much to organize the first Polish Falcon societies in Chicago, and Paskowski, commandant of the Bohemian Falcons. Following these introductions, the orchestra played the Bohemian national anthem, to which the audience rose from its seats. Paskowski spoke first, and was followed by

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Dr. Icinski. Both speakers were generously applauded and, as they spoke in Bohemian, they were understood by everyone.

Miss Emily Napierałski, secretary-general of the Polish Women's Alliance, then delivered a lengthy address. The public frequently interrupted her patriotic speech with thunderous applause.

A. Wolski then spoke in behalf of the Polish army, after which Miss Zwierkowski read the resolution. It was accepted unanimously.

Chairman Rybicki spoke a few more words, and this great mass meeting concluded with the playing of "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland is not yet Lost) and the Falcon hymn by the orchestra.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 12, 1918.

[POLISH] CITIZENS' COMMITTEE  
HOLDS MEETING

Yesterday evening a plenary meeting of the [Polish] Citizens' Committee, organized to help recruit soldiers in Chicago and vicinity for the Polish Army in France, was held at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall on Ashland Avenue. A great many persons were present who hitherto have shown little or no interest in the Polish Army or in the Polish cause. It could be noticed immediately that an unusual air pervaded the hall. In addition to these persons, there were also present numerous community and recruiting sub-center representatives and many priests from Chicago and out-of-town parishes. Among the priests present, we noticed Reverend [W.] Wojtalewicz of South Chicago; Reverend Pyterek of St. Helen's Parish; Reverend Olszewski of Joliet; Reverend [L.] Grudzinski of St. John of God Parish [Town of Lake]; Reverend Zwierzehowski of Holy Innocents' Parish; Reverend Kowalewski of South Chicago; and Reverend Mazur of Bridgeport. Among the out-of-town representatives were Mr. Sambor of Harbor, Indiana; Mr. Wasilewski of Gary; Mr. Zielinski of Joliet; Messrs. Bloch, Sikorski

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I G and Dudek of South Chicago; Messrs. Strzelecki and Bzdek of Kensington;  
IV Mr. Wroblewski of Chicago Heights, and many others whose names we failed to note.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 12, 1918.

The meeting was opened by John Wedda, treasurer of the Citizens' Committee, who explained that the Committee's president, [Casimir] Zychlinski, had gone to New York to meet the Polish military delegation which arrives from France today. He explained also that the Committee's secretary, John J. Chrzanowski is ill, and that he (Wedda) felt it his duty to open the meeting, and to call upon the gathering to elect a chairman. B. Kowalewski of Town of Lake was chosen chairman and W. Brzozowski secretary.

The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, held at the Polish National Alliance Building on January 24. The minutes were accepted with a small change. The first treasurer of the Committee, Wedda, then made his report. He read first the treasury report up to January 24, that is, the last meeting, and followed with the report for the period from January 24 to date, which read as follows:

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 12, 1918.

Income

National manifestations . . . . .	nothing
Collections . . . . .	\$36.00
Donations . . . . .	388.89

Disbursements

Administrative expenses . . . . .	\$ 1.96
Recruiting expenses . . . . .	184.44
Manifestations . . . . .	30.00

It was decided on the floor that this report must be published in all of the

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 12, 1918.

I G Polish newspapers. Following the report, Treasurer Wedda opened the  
IV question of reorganizing the Committee in accordance with the regulations received from the Military Commission. He said that in view of the fact that the convention of representatives of all the citizens' committees [in the United States] will open in Cleveland on Friday, attended also by the special delegation from Europe, and since important matters are to be discussed at this convention, it is better to postpone reorganization of the committee until after the convention is over. A motion for postponement was carried.

The next business before the meeting was that of choosing delegates to the convention in Cleveland. A lively and protracted debate arose on this question. Among those who spoke were Reverends Wojtalewicz and Grudzinski, M. J. Perlowski, Mrs. [M.] Milewski, Alderman [S.] Kunz, Mrs. [A.] Neuman, Dr. Balcerzak, Dr. Pietrzykowski, and many others. Treasurer Wedda made a motion that the executive committee choose its own representatives and that each community committee and sub-center also choose its own delegates. Many voices were raised against this motion.

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After a prolonged discussion, the motion was defeated. Szymanski then made a motion that the gathering elect three delegates to the convention in Cleveland. The motion was carried.

As a result of the voting, the delegates to the convention will be Reverend Wojtalewicz, John Wedda, and Mrs. Milewski.

Wrzesinski made a motion that the delegates be paid five dollars per day to cover railroad fare and their expenses in Cleveland. The motion was carried.

In conclusion, the secretary read a proposal made to Recruiting Center II by Charles Wachtel, who offered, if the costs were covered, to make theatrical appearances with the St. John Cantius Parish Choir, with the aid of Mr. Nowicki, in all of the parishes in Chicago. These appearances would be made for the benefit of the Polish Army. The matter was referred to a committee. With this, the chairman adjourned the meeting.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT  
OF THE POLISH CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

At 3:15 in the afternoon, the annual convention of the National Department was called to order by its chairman, Attorney K. Sypniewski. The following delegates were present: Attorney Sypniewski, T. Blachowski, F. Nowak, Dr. Wagner, Dr. Starzynski, the Reverend Celichowski, Casimir Zychlinski, J. Rybicki, J. Horodyski, Attorney Koscinski, T. Wronski, the Reverend Lemke, F. Porzuczek, K. B. Czarnecki, J. Magdziarz, the Reverend Bona, the Reverend W. Zapala, Dr. Heller, the Reverend Budzik, A. Tomkiewicz, R. Wisniewski, T. Polanski, S. Szwajkart, N. K. Zlotnicki, M. Pijanowski, A. E. Rakoczy, F. Grutza, J. Singer, A. Czerwinski, J. Zawilinski, the Reverend S. Bubacz, Mrs. A. Neuman, Mrs. M. Sakowski, Mrs. M. Milewski, Mrs. K. Obarski, Mrs. L. Wolowski, T. Olsztynski, J. Missal, W. Wrzesinski, J. Samulski, J. F. Smulski, Mrs. M. Osuch, H. Setmajer, the Reverend Sobieniowski, T. M. Helinski, Miss E. Napieralski, P. Rostenkowski, Dr. Starzynski [sic], Dr. Drobinski, N. L. Piotrowski,

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IV J. J. Chrzanowski, and S. Orpiszewski.

In the absence of Dr. W. Fronczak of Buffalo, secretary of the National Department, who had written to explain why he was unable to be present, Dr. Wagner of Milwaukee was named secretary. Chairman Sypniewski then named an executive committee of three.

It developed that the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Roman Catholic Union had a right to twenty votes each, and the Polish Falcons' Alliance to three. The rest of the votes were distributed as follows: the Polish Womens' Alliance: three and a half, the Polish Priests' Association: fifteen, the Polish Alma Mater: one half, the Polish Union of Wilkes Barre: one, the Polish Union of Buffalo: one, the National Center of Detroit: two, the National Center of Trenton: one quarter, the Alliance of Poles of America: two, and the Union of St. Joseph of Pittsburgh: one half a vote. In addition to these, J. J. Horodyski had the right to an advisory voice in the proceedings.

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IV After taking the oath from the new members of the National Department H. Setmajer, secretary of the Polish Central Relief Committee read the minutes of the last convention and presented a report of the activities of the Executive Committee of the National Department as well as the financial report. Then followed the treasurer's report, given by Rostenkowski, and the Committee's report, given by J. Rybicki. After acceptance of the executive committee and officers' reports the session was adjourned until 7:30 in the evening.

### Evening Session

The evening session began at the scheduled time with a report from the military commission, presented by T. M. Helinski. He stated that the commission planned to establish forty [Polish Army] recruiting stations throughout the United States. At present, twelve are functioning and twenty additional stations will open shortly. The rest will be opened before the first of the following month. He further reported that the commission had received assurances from the French

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IV government that it [the French government] would cover all recruiting costs. Finally, he stated that there are at present two thousand volunteers in training at Niagara-on-the-Lake and, as far as can be judged now, seven hundred more will be added to these next week.

Then followed discussion and finally, acceptance of the military commission's report.

A letter from His Excellency Bishop Paul Rhode was next read to the convention.

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The secretary then presented the budget for the following year and the chairman named a committee on amendments to the constitution.....A recess of a few minutes was called to give the committee time to prepare a report. With the resumption of proceedings, J. F. Smulski brought up the matter of sending telegrams to President Wilson and Paderewski. It was referred to the executive committee.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

**Election**

Dr. Drobinski of New York was elected president, Dr. Wagner of Milwaukee first vice-president, Attorney Koscinski of Detroit second vice-president, and Miss E. Napieralski of Chicago secretary. The executive committee consists of the following: Sypniewski, the Reverend Celichowski, J. F. Smulski, and T. Blachowski for eighteen months, Mrs. M. Sakowski and Mrs. M. Milewski for twelve months, and J. Rybicki for six months.

The next plenary convention of the National Department will be held in April, 1918, the exact date to be determined at a future time. The convention was adjourned at about 11:30 P.M. with the singing of "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1917.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH  
NATIONAL ALLIANCE**

(Editorial)

Thirty-seven years have passed since the Polish National Alliance was organized in Philadelphia, the "City of brotherly love". Today it is the largest and wealthiest Polish political and fraternal organization, not only here in America, but in the entire world.

The Polish National Alliance arose not as a result of caprice, nor for the material profit of its organizers, but from an ardent love of Poland, from the desire to work for that martyred land, and from the pure desire that our younger generation, born and raised here in America, be imbued with the Polish spirit, so that it may not be obliterated by foreign influences.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 10, 1917.

The idea of organizing the Alliance was advanced by Agaton Giller, able Pole and good patriot. His idea was taken up by such patriots as Julius Andrzej Kowicz, Julian Lipinski, John Blachowski, Julian Szajnert, and John Popielinski. (The last two have lived to see the results of their fruitful effort today).

The task of these five pioneers was a difficult and thankless one, for in their time, the Alliance did not have even the membership of one medium-sized group, but their faith in the future and then self-sacrifice surmounted all difficulties. When it was organized, the Alliance passed through storms of opposition and struggled against great odds at every step, for ill-willed people, or people who failed to comprehend the ideals from which the organization arose, provided stumbling blocks to its development and endeavored to harm it on every possible occasion. Almost the entire clergy of the time was united in its opposition to the Alliance, but the worthy, noble national ideal prevailed. We approached our brethren with a kind word, we kindled their patriotism, and by pointing out their duties

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1917.

to their homeland and to the Polish element in America tactfully and patiently, we overcame all difficulties; storms raged around us, thunderbolts of condemnation were hurled against the Alliance, but nevertheless, we triumphed, and today we move boldly and surely toward the goal set for us by the original organizers and pioneers of the Alliance.

Thirty-seven years ago there were no paid officers in the Alliance; no one sought sinecures in it, for often individuals had to give money out of their own pockets to help keep the organization upon its feet and to shield it from destruction. And so, today, we look with pity and contempt upon the career-hunters who have come here but recently, who do not understand the spirit of the organization, and who have not done anything for it, but who still have pretensions to recognition. In their opinion, the old pioneers of Alliance work are some sort of antediluvian mammons who deserve nothing from the organization, because of the arrival of new blood to replace the "old simpletons".

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1917.

We joyfully welcome new strength, for after all we are not immortal, and some one must hold high the Alliance standard after we are gone--the national standard, which must go forward; but the newcomers must be worthy of the organizers of the Alliance. Away with career-hunters and charlatans who would like to make of the Alliance a milch cow for their own benefit!

We have traveled the thorny path, we have fought opposition, and we have placed the Alliance upon a level from which it may shine as a beacon light for the Polish element here and for our homeland--and today we must maintain it in its full glory and power. We have nurtured the Alliance with our heart's blood, with our love for a pure ideal, our self-sacrifice and our labor. Let us not cease in this noble work that is so beneficial to our nation, but let us go ever forward and onward. We have triumphed over the clergy that once struggled against us; we shall triumph also over the Socialist Internationale that is struggling against us today, for the national ideal which the Alliance has proclaimed in the past, and

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II C continues now to proclaim, is greater than all other ideals.  
This, certainly, is comprehensible to every member of the Alliance.

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The thirty-seven years of the intensified labor for the Polish people which the Polish National Alliance has undertaken is but a drop of water in the ocean of eternity, but how fruitful in results it has been upon this foreign soil, where from all sides a sea of foreign influences seeks to engulf us. No other Polish organization in America can show such positive action. Let us look over the circular issued to the Alliance groups by Secretary-general J. S. Zawilinski on the occasion of the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Polish National Alliance. He writes:

"....The aims set forth by the organizers of the Polish National Alliance in its first constitution are as follows:

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"1. Placing a foundation under institutions for the material and moral benefit of the Polish element in the United States, with the aid of a reserve fund that will be under the permanent, unqualified administration of the Alliance. Classed as such institutions will be Polish "Homes," schools, educational institutions such as reading rooms, libraries, asylums, and Polish trade schools.

"2. Guardianship of the Polish element in America.

"3. Political stabilization of the Polish element as citizens of the United States through proper organization and through an Alliance newspaper printed in the Polish language as well as through opening relations with the American press for the protection of our interests.

"4. Fraternal aid to members of Alliance groups, based upon benefits to the family of the deceased member, from a fund established for this purpose by the convention.

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"5. Celebration of historical anniversary dates with appropriate exercises and propagation of a sense of national Polish honor."

These are beautiful and noble watchwords with which, certainly, all Alliance members have agreed in the past, and agree with today.

Numerically, the Polish National Alliance is great, for it has a membership of more than 126,000, making it the largest Polish organization in the world. The present wealth of the Alliance, in its reserve fund, amounts to \$3,614,826.50. Death benefits totalling \$7,262,026.66 have been paid, \$957,695.29 has been spent for educational purposes, and up to the present time, more than \$170,000 has been sent to Europe for war relief. As to its ideological activity and its activity in nationalistic and social fields, one has but to glance through the pages of the history of the Polish National Alliance to be convinced that our organization, having its aims clearly set forth, has gone forward with confident step.

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Daily, it has fulfilled its duties according to the ability of its leaders and members.

Thus, the Polish National Alliance, realizing that one of its aims is to bend its every effort toward achieving the independence of Poland, has ever and always worked to awaken patriotism amongst the Poles in America and to guide that patriotism along the proper paths. In pursuance of these efforts, the Alliance has always been active in arranging national manifestations and commemorative exercises. It has lent its hand to commemorating the services of the great heroes, Kosciusko and Pulaski, by having monuments erected to them in the cities of Washington, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other places. It has also acted, and is continuing to do what it can, in the cause of Poland and in matters concerning our element here in this country.

The Polish National Alliance has always supported Polish schools, and often Polish churches too, helping greatly in the development of the

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Polish seminary in Detroit. Through its educational department, it has assisted and continues to assist Polish students in gaining education that will qualify them for higher positions by offering scholarships to American universities. In its own academy at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, it educates Polish youth, offering university preparatory courses as well as commercial and industrial training.

Further, the Polish National Alliance acts as guardian over the Polish element, the fraternal aid department carrying aid to countrymen in need.

During the present critical times, the Alliance constitutes a force that does much, and with which even the enemies [of Poland] reckon.

Such has been the course of action of the Polish National Alliance during the thirty-seven years of its existence. It will be even more active when more of our brethren have enrolled in its ranks. Let us build the Alliance, then. Let us give it the greatest possible strength, and we

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shall be able to do great deeds for which God and our country will one day reward us.

To action then, Alliance brethren, and show by deeds, not words, that you are worthy of the organization of which you are members! Its name will one day be looked upon with pride in the history of our nation.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 6, 1917.

THOUSANDS OF POLES AT PROTEST MEETING IN PULASKI PARK

As a result of recent cablegrams from Poland, telling of the arrest of Brigadier General Pilsudski and W. Sieroszewski, and the disarming and interning of the Polish legions because they refused to swear allegiance to the German emperor, the central administration of the Polish National Alliance called a mass meeting held yesterday in Pulaski Park in protest of the old and new lawlessness of the Germans on Polish soil. The weather was fine, and the meeting drew a crowd of about three thousand people, who listened to the speeches that were made with calm and dignity.

The meeting was opened with a short address by A. T. Mazur, member of the board of directors of the Polish National Alliance and chairman of the committee in charge. He invited the representatives of organizations to the platform and named the undersigned secretary.

First on the program was the splendid rendition of "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela"

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IV (Poland is not yet Lost) and "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the well-known Philaret Choir, under the direction of Rybowiak. During the singing, the people in the audience arose and bared their heads.

The first and principal speaker was A. Czarnecki, of the Chicago Daily News, a member of the board of education, who had the opportunity of witnessing at first hand the distressful situation of the Polish people during the present war and the inconsideration with which the Poles are treated by the German authorities.

Czarnecki said: "Cablegrams have brought us news of the interning and disarming of the Polish legions because of their refusal to become brothers-in-arms of the Prussians. At the news that czarism had ceased to exist in Russia, these legions had refused to fight against the free Russian nation which had expressed itself in favor of a free Poland, having been formed to fight czarism and czarist imperialism. Removal from power of the czar and his councillors removed the cause for war with Russia. Germany offered territory to Poland,

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IV but only those provinces from which the Russians had been driven, without any reference to other provinces, and for this they demanded the use of a Polish army, not for Polish objectives but for their own purposes.

"Those who created the Polish legions and led them, such as Pilsudski, Bandurski, and Sieroszewski, had as their aim a Polish army that would fight for and win Polish freedom. When the highest executive of this great Republic [the United States], President Wilson, declared that Poland must be free and united, and when the United States entered the war a short time later to fight for the rights of oppressed nations, the leaders of the military movement in Poland wanted to make of these legions a Polish army that would fight for Poland. The Polish legionnaires refused to take the oath of allegiance to Germany, knowing that this would be a violation of all the most sacred feelings in Poland; it would be a curse upon the nation. For this they were arrested and imprisoned. Such an act is a violation of international law and should be labelled as violence."

The speaker then cited examples of how the Germans treated Polish women and

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IV girls whose husbands and fathers had gone to Germany to work in factories in order to help their families exist. "Under German care," the speaker continued, "women went insane, while girls committed suicide, unable to stand the disgrace to which they were subjected. In the face of such crimes, what are we to do? The duty of every Pole in this country is to seize arms and to fight the Prussian in order to avenge the crimes perpetrated on defenseless Polish women and children. Whoever cannot fight ought to help in some other way, by purchasing Liberty bonds, or by enlisting in the Red Cross, so as to show that we have faith in this cause, and that the cause is ours also."

The speaker was rewarded with thunderous applause. When the applause subsided, the Philaret Choir sang "Modlitwa" [Prayer].

The next speaker was Mrs. M. Milewski, member of the board of directors of the Polish National Alliance, who said: "We are gathered here today to express our loyalty to the United States and to protest against the brutal crimes committed by the Prussians. Our great national hero, Kosciusko, said that the first step

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IV to freedom is to feel free, the first step to victory is to know your strength. And for us the time has arrived when it is our duty to fight-- fight until the Prussian falls before the civilized world and the star of freedom shines above Poland. Polish mothers! It is your duty, though perhaps a difficult and unpleasant one, to encourage your sons to enlist in the army, to give them courage to fight for the sacred rights of freedom. 'Die, or return free!' should be the motto of our heroic Polish mothers. Polish women should be active at so crucial a time as this. Nurses are needed to care for the wounded. A new course for nurses will be opened next fall, and Polish women and girls should take advantage of it.

"The Prussian has offered us a small piece of Poland, like the rich man who tosses the crumbs from his table to a beggar. We do not want such a favor, and solemnly protest against the crimes of the Prussians. May that protest reverberate throughout this country and re-echo in our homeland. Let us stand faithfully at President Wilson's side, let us not spare sacrifice and effort for the cause of freedom, and let us believe that, just as after the downfall

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IV of Poland Prussia arose, so shall Poland now arise upon the ruins of Prussia." (Applause).

The Philaret Choir then sang "Wspomienia" [Memories], following which J. Przyprawa, editor of Dziennik Zwiazkowy read the following resolution:

"We, the Poles of Chicago, gathered here in mass meeting at Pulaski Park on August 5, 1917, under the auspices of the Polish National Alliance, having considered all the cruelties which the Prussian government of occupation in Warsaw has perpetrated upon the Polish people.

"Whereas, Thanks to the extraordinary provisions of that government, tens of thousands of Poles have been hanged on charges of treason, as confirmed in the Vienna Parliament by Delegate Ignace Daszynski, and

"Whereas, The latest news that has come to us from Poland concerning the arrest of Brigadier General Pilsudski, Wacław Sieroszewski, and other leaders, and the

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IV disarming and interning of tens of thousands of young men of the legions who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Prussian king and brotherhood in arms with the Prussians, for they could not carry arms against soldiers of a democratic world and fight against the interests of Poland, and

"Whereas, The governments of the Central Powers now occupying Poland are drafting our brethren into Von Beseler's army against their will, forcing them to fight in defense of Prussian autocracy and its imperialistic aims,

"We hereby solemnly protest before the whole world against this violation of international law, and raise our voices in a great cry for justice for the Polish nation, which has suffered and continues to suffer the greatest privations, bloodshed, and property damage of this war.

"Here, from the free soil of the land of Washington, which has become an adopted homeland to us, we raise our voices in protest to the whole world in behalf of

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IV those whose lips are sealed and who cannot protest. Understanding that the Polish cause is a cause closely united with that of the Allies, and that the defeat of Prussian autocracy and militarism means the end of chains and slavery for our homeland, we protest against the forced recruiting of our brethren into the army of Von Beseler, which is a Prussian army, to be used for Prussia's purposes.

"We vow our faith and unqualified loyalty to the American flag and, paying homage to the great president of this nation, we express our readiness to give our blood and our money in defense of those principles for which the United States has entered the war.

"Desiring to avenge, as a nation, the wrongs done us by the Prussians, and having a Polish army in France and in Russia as the nucleus for a great Polish army of the future, we appeal to the American Government in Washington to permit us to form a Polish army here also, so that the Polish exiles, as yet not citizens of the United States, who were born in Poland under Prussian

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IV or Austrian rule, might have the right to fight for the freedom of the nations, and we shall carry our Polish Eagle beside the American Stars and Stripes with pride, and, as Poles from America, we shall enter mortal combat on the side of the Allies and the United States for the freedom and independence of our homeland. So help us God!

"W. Wrzesinski,  
"/Mrs./ M. Sakowski,  
"H. Lokanski,  
"A. Czarnecki,  
"S. Lewental."

After the reading and enthusiastic acceptance of the resolution, Przyprawa addressed the gathering. His address, based on the resolution he had just read, was delivered with spirit, and was interrupted by applause at many points. In bringing out the fact that Poland has been honored in Paris, where the Polish flag was unfurled beside those of the Allies, the speaker

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IV said that this fact gives us the right to account ourselves one of the Allied nations. Another fact of significance is that the creation of a Polish army in France has been sanctioned by the French president. And here in the United States permission will probably be granted for the creation of a Polish army, for the Polish Falcons' Alliance has already issued the order for mobilization and recruiting. The Polish youth ought to take advantage of this opportunity and rally to the Polish flag so that, side by side with the Americans, we can fight for the rights of mankind. We shall fight until we have planted the Polish banners, made by Polish women in America, upon the walls of Poznan, Krakow, and Warsaw with our own hands.

The chairman of the gathering, A. Mazur, then adjourned the meeting with the proper address, calling upon the Philaret Choir to sing "Boze Cos Polske" [God Save Poland], the public joining in after the first verse of this national hymn.

J. S. Zawilinski, secretary.

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## THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY

(Editorial)

And again the people of the [Polish National] Alliance [Lud Zwiaskowy] have spoken, making plain their will. The official report from the office of the censor of the Polish National Alliance on the referendum submitted to the groups concerning the calling of a convention this year shows that only eighty out of every thousand Alliance members are in favor of calling that convention this year, while the rest have voted to uphold the decision of the convention in Schenectady to hold conventions every three years.

It would be well to describe here the events that led up to the Alliance referendum on this matter. The controversey is an old one. It involves the same people who ever since the Detroit convention have been striving for leadership in the Alliance in order that they may dominate our organization. They could not gain control of the Alliance in Detroit; they could not cause

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a split at the time of the struggle with K. O. N. [Komitet Obrony Narodowej: Polish National Defense Committee]; they could not gain a majority at the Schenectady convention and thus force through their own candidates; and from this point on they tried to undermine the Alliance in secret, creating a ferment that threatened to paralyze its development.

At the last convention in Schenectady it was decided that conventions of the Polish National Alliance should hereafter be held every three years instead of every two years as stipulated in its charter. The convention has a right to change any basic laws of the organization as long as the changes are in agreement with the insurance laws of the State of Illinois. However, that principle is not recognized by those in the Alliance who in their blindness and opposition to certain officials now at the head of the organization have allowed themselves to be the tools of evil people, selfish people who have only their own interests at heart ever and always--sly, treacherous Pharisees who give the impression of being the best members of the Alliance, but who in reality desire its downfall because they could not, at the most significant

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moments, use the name of that organization for the traitorous plots and allegiances that bring harm to the entire Polish nation.

It is such people who attempted to prove the unconstitutionality of the Schenectady convention's decision and shielding themselves behind the alleged good of the Alliance began a widespread agitation to hasten the calling of the next convention in order that they might immediately renew, in the present year, their attempts to seize control of the Alliance and begin their destructive work.

Since the members of K. O. N. are too much discredited in the Alliance to conduct a struggle of this sort themselves, they have found suitable tools with which to create dissension within the Alliance's ranks. However, the majority of the Alliance's members, who today understand well enough where lie truth and justice, and where lie ill will and private ambition and (let us speak plainly) the betrayal of the Alliance's aims and interests, has passed judgment on those who are ready for the fratricidal destruction

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of the Alliance's interests merely that their victim, the Alliance, may become subject to their party or faction--that is, to our enemies and their sympathizers.

It was not just a simple majority but a vote of nine to one, that is, 920 out of every thousand, which spoke against further disturbances of this kind in the Alliance and calls upon those in its midst who have gone astray or who are unenlightened as to the aims and purposes of their false instructors to think and to recollect themselves. It is a great voice with which every one must reckon.

But will the incorrigibles reckon with it? Will they finally comprehend, now that they have suffered so disgraceful a defeat, that this is no time for private ambition or for avenging disappointed hopes, since greater tasks and aims demand the attention of us all,.....for which we must concentrate our strength, not dissipate it? And will they comprehend that "great things arise from harmony, while dissension brings about the destruction of even

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the greatest," and that therefore we need unity and harmony and greater co-ordination in our ranks, not quarrels and bickerings and traitorous plotting, if we are to realize the most sacred precepts embodied in our constitution, those precepts which we have inscribed upon the banners of the Polish National Alliance?

Today, whoever works against these precepts, whoever works destructively, whoever tends to split our ranks, works in reality not only the destruction of the Polish National Alliance but that of the entire Polish element in the United States, as well as that of the one and only cause, the Polish cause. For such attempts the nation will one day condemn those who deserve it; and with the mark of disgrace upon their foreheads they will be unable to lift their faces toward truth and light when the hour of triumph comes. For they will be constantly tortured by the memory of the evil which they consciously wrought, with the full understanding that they were working this evil solely to gratify some one--if not for money, then to earn adulation.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 4, 1917.

**GREAT DEMONSTRATION BY POLES IN CHICAGO**

**Thousands Participate in Parade**

After the cloudy, cold, and rainy weather that we have been having despite the fact that it is already late spring, yesterday was a beautiful sunny day that filled the heart of everyone with joy. To the Poles of Chicago, the day was one of special attraction and significance. From early morning, a solemn air could be observed among the Polish people, and from mouth to mouth passed the joyous words: "This is the day of the demonstration at the Kosciusko Monument. Today we shall pay homage to the hero of two worlds! Today we shall express our patriotism to Poland and the United States."

Polonia prepared itself for the occasion from early morning. Flags flew from the roofs of Polish homes in all parts of the city. Beside the white Eagle on its amaranthine field, there flew the American colors, gently

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caressed by the mild wind and colorful in the rays of a bright sun. Most of the flags could be seen on Division Street where, year in, year out, Polonia marches in its annual parade to the monument of the hero of Racławice. The Alliance building was decorated with taste and beauty, such as the occasion (and the fact that the parade usually begins there), demanded.

The first floor offices of the Alliance Building were opened early in the morning. It was here that the able president of the women's division of the Polish National Alliance, Mrs. Mary Sakowski, distributed badges for the women to sell for the benefit of war victims in Poland. It is a significant fact that about eighty women offered their services for this purpose.

Long before the designated time, throngs of people were gathering in front of the Alliance building. Hundreds of men, women, and children, dressed in their Sunday best, stood about awaiting one o'clock, which time had been designated for the gathering of societies planning to participate in the demonstration.

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The societies gathered and formed into ranks in good order, thanks to the energy of the chief marshal, R. Kaszubowski, and his assistant marshal, L. Panka. Words fail one in the description of the parade which started toward the monument of the hero of liberty, in Humboldt Park, at about 1:30 o'clock. It was something so great, so imposing, so wonderful as to defy description. Masses of Polish people marched in a long column, having come from all parts of the city to do honor to the great warrior of liberty and to declare loudly and definitely that they desire a free, independent, and united Poland, and that, for such a Poland, they are willing to sacrifice their means, their blood, and their lives.

At the head marched a company of thirteen policemen, followed by the band, the central administrations [of organizations such as the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Roman Catholic Union, etc.], the Alliance councils, scouts, the Alliance of Polish Military Societies, the Polish Alma Mater, the Polish Young Men's Alliance in the Land of Washington, the Polish Women's Alliance, the schoolchildren, and a great number of people--in a word,

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everyone in whose heart smolders a spark of patriotism. Who was not there? All Polonia attended, with the exception of those few who for many years have not been participating in nationalistic demonstrations, having taken upon themselves the task, rather, of creating dissension, of underhandedly attacking the true sons of Poland and agitating for keeping Poland under the iron heel of the Prussians. Fortunately, there is but a small handful of these. Today no one reckons with them, and no one pays them any attention. The people go where their hearts and their duty call them.

The Polish National Alliance Councils that we managed to note marched in the following order: Council 3 from Holy Trinity Parish, forty-five groups; Council 75 from Holy Innocents Parish, fifty groups; Council 91 from St. Helen's Parish, about a thousand people; Council 87 from St. Anne's Parish, more than a thousand people; Council 39 from Town of Lake; Association of Industrialists and Artisans, Group 3 of Council 2, which did not participate as a whole. The Polish Enlightenment Society was also well represented, with the Reverend Mazur at their head. The Polish people of Brighton Park also

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turned out in large numbers. The Polish National Alliance banner was carried by the Alliance standard-bearer, Joseph Chmielinski, who was elected to the post for life. He must have been very proud to know that he carried a symbol that represents more than 120,000 Alliance members who are ready for patriotic work, who are ready to hasten to the aid of our unfortunate homeland.

The state militia, consisting principally of Poles, presented itself splendidly.

Here and there amongst the marchers were bands that played Polish and American tunes; here and there, faces of people we knew passed by. The procession moved forward slowly but steadily, while on every face showed a dignity, a realization that in times like these, trying times for our nation, it is necessary to turn out in large numbers in orderly fashion. The human eye could not take in the entire mass, this whole sea of flags and national colors bathing in the red rays of the sun, all these faces, costumes, rifles, Falcon and scout groups, everybody and everything.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 4, 1917.

No previous manifestation was ever more splendid, more imposing, more dignified than was yesterday's parade. It was in reality so great, so wide in scope that when the first groups were reaching the monument, the last division was still somewhere around Noble Street. On both sides of Division Street, as far as the eye could reach, people thronged, marvelling at this Polish parade. Street car service, naturally, was temporarily suspended. A demonstration of this sort is a great thing that is but rarely seen; it will long remain in the memories of our Polish people.

Program at the Monument

Before this long and colorful procession arrived at Humboldt Park, thousands of people had filled the park boulevards and lawns around the monument. The places of honor on the platform were already occupied by the dignitaries, including Congressman Medill McCormick, who awaited the arrival of the parade.

When all the divisions, both civil and military, arrived--the Falcons and

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children among the last--and gathered round the monument, when last distant tones of many military bands had ceased, Commissioner Adam Majewski of Circuit XV, Polish National Alliance, arose to open the program at 3:30 in the afternoon. In a few words, he described the purposes of the great public gathering, of which "Chicago Polonia must be proud," and called upon Julius Smietanka, Federal Collector of Internal Revenue, as chairman and M. Turbak as secretary.

Address by Smietanka

We are very sorry that, because of lack of space, we cannot give a more extensive report of the beautiful, vigorous, and uplifting addresses that were delivered by all the speakers in the park yesterday, and must limit ourselves to excerpts. The address by Smietanka was beautiful and informative. He spoke in English, endeavoring to inform the people of other nationalities who were present of the reasons for this demonstration, and of the feelings that fill our hearts as well.

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"You are to do honor to one of the greatest Polish patriots of the partition period of Poland, and one of the ablest generals of the American Revolution," said Smietanka, "and you can do it best by showing your enthusiasm for those ideals for which Kosciuszko lived, fought, and gave his blood. To you Poles falls the honor of taking up the struggle where Thaddeus Kosciuszko's sword ceased to be active. You Poles who came to this country in search of freedom, and we, your sons, born here, will be able to raise our swords and rise in defense of the greatest and dearest aims of all mankind, in defense of Poland's inalienable right to live.

"We are being called upon to do this by the president of this great Republic which has entered the war not with the purpose of acquiring more territory, not with the purpose of oppressing other peoples, but to fight for the same principles that took Kosciuszko across the ocean to stand beside Washington."

A storm of applause and cheers filled the air when the speaker mentioned the fact that "Poles would not be worthy of themselves if they did not rise at



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 4, 1917.

the call of that great president who has shown himself to be their best friend".

"Will you sit peacefully and in silence at this appeal of the president? Do you not desire, together with America, to avenge yourselves upon our greatest enemy for all the wrongs we have been protesting against so vigorously-- whether it was when the savage Prussian persecuted your children in Wrzesn, not permitting them to pray to God in the language of their fathers, or when the Prussians passed the discrimination law, disappropriating the Poles by force?

"This is an opportunity our children will not have, nor will our childrens' children. It is the best opportunity to show that we are worthy of the flag that gave us refuge and freedom."

The speaker then called upon the youth to enlist in the army as volunteers, not waiting to be taken by compulsion. The elders he urged to do their part

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by purchasing Liberty Bonds, for "if they cannot give their blood upon the altar of freedom, they ought at least give their money to aid in the defense of those rights for which Kosciuszko shed his blood."

Following this address, the orchestra, directed by Professor Henzel, played "America," at which the gathering burst into a storm of applause, baring heads at the first notes of this splendid hymn. The chairman then introduced Congressman Medill McCormick, who was greeted with thunderous applause.

.....  
[Address by McCormick omitted by translator.]

Following this address, the massed Polish choruses, under the direction of Professor Henzel, sang "Bogu Rodzica" ["Mother of God," a 14th century chant] and "Patrz Kosciuszko Na Nas z Nieba" ["Watch Us from Heaven, Kosciuszko"], accompanied by the orchestra, after which the well-known patriot, the Reverend W. Zapala, arose to speak.

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His address was beautiful and filled with an ardent patriotism that greatly affected the audience. He quoted the words of Krasinski that "no one is a slave in the immensity of the universe". He demonstrated conclusively that every nation was created to live in freedom, that it might fulfil its destiny in the world.

"We have always believed, and we believe now, that Providence has assigned to our nation the fulfillment of a great destiny, and we shall not forsake it. If we did, we would then have to forsake our ideals of independence, which today, here and everywhere, we are proclaiming, crying loudly that we have a right to exist."

Continuing masterfully with his thoughts, the speaker declared that Poland had yet greater and more famous heroes, who struck upon golden gates with their swords, who hastened to the defense of Christianity, crushing the Turks and Tartars at Vienna, but our hearts do not go out to any as they do to Kosciusko.

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"The Polish people gather, and will continue to gather, around Kosciuszko, for he knew how to reach the people, he knew how to win their support. He knew how to don the peasant's coat and, standing at the head of the Polish people, he went to battle for liberty, freedom, and independence. For this reason the Polish people honor him; this is why his heroic deeds are held in grateful memory."

Passing on to present times, in which "our eyes are turned to future tasks and to historic moments that are about to happen," he said that the whole nation awaits with bated breath the moment when King Zygmunt will sound out the great watchword of liberty, and from beneath the Wawel will come the tremendous word that Poland lives, that it will continue to live.

"We cannot express today the deep respect we hold for President Wilson," cried the speaker in a great voice, "for having told the world that Poland must be free, independent, and self-governing." (Long-lasting applause and cheers for

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the President.) "We Poles shall not deviate from this program; we want to live, and to love our freedom and liberty to live."

Since the children's chorus, under the direction of Professor B. Rybowskiak, was not ready to appear, the chairman called the next speaker, Mrs. M. Milewski, member of the Polish National Alliance board of directors.

Mrs. Milewski chose a fortunate subject, for noting that "it is not for a woman to speak of the deeds of the leader and hero, Kosciusko," she took from his testament a few especially valuable statements, and quoting them in order, applied them to our life here, and to present times.

"We must awaken patriotism in those who do not yet know patriotism," she said, "that is what we must do here at the present time, for there are many here who would love their homeland if they could come to know it. And since 'the first step toward throwing off slavery is to want to be free,' while 'the first step to victory is to know your own strength,' then here in America it



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is time to follow the leadership of the hero of two worlds, and lay aside our quarrels and selfishness. It is time to join hands in mutual effort to throw off the chains of slavery.

"Having gratitude to this country, we ought to be the first to answer the President's appeal, and show that we have not raised cowards here; but when America calls for defenders of the most precious ideals of freedom, we are ready to stand shoulder to shoulder and fight for that freedom."

She then appealed ardently to the Polish mothers to give their sons, for the defense of those ideals for which Kosciusko fought, without pain in their hearts. "But when our sons go to war, the warm hand of the woman must not be lacking; as a nurse, she must save lives, or make the last moments of heroes more pleasant with her tender, maternal care." The speaker called upon the Polish women to enlist in the ranks of the Red Cross, and thus to do their duty, for the time is near when, just as Prussia rose to power after the fall of Poland, on the ruins of Prussia will arise a free and independent Poland.

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After the orchestra had played a number of American hymns, ending with "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," A. Czarnecki, associate editor of the Chicago Daily News, arose to speak. The speaker made a comparison between our situation here and that of our countrymen in Poland, taking, as examples, two monuments: the Kosciusko mound, where at present only soldiers in uniforms of the Central Powers may enter, despite the fact that it was heaped by the Polish people, and the Kosciusko Monument in Humboldt Park, to which anyone may come at any time; he described extensively the present situation in Poland, telling of the sorrow in every home, how from village to village, from hut to hut, from door to door, only misery and suffering travel. Moving in thought through all of the Polish provinces, he painted a sad picture of the disaster through which our nation is now passing.

"A great war demands great love and great sacrifices," said Czarnecki, "and for that reason, our sufferings, all our sacrifices will be amply recompensed with the realization of the great ideals raised by President Wilson, for which he should be honored everywhere and always, when the results of which he has

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spoken are attained, one of which is a free and independent Poland."

He declared that he believes that all the Poles will do their duty, and that the Polish youth will enlist in the ranks of the army willingly, taking as an example that first valiant thousand who have already enlisted at the recruiting station at Milwaukee Avenue and Augusta Street.

"Remember this," said Czarnecki in conclusion, "that those of us who do not do our duty are aiding the enemy, the accursed Prussian. Let us have mutual love, and let us not give in."

As the next number on the program, the massed choruses sang "Surmy Bojowe" ["Battle Calls"] under the direction of Professor Henzel, with accompaniment by the orchestra, following which Casimir Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, was called upon to speak. His address was a short one because of the lateness of the hour.

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Zychlinski expressed a deep loyalty for this great country in behalf of those present, giving thanks to its president, Woodrow Wilson, for having done so much for our cause. The crowd cheered these words.

"For the blood of General Pulaski," continued the president of the Polish National Alliance, "for the heroic deeds of Kosciusko, this country has declared that Serbia and Belgium shall regain their freedom, that the small nations must be free, and that Poland must be united, independent, and self-governing. Let us carry high that Star-Spangled Banner, let us enlist in the Army and Navy here, for this Army will, after crushing the Germans, enter a free, independent, and united Poland with us."

The Falcon guard of honor then fired three salvos before the monument of Kosciusko, during which time wreathes were placed at its foot by the Polish organizations. Following this, L. M. Nowak came forward on the platform and read the resolution, which was accepted by the gathering with a storm of applause. The resolution read as follows:

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 4, 1917.

"We, forty thousand Poles, gathered here at this Polish-American demonstration on June 3, 1917, at Humboldt Park in Chicago, to pay homage to the immortal Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who is the most brilliant example of the sacrifice of oneself for the democratic ideals of the United States, unanimously agree to follow in his path, and to uphold the principles he strived for, and which have been championed before the whole world by the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson.

"Vowing, at the foot of his monument, to sacrifice everything for America as well as for Poland, for defense and for the propagation of those principles of freedom that he supported, we express our deepest hope in the final triumph of the United States.

"We, who for centuries have been in the first line of defense of the civilization of the world, take this vow in the face of the fact that on the Eastern front the struggle for freedom is waning, and furthermore in the face of the fact that, among the inactive today--an inactivity that is bringing ruin to

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**Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 4, 1917.**

the cause--is the Russian army, in which are more than a million heroic Polish soldiers who could continue the struggle on the Eastern front if not for the fact that they are scattered throughout different regiments, companies, and battalions.

"We, the Poles gathered here at the foot of the monument of Kosciusko, most ardently request of President Wilson that, after reaching an agreement with the other Allied powers, he does what he can to take the Polish soldiers from the Russian Army and create an independent Polish National Army. We could assure the United States confidently then, that the Eastern front would be held to the last Polish soldier, that the million Poles will remain true to the ideals for which the Star-Spangled banner was planted in the battlefields, even under the greatest fire.

"Offering today the blood and lives of a million of our best sons and brothers, awaiting only that step by America, we raise the united cheer, coming from tens

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**Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 4, 1917.**

of thousands of throats: "Long live the United States! Long live the free, united, and independent Poland!

"H. Lokanski,  
"L. M. Nowak,  
"L. Zychlinski,  
"Adam Majewski,  
"A. Bradel."

After the reading and acceptance of the resolution, Julius Smietanka, the chairman, thanked the public for so large a participation in this demonstration and called upon the massed choruses and the public to sing "Boze Cos Polske" ["God Save Poland"]. The tones of this supplicatory prayer for "our motherland and freedom," sung in full voice by the already thinning crowds, carried far. A short time later, only loiterers were left in the park, while the others went to their homes uplifted in spirit and inspired to great deeds.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 8, 1917.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Last Sunday the Thousand Braves Society, group 877 of the Polish National Alliance, the largest of the Alliance groups of Chicago, celebrated its tenth anniversary.

At 7:30 A.M. the members went in a body to Mass at Holy Trinity Church. The anniversary program took place in the afternoon at Walsh's hall. Many people attended the celebration and had the opportunity of seeing for themselves that the members of the Thousand Braves Society had not neglected working for its development. Today it represents a financially strong, well organized, and well managed society.

To the people who took an active part in the program, we hereby extend our sincere thanks, and we especially thank the singers of the Chopin Choir, whose songs we all enjoyed. Miss Bronislawa Filip made a very good impression upon the audience, and earned enthusiastic applause with her vocal solo. The

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impression was all the more pleasant since Miss Bronislawa is the daughter of Mr. W. S. Filip, founder and organizer of the society. The address of the spokesman for the Polish National Alliance, Mr. L. S. Mallek, caused surprise to many people, in that a man educated here and having little opportunity to study his native language and the history of Poland, should be able to speak with such thorough knowledge of the history of the Fourth Regiment, whose name this society bears.

We thank the representatives of the Central Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance, Commune 91, and separate groups, for their kind wishes. We shall try to make their wishes come true in the matter of the number of members, so that we may live up to the name of the **Society**.

The Committee.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 8, 1917.

PODHALAN SOCIETY HOLDS SOCIAL  
TO OBTAIN NEW MEMBERS

Last Saturday, May 5, the Podhalan Society, Group 1850 of the Polish National Alliance, held a social at A. Zembal's Hall for the purpose of attracting new members, and it was unusually successful.

Mr. S. Bobrzecki, president of the Podhalan Society, opened the exercises, and called upon Mr. Leon Nowak, president of Commune III of Holy Trinity parish, to act as chairman, and on Miss A. Skierczynski to act as secretary. The president ardently besought those present to arrange such socials more frequently, because such gatherings enlighten the people; and as examples he showed how the Americans, English, French, and even the Czechs unite and work for their nations. Mr. Bobrzecki asked the audience to be quiet during the program, which was as follows:

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1. Vocal solo by little Victoria Myrda, "Bracia do boju" (Brothers to battle), which was sung very well. The audience rewarded her with enthusiastic applause.

2. A Recitation, "Dwaj Ranni" (The Two Wounded Men), by Miss Frances Czuj. Miss Czuj recited with enthusiasm and deserves recognition for her performance.

3. A Piano solo by Mr. Francis Zembal.

4. A Recitation, "Polka" (The Polish Woman), by Miss Josephine Lukasik.

5. A Speech by Mr. Michael Bal, advising the young people to join the Polish National Alliance.

6. Vocal solo, "O Wolnosc Polski" (For Poland's Freedom), by Miss Sophie

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 8, 1917.

Lukasik.

7. Piano solo, Krakowiak (Cracovienne), by Mr. F. Zembal.
8. Recitation, "Bohater" (The Hero), by little Victoria Myrda.

Mr. Leon Nowak, president of the Commune, then made a speech in which he besought us to become better acquainted with ourselves, to become better acquainted with our national memorials. He also reminded us of how the early Polish immigrants to this country suffered persecution in America on the part of people of other nationalities; and today, thanks to the labor of those who always work in the national field for the good of all, we can be proud of being Poles and of being able also to love our adopted country.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 8, 1917.

In conclusion, the speaker exhorted us to support one another, so that our nation could be regarded as the equal of others. He also invited those present to the celebration of the anniversary of the Constitution of the Third of May, which will be held on May 6, at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall.

This speech was followed by a monologue by Miss J. Lukasik, which delighted the audience.

The entire program was a success, for which we sincerely thank all those who participated.

The entertainment was concluded with the singing of "Boze cos Polske" (God Save Poland), and everyone went home contented.

A. Skierczynski, secretary

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XXI, No. 18, May 2, 1917.

TRIUMPH OF THE POLISH ROMAN-CATHOLIC UNION  
100,000 MEMBERSHIP PASSED AFTER 44 YEARS

A miracle has happened among the Poles in America!

Behold! A Polish Catholic organization has reached and passed the 100,000 membership mark!

This organization is the Polish Roman-Catholic Union.

Today in this Union, whose official organ is the Narod Polski, it is a day of celebration.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

### ONE YEAR'S ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

With the outbreak of the war the influx of immigration from Europe has ceased, and as a result the stream of new members joining the Polish National Alliance has decreased.

An organization as powerful as the Alliance cannot stand still. It must develop and grow year after year. In order to assure the Alliance of a constant stream of new members, it was found necessary to conduct a strong campaign among the Poles who have already been living here for quite some time.

With this in mind, the central board of directors, in conjunction with the advisory board, established the organizers' bureau.

The convention did not sanction the establishment of the organizers' bureau.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

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The idea of establishing a permanent organizer, who would devote himself to increasing the growth of the Polish National Alliance, has been discussed for a long time, but the matter has been postponed from year to year. Therefore, I undertook this task for one year as a trial, in order to gather the necessary material and to decide, on the basis of facts, whether or not the Alliance needs an organizers' bureau.

The first year's trial work produced the following results: Within one year (from April 1, 1916 to March 31, 1917) 21,168 members joined the Alliance. Of these, 12,127 members joined the Alliance through the medium of groups and members, while 9,041, or forty-two per cent of the total of new members, were brought in through the Alliance's organizers.

The exact figures for each month are as follows: [Translator's note: Here follows the list of new members month by month. The list has been omitted

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

in translation.]

For the entire year 12,127 new members were brought in by groups and old members; 9,041 were brought in by the organizer's bureau, making a total of 21,168 new members.

The expenditures of the organizers' bureau for typist's salary, printed matter, and postage, for this period amounted to \$3,263.22. If we divide this expenditure by 9,041 members gained through the organizers' bureau, we find that the cost of obtaining each new member was barely thirty-six cents.

By gaining nine thousand new members over and above the members that would have joined through regular channels, the Polish National Alliance has gained the following benefits: It has extended its influence, it has gained over \$3,600 in registration fees, and, lastly, it has increased its revenue

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from monthly dues (twenty cents per member), by \$21,600 a year. These dues will benefit the National Fund, the Alliance School, the Alliance's Home for Immigrants, and various other departments of the Alliance.

Besides gaining these new members the organizers' bureau has contributed directly to the general development and strengthening of the Alliance in the following manner:

1. The organizers, by going from house to house and informing people about the Alliance, have acquainted tens of thousands of people with the Alliance who had never even heard about our organization. They did not enlist all of them as new members, but they prepared the ground for further work.
2. The organizers distributed during the year tens of thousands of brochures

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

and circulars. Such advertising must have a good influence on the general development of the Alliance.

3. The organizers' bureau sent out prepared lectures and notices to the Alliance groups, calling all members to work.

A year of this sort of work has produced satisfactory results. In spite of the lack of fresh immigrants, and attacks against the Alliance, the organizers' bureau has added nine thousand new members to the Alliance.

All sorts of organizations, such as the Knights of Columbus, the Foresters, and Woodmen, are drawing our brothers into their organizations by the thousands. They arrange complete campaigns for Poles. They pay from three to ten dollars for each new member gained. And they make money on this!

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

Is it not our duty to develop a strong campaign, in order not to permit the Poles to lose themselves among strangers, to show our compatriots that every true Pole should stand under the banner of the Polish National Alliance? One year's trial organizational work has shown us plainly that such a campaign yields good results. Nine thousand members constitute a real gain for the Alliance, both moral and material.

After a year's trial work, I presented to the Alliance the conditions on which I would agree to conduct this work further. A special committee appointed to investigate my work, explained that the central board of directors would not want to decide on a salary for this organizational work without the consent of the convention. In view of this I agreed to continue working to develop the Alliance without salary, leaving it for the convention at Pittsburgh to decide whether or not my work deserves a reward.

We still have a year and a half to the next convention. Within this time we

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can accomplish miracles. Let us all get to work! At a time as critical as the one we are witnessing, when thousands of Poles are dying on battle fields, when thousands of Polish women and children are dying of poverty and hunger, it is our duty to concentrate all the Polish immigrants into one group and to organize them into disciplined ranks of the Alliance in order that they may not become lost among strangers. Let each Alliance group select three organizers from among its members for three months. Besides this let every member concern himself about the development and strengthening of the Alliance.

By the time of the next convention we must have 200,000 members in our ranks.

Let us get to work earnestly, and we shall accomplish what we set out to do.

With fraternal regards,

Joseph Mierzynski,  
Chief Organizer of the  
Polish National Alliance.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 14, 1917..

TO RESCUE THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

We have some good news to share with our readers. Yesterday the treasurer of the Polish National Alliance sent one thousand dollars to Professor Laskowski, president of the [Polish] National Museum Council at Rapperschwil, Switzerland. The money was sent by wire, in accordance with the resolution passed unanimously day before yesterday by the Central Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance in order to rescue from ruin the temple of Polish memorials on Swiss soil.

This first remittance of one thousand dollars comes almost entirely from voluntary contributions sent to the treasurer of the Polish National Alliance and to our paper in answer to appeals made from time to time. The rest of the amount absolutely necessary to save the museum--which Professor Laskowski figured would be five thousand dollars--will be sent just as soon as the Polish National Alliance receives a reply from the National Museum Council explaining the financial state of this institution.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 14, 1917.

We are taking the liberty of publishing here a copy of the letter sent yesterday to Professor Laskowski. From the contents of this letter we can easily gather the reasons which have prompted the Polish National Alliance to withhold temporarily the sending of the requested five thousand dollars. This letter reads as follows:

"Chicago, April 13, 1917.

"Professor Z. Laskowski,  
110 Rue Carouge,  
Geneva, Switzerland.

"Dear Sir: We hereby have the honor of informing you that, in accordance with the decree of the Controlling Commission over the National Fund of the Polish National Alliance, we are sending by wire one thousand dollars to your address for the needs of the Polish National Museum at Rapperschwil.

"In addition, we are happy to inform you that the Controlling Commission over

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the National Fund has decided on principle to rescue the Museum at Rapperschwil from ruin, but we must have specific details of the total amount needed to pay the interest on the Museum's debts and all other bills, and the cost of remodeling and restoring the palace.

"Therefore, we ask you kindly to send us an itemized statement of the financial obligations and state of the building housing the National Museum, so that we may understand thoroughly what expenses these changes will entail.

"The Controlling Commission over the National Fund would like to have the following data:

- 1.) What debts does the Museum have? When and how payable?
- 2.) What is the minimum amount necessary for the maintenance of the Museum, and the restoration of the palace? Give the time limits.
- 3.) How could the necessary sum be guaranteed if the Controlling Commission

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 14, 1917.

of the National Fund of the Polish National Alliance were to supply the requested amount?

"All further information which you may consider necessary for a complete understanding of the plight in which the Museum finds itself, we ask you kindly to enclose in your reply.

"Awaiting your early reply, we are

Respectfully yours  
Polish National Alliance:

K. Zychlinski, president

J. S. Zawilinski, secretary general

J. Magdziarz, treasurer."

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 14, 1917.

From this letter we can deduce that the Central Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance has taken the matter of rescuing the National Museum at Rapperschwil to heart, and that the Controlling Commission over the National Fund, composed of M. Blenski, censor of the Polish National Alliance, Dr. I. Drobinski, Dr. F. F. Fronczak, and Attorney K. Sypniewski, has shown a willingness to lend the necessary amounts for this purpose out of the National Fund, believing that the members of the Alliance will quickly collect the necessary amount through voluntary contributions.

Therefore, the Museum at Rapperschwil will be rescued from ruin, for, when the Polish immigrants in the United States really get to work, they will restore the building at their own expense before the war is over, in order to give it to Poland as a permanent memorial, and as an expression of the work accomplished abroad by her wandering sons.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 6, 1917.

TO ARMS!

(Editorial)

War has been declared between the United States and Germany!

By a large majority both Houses of Congress have passed a resolution recognizing the existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany.

War is not something which can be postponed indefinitely, as we all realize. In this tremendous conflict of nations, we Poles cannot remain on the side lines. In Pittsburgh, where a Falcon convention is being held at this time, Ignace Paderewski has given us the task of raising a "Kosciusko Army" of 100,000 men. The United States Government will accept our services.

Authorized by the Falcon convention, and following the impulse of all the Poles in the United States, the president of the Alliance of Polish Falcons sent yesterday the following telegram to President Wilson:

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 6, 1917.

"To His Excellency Woodrow Wilson  
President of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

"At their extraordinary meeting of April fourth, the Polish Falcons of America conferred upon the great honor of offering to you, Mr. President, their high appreciation of your wisdom and equity, their sincere admiration for the supremely noble and humanitarian spirit which is dictating all your words and acts. Prompted by loyalty and devotion to their adopted country, they have unanimously decided to raise an army of one hundred thousand men and to tender its services to the Government of the United States. This army, composed of men whose forefathers inscribed the cry for our liberty and yours on their banners, will gladly follow the American flag in the sublime effort to secure liberty and justice for all nations and democratic freedom for mankind. The Polish Falcons of America only ask and hope that the Government, considering the glorious ties that bind their ancestry with this country of ours, allow the fighting force to be named the 'Kosciusko Army' and they beg of you, Mr. President, to accept the assurance of their profound respect, gratitude,

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and affection.

Dr. T. A. Starzynski"

These are today the words of all the Poles in America, words which must soon turn into action.

This is not the time for useless disagreements, but for the concentrated effort of all our immigrants, whose duty it is to raise a "Kosciusko Army" of 100,000 men.

As soon as all formalities are settled, the mobilization order will be issued. Let us all join the ranks in order to fulfill our duty toward this country and toward Poland, our homeland.

So help us God!

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 5, 1917.

### MASS MEETING OF UNION OF LUBLIN SOCIETY

The Union of Lublin Society, Group No. 1 of the Polish National Alliance, held a mass meeting for the purpose of getting new members for itself and the Polish National Alliance. The meeting was held last Sunday, April 1, at Pulaski Hall, and was well attended.

The program was carried out according to plan. Mr. Stanley Zukowski, a member of the group who is well known to the public, opened the meeting with a speech in which he explained the purpose of the gathering and invited the speakers, the presidents of groups, and all the performers to come up on the stage. He also asked the undersigned to act as secretary.

The entertainment was as follows:

- (1) Professor Swierczynski's orchestra played a medley of Polish songs. The audience applauded.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 5, 1917.

- (2) Mr. Majchrowicz, secretary of Circuit 15 of the Polish National Alliance, demonstrated, in a long speech, the benefits which the Poles can derive by belonging to the Polish National Alliance and other Polish societies. His speech was rewarded by deserved applause.
- (3) Young Mr. Rozmyslowicz, accompanied by Miss Mary Rozmyslowicz, played "Swiss Aria" on the violin. He was forced to give an encore.
- (4) Mr. S. Peplawski, president of the committee, delivered a short speech in which he urged the audience to join the ranks of the Polish National Alliance.
- (5) Miss Louise Chmielinski, accompanied by Miss Rosalie Nowaczewski, sang a Polish nursery rhyme. Her charming voice pleased the audience and she was forced to give an encore.

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- (6) Attorney Kobrzynski, still a very young man but already a valiant Pole, spoke on the subject of the Union of Lublin and urged the people to unite. He was applauded enthusiastically.
- (7) Little Miss Kujak gave a recitation, which was very well liked and applauded.
- (8) Mr. Walkiewicz, member of the group, well known in the young people's circles of St. Adalbert Parish, proved in his very patriotic speech that, although small in stature, he possesses a great patriotic spirit.
- (9) Professor Swierczynski's orchestra played "The Poet and the Peasant Overture."
- (10) Mr. Sass, member of the group and president of the local commune, briefly explained the requirements for admission to the Society and to the Polish National Alliance, and urged the people to join.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 5, 1917.

- (11) Mr. Zukowski, chairman of the meeting, took this opportunity to suggest that a collection be made for Polish relief. Miss J. Bielinski and Miss Reklikowski collected eight dollars, which sum was handed over to Mr. Majchrowicz.

At the end of the program, the chairman thanked the audience and the performers for the success of the meeting.

The Union of Lublin Society is greatly obliged to Professor Swierczynski for supplying his orchestra free of charge, to Mr. Szczepkowski, who did not charge anything for the use of the hall, and to the speakers, soloists, etc., all of whom gave their services gratis.

Twelve new members joined the Society and the Polish National Alliance at this meeting.

A. Mazylewski, secretary of the meeting

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 27, 1917.

### OFFICERS TRAINING SCHOOL OPENED

Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania. Last Wednesday the impressive ceremony of the opening of the Officers Training School founded by our Polish Falcons was held at the Polish National Alliance College. Representatives of the Polish National Alliance, the Alliance of Polish Falcons, and the Polish Roman Catholic Union, as well as scores of other guests among which were many Americans, were present at the ceremony, which was held in the College's auditorium, where the directors of the College welcomed the guests.

The meeting was called to order by Professor Harrington, who called upon Mr. Stachowicz of Erie to act as chairman. Mr. Jasiorkowski, editor of Sokol Polski (The Polish Falcon) acted as secretary.

A speech appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Mr. Dziub, commander of the Falcons and also an officer of the Officers Training School. At Dziub's order, the Falcons present swore allegiance to The Star-Spangled

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 27, 1917.

Banner and to Poland by raising their hands.

This was followed with speeches by Mr. Starzynski, president of the Alliance of Polish Falcons; Prof. Stanley Popiel, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; Peter Rostenkowski, vice-censor of the Polish National Alliance; J. Werwinski; Gronkowski, a student; and the mayor of Cambridge Springs.

During the ceremony telegrams came from Bishop Paul Rhode, John Smulski, Stanley Kowalski, Mr. Borowski, the Commune of the Polish National Alliance at Rochester, New York, and others.

The College's auditorium was beautifully decorated, and the entire ceremony had a serious and inspiring tone. About one hundred Falcons took part in the ceremony.

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II B 1 a

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 26, 1917.

COMMEMORATION OF THE JANUARY INSURRECTION AND  
INSTALLATION OF BARTOSZ GLOWACKI COMMUNE 34

Yesterday afternoon at Paul Lenard's hall, 3737 South Wood Street, exercises commemorating the January Insurrection were held jointly with the installation of officers of the new Alliance group, which will bear the name of Bartosz Glowacki, [Group] 1972 of the Polish National Alliance.

The meeting was called to order by our well-known national worker, John Czurylo, who in a brief speech called upon Mr. W. Wrzesinski, director of the Polish National Alliance, to act as chairman, and upon Mr. W. Nalepka to act as secretary. Chairman Wrzesinski, in a short, terse speech, explained the purpose of holding commemorative exercises and national memorials. Following this the program was begun. It consisted of a speech by Mrs. M. Milewski, director of the Polish National Alliance; a recitation by a member of Falcon Nest 3 in Bridgeport; songs by the I. Paderewski Choir; numbers by the local orchestra; a speech by Mr. Sulewski, officer of Circuit II of the Alliance of Polish Falcons; and an unusually interesting one-act drama, entitled

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 26, 1917.

II B 1 a

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"The Tenth Pavilion," produced by the local Falcon nest.

Toward the end of the program a collection was taken up to defray the expenses of arranging the exercises by the new group, which brought in \$13.01.

Upon the conclusion of the commemorative exercises, the installation of the new officers of the group for the present year took place. These consisted of the following: W. Kozlowski, president; Frank Baranowicz, vice-president; John Nowacki, recording secretary; John Czurylo, financial secretary; Joseph Podemski, treasurer; Carol Chlebicki, commandant; Adalbert Nalepka, Walter Spiewan, and Leopold Mikrut, advisory board; Anthony Kozlowski, sergeant at arms; and John Kaluza, standard-bearer.

With the audience joining in the singing of the Falcon hymn "Ospaly i Gnusny" [Sleepy and Lazy] and the national hymn "Boze ~~cos~~ Polske" [God Save Poland], this pleasant--and rare in Peter and Paul's Parish--national celebration was brought to a close.

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POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 26, 1917.

II B 1 a

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It should be added that all the numbers on the program came out exceptionally well and were enthusiastically applauded by the large audience. During the installation of the officers, six new members joined the Alliance's ranks and many more will join at the next meeting. Therefore, one can assume that the **Bartosz** Glowacki Nest, which has been inactive for quite some time, will now develop into a powerful group of the Polish National Alliance.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 17, 1917.

**ALLIANCE OF POLISH FALCONS**

**(Editorial)**

In the last issue of Sokol Polski (the Polish Falcon), official organ of the Alliance of Polish Falcons in America, we read the following appeal addressed to the Falcon members:

"Due to the possibility of the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Germany, we wish to call the attention of the departments, circuits, nests and individual members to the fact that no decisions or assertions should be made without the knowledge of the Alliance.

"Our action at such a difficult and critical time must be united and harmonious in order that our homeland may gain the greatest benefit from it.

"Let us remember that individually we cannot accomplish much of consequence,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 17, 1917.

that only a harmonious and united mass can render valuable service to our adopted country here as well as our native land, Poland.

"Therefore, do not be impatient and do not volunteer individually at recruiting offices, but wait for our united action.

No individual Pole should namelessly fight our homeland's enemies, but we, as one united, indivisible mass, should set out together to fight them. If we are to show our gratitude, love, and affection for our adopted country, the United States, which hospitably received us wanderers and gathered us under its wing, then let us do it in such a way that all America will know about it and will then be convinced that the Poles represent a valuable asset, which up to the present has been decidedly underrated."

This is a just and rational appeal, and the Falcons should act in accordance with it. It indicates that in this matter the directors of the Alliance of

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 17, 1917.

Polish Falcons are thinking along the line which the gravity of the moment  
and the honor of the Falcons demand.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 12, 1917.

**TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF NEST 105 OF THE ALLIANCE OF POLISH FALCONS**

Yesterday Nest 105 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, Group 962 of the Polish National Alliance, celebrated its tenth anniversary at its meeting place, Pulaski Hall, 4831-38 South Throop Street, with impressive exercises.

Shortly before 3 P. M. many groups of Falcon children, Falcons, and Falcon women, a group of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies and several local groups of the Polish National Alliance marched to St. John of God's Church, 52nd and Throop Streets, despite the cold. The parade marched in the following order. It was led by Mr. W. Lagoski's band, composed of twelve pieces, which was followed by the tenth anniversary committee, composed of the following: J. Kerczewski, W. Lencki, S. Streysman, A. Wojciechowicz, S. Rozanski, S. Stachowski, W. Slowinski, A. Wasyluk, and A. Tygielski. This committee carried the banners of Nest 105. Then followed the group of school children, numbering twenty-six girls and thirty-four boys. These were followed by the Falcon Women's Nest 133 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, Group 1141 of the Polish National

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POLISH

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IV Alliance, with Lucy Konecka, its commandant, at its head. These were followed by a division of King Sigismund I's Hussars, Group 1860 of the Polish National Alliance, resplendent in their uniforms. Then followed Nest 105; Falcon Nest 37, the Society of the Sons of the Polish Crown, Group 681 of the Polish National Alliance; the Valiant Thousand Society, Group 1378; the Victory at Grunwald Society, Group 1192 of the Polish National Alliance; the God Save Poland Society, Group 1955 of the Polish National Alliance; and the K. Brodzinski Dramatic Circle.

Vespers were celebrated by Reverend S. Bubacz, assistant at St. John of God's Parish, and Reverend L. Grudzinski, rector of the parish, delivered a speech from the pulpit appropriate to the occasion, mentioning the work of the nest celebrating its tenth anniversary and the work of Polish societies and organizations in general. After the services everyone repaired to Pulaski Hall, where the tenth anniversary celebration was held.

The exercises were opened by B. Kowalewski, well-known banker of Town of Lake

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 12, 1917.

and member of the local nest, who called on Z. Szmidt, president of the nest, to preside over the gathering, and on Joseph Korezewski to act as secretary. The chairman, in a short speech, recalled the founding of the nest, its work, and experiences during the ten years of its existence, after which the program was begun.

The first number on the program was "Sygnaly Wojenne" (War Signals), played by Mr. W. Lagoeki's orchestra. This was followed by a long speech lasting almost an hour by John Przyprawa, editor of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, who was constantly interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

The Druzyna Choir under the direction of B. J. Zalewski sang "Wiazanka Piesni Narodowych" (Wreath of Polish National Songs), for which the audience rewarded the singers with enthusiastic applause, forcing them to sing an encore. The encore was Rzepki's "Mazurek". Miss Lucy Konecki, commandant of Falcon Women's Nest 133, recited "Badz Gotow Sokole" (Falcon, Be Ready). The chairman then asked Miss Harriet Rozanski, Lucy Konecki, and Gertrude Eichman to take up a

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1917.

collection for relief, while Mr. W. Lagoeki's orchestra played "Bukiet Melodji Polskich" (Bouquet of Polish Melodies). The collection yielded \$17.23, for which chairman Z. Szmidt thanked the audience. He then invited Mr. A. Wojciechowicz, one of the founders of the nest, to come up on the stage, and after an appropriate speech, gave him a gold medal as a gift of Nest 105 in appreciation of his work. Then gifts and good wishes were tendered by nests and societies. The gifts were as follows: King Sigismund I's Hussars Society, Group 1860 of the P. N. A., gave \$5; Falcon Women's Nest 133, \$10; Falcons Nest 37, \$10; Boze Cos Polake (God Save Poland) Society, Group 1955 of the P. N. A., \$5; Zwyciestwo Pod Grunwaldem (Victory at Grunwald) Society, \$5; Brodzinski Circle, \$5; Tysiac Walecznych (Valiant Thousand) Society, Group 1378 of the P. N. A., \$10; Synowie Korony Polskiej (Sons of the Polish Crown) Society, Group 681 of the P. N. A., \$5; Foresterki Serca Marji (Women Foresters of the Sacred Heart of Mary) Society, \$5.

In conclusion everyone joined in the singing of the Falcon anthem, "Ospaly i Gnusny" (Sleepy and Lazy), to the accompaniment of the orchestra. It should be

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added that all the numbers on the program came out very well, and the audience applauded enthusiastically. The dancing which followed the exercises lasted far into the night.

It should be stated here that the committee in charge of the celebration has prepared an anniversary booklet containing photographs of the members of Nest 105 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, the present officers of the nest, the members of Women's Nest 133, and the committee in charge of the tenth anniversary celebration. All of these photographs were taken by Walter Narozny, well-known photographer, member of Nest 37 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, who has his studio at 4841 South Ashland Avenue.

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II B 2 a

II B 2 b

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 9, 1917.

ANTHONY MALLEK

With the death of Anthony Mallek we have lost a man who played one of the most important roles in the history of our organization. Since I worked with him and frequently had the opportunity of seeing his work at close range, I am writing these few words in order to give him a credit which he so justly earned.

The Polish National Alliance was passing through a terribly difficult phase when the late Anthony Mallek took over the office of secretary general, which at that time was the most responsible position in our organization.

The powerful clerical camp was constantly striking blows at the young and weak Alliance with all its might. At the convention in Buffalo, the clergymen who were members of the Alliance came out in a body. In addition the preceding secretary general defrauded the treasury and absconded. The Alliance was left abandoned, threadbare, and poor. It seemed that it had reached its end and that

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POLISH

II A 3 b

II B 2 a

II B 2 b

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 9, 1917.

III C     nothing could ever get it back on its feet again. Even its enemies  
IV        became silent for a while, as if they wanted the ailing Alliance at  
          least to have a quiet death.

But they were mistaken. I remember as though it had happened yesterday when Mr. Mallek came into the office. His first words were: "To work!" and appeals, explanations, and encouragements began being sent out to the groups, that they might not just give up. Soon the battered members of the Alliance realized that this was a person who knew how to guide them. Courage entered the doubting hearts, and the people began to rally around the flag of the Alliance. They got "to work" with all their might and kept at it until the Alliance was again on solid ground.

It should be emphasized here that at that time Holy Trinity Parish played no small part in the history of our organization. The same people who wanted the Alliance's downfall also wanted to take over the government of this church--and, coming upon opposition, they succeeded in having the church closed.

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POLISH

II A 3 b

II B 2 a

II B 2 b

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 9, 1917.

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It is not strange then that these two groups--the Alliance and

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the Parish--should unite in the battle against their adversary.

Holy Trinity was looked upon as a fortress of the Alliance, and the link between the Alliance and the "fortress" was, of course, the late Anthony Mallek. It was absolutely natural that anyone who wanted to be considered as a one-hundred-per cent member of the Alliance considered it his duty to be a member of the parish, and vice versa every good parishioner was at the same time a member of the Alliance.

One of Mr. Mallek's greatest accomplishments was his instrumentality in the founding of the library and museum of the Polish National Alliance. At one time the late Mr. H. Kalusowski suggested the establishment of this institution. Mr. Mallek got to work energetically and realized the idea.

"This is a matter of greater weight than one would think," he said to me one day, "because if patriots of the measure of Kalusowski, feeling their end approaching, want to offer their invaluable keepsakes for the use of the

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POLISH

II A 3 b

II B 2 a

II B 2 b

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 9, 1917.

III C public, and turn to the Alliance with this offer, that means that  
IV they look upon the Alliance as representing the people. Those over  
there," he added, pointing in the direction of the Alliance's antago-  
nists, "will be greatly angered by this recognition."

In 1892 Anthony Katski, Polish composer and pianist of world-wide fame, visited Chicago. Mr. Mallek--it must be explained--loved music and song more than life. It was even said of him that he had notes instead of brains in his head. Therefore he soon struck up an acquaintance with the composer which, based on the similarity of interests, blossomed into a lifelong friendship.

One time, while a storm was raging with thunder and lightning, Mallek burst into the print shop crying: "Boys, hurry and get dressed and go to Tomek (Thomas) Nalepinski's Hall. . You'll see something there the like of which you may never see or hear again in your life; it is the birth of the 'March of' the Polish National Alliance.'" The order had to be obeyed, because at that time the secretary general was also the boss of the printing shop. At that time the

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POLISH

II A 3 b

II B 2 a

II B 2 b

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 9, 1917.

III C whole bookkeeping department of the Alliance and the administration  
IV of the printing shop were in the hands of the secretary general.

When we arrived at the hall, there were already quite a few Alliance members there. Katski was bent over a table writing music. Every now and then he would get up and play a few bars. Finally he stopped writing, and sat down at the piano and played, for the first time, the "March of the Polish National Alliance," as only he could play it.

You should have seen Mallek. His eyes darted from person to person, and when the playing was over, his enthusiasm burst forth--he was ready to hug everybody. In the evening when I was returning from work, Mallek, still under the impression of the March, stopped me.

"Did you hear the March? Good, isn't it? Now we wont be strung out like a mass of stalks, but will march in ranks like an army; we have a march." And having said that he went on in order to stop some other passer-by to tell him

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II B 2 a

II B 2 b

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the good news.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 9, 1917.

Not long afterward, when the Polish, or rather the Alliance division, took part in the parade celebrating the four-hundredth anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America, an orchestra composed of a few score people played the "March of the Polish National Alliance" before the reviewing stand of Mr. Morton, vice-president of the United States. Mr. Mallek just beamed as he did when the March was born; he threw out his deep chest, and nailed his flashing eyes right into the vice-president as though he were trying to tell him, "Listen, that's the 'March of the Polish National Alliance,' composed by my friend Anthony Katski.....Listen!"

(Signed) Ed. B.

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II D 10

II D 1

III H

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

Mr. K. Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, called the meeting to order at 2:25 P.M. He devoted a few words to the memory of Anthony Mallek, "one of the pioneers of the Polish emigres, father of Polish song in America, former secretary general of the Polish National Alliance, and a member for many years of this organization, an indefatigable worker in the nationalistic field". He asked those present to pay homage to the memory of Anthony Mallek by rising.

The secretary general read a resolution [relative to Mallek's funeral] and the board of directors accepted by rising. The resolution will be published in the papers.

A motion was passed to the effect that the entire Central Board of Directors will take part in [Mallek's] funeral. The censor of the Polish National Alliance is sending his representative. The body of the deceased, if his

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POLISH

II A 3 b

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

II D 1

III H family permits, will rest for a while in the meeting room of the  
I G Polish National Alliance building. The administrative board will  
IV take care of this.

In view of the fact that the United States has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, the Central Board of Directors decided to send President Wilson a special telegram, which the secretary general read. This telegram was unanimously accepted, and it was decided to send it at once.

Further business of the organization was discussed in accordance with the program and rules of the Central Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance.

Mr. K. B. Czarnecki, vice-president, will represent the Polish National Alliance at the Fraternal Congress in Madison, Wisconsin, on February 8.

The president of the Polish National Alliance received a reply (stereotyped) from the President of the United States to the telegram sent by the Central Board of Directors on his address of January 22 to the Senate.

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POLISH

II A 3 b

II D 10

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II D 1

III H Five thousand dollars was assigned from the relief fund for the relief  
I G of thousands of Poles interned at Irkutsk in Siberia, who are suffering  
IV terrible poverty. The clothing committee of the Women's Auxiliary has  
already sent clothing there valued at more than \$3,000. The money will  
be sent through the American embassy at Petrograd, either together with the con-  
tributions of other organizations represented by the Central Polish Relief Com-  
mittee, or separately.

The committee on applications recommends the acceptance of 2,049 new members and  
eight societies as groups of the Polish National Alliance. The last group in  
order has been given number 1975.

The insurance committee has recommended the payment of sixty-nine death benefit  
policies amounting to \$45,300.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIANCE OF POLISH  
MILITARY SOCIETIES IN AMERICA

Yesterday evening the Alliance of Polish Military Societies in America held a special meeting at T. Jachimowicz's hall in order to discuss the stand that the organization should take in view of the crisis which the United States is now facing as a result of the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany.

The following persons were present at the meeting: J. N. Przymorski, commander of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies; Titus Jachimowski, president; W. Kozuch, S. Snopek, A. Sikorski; W. Grygienc, treasurer; J. M. Andrzejewski; secretary general; and S. Orpiszewski.

After a short discussion of the present strained situation, as a result of which the United States may find itself drawn into the war at any moment,

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

those present unanimously voted to support the stand of the President and the Government, expressing their willingness at any time to place the Polish military corps at the disposal of the country, to defend the Star-Spangled Banner and the liberty which we enjoy here.

If the need arises, the military divisions are to be called to arms to fight any enemy who would dare threaten the unity and freedom of the United States, to give their lives and property to their adopted country. The unanimity of those present was complete, and finally it was decided to send the following telegram to President Wilson.....:

His Excellency Woodrow Wilson,  
President of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.

In the present great crisis involving the United States, the members of

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

our organization, the Alliance of Polish Military Societies in America, numbering several thousand, are all with you to a man and support your manly stand for the vindication of the rights, honor, and dignity of our country. They are ready and willing at all times to render any service and make any sacrifice that their duty as American citizens and Polish soldiers, descendants of Kosciusko and Pulaski, who fought for the independence of this country, may require of them.

J. N. Przymorski, commander  
A. Wittort, subcommander  
T. Jachimowski, president  
W. W. Goralski, vice-president  
W. J. Andrzejewski, secretary general  
Victor Grygiene, treasurer  
Stanley Snopek  
Joseph Jakutowski  
Valentine Kozuch

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

Anthony Sikorski

W. Majewski

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

TELEGRAM OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Honorable Woodrow Wilson,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In this tense and fateful time when the United States confronts the gravest responsibility of our recent history, we, American citizens, members of the Polish National Council of America, hasten to assure the President of our unqualified support of whatever measures he undertakes to uphold the honor of America.

As loyal citizens, we have ranged ourselves patriotically and unreservedly under the flag of our adopted country. And if overt acts of unjustifiable aggression challenge this republic, to defend its dearest rights, we shall be among the first to rally behind the President, who in this crisis in our international affairs

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

is charged with the arduous task of conducting our foreign relations.

We call on all our compatriots to rally around the flag, Its security will mean that "government of the people, by the people shall not perish from the earth."

(Signed) Dr. J. P. Wagner, president  
P. Rostenkowski, vice-president  
F. S. Barc, secretary  
S. Godzich, treasurer  
J. S. Skibinski, editor

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE TO PRESIDENT WILSON

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Board of Directors it was resolved to send the following telegram to President Wilson:

Chicago, Illinois, February 5, 1917

His Excellency Woodrow Wilson,  
President of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.

In the present great crisis involving the United States, the members of our organization, numbering one hundred and twenty thousand, are with you to a man in supporting your manly stand for the vindication of the rights, honor, and dignity of our country. They are ready and willing at all times to render any service and make any sacrifice that their duty as American citizens

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

may require of them.

Polish National Alliance of the  
United States of North America:

K. Zychlinski, President

J. S. Zawilinski, General Secretary

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 5, 1917.

**COMMUNE 23 OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE  
SENDS WIRE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES**

Commune 23 of the Polish National Alliance in South Chicago, at its regular meeting, held on Sunday, January 28, 1917, unanimously resolved to send a telegram to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, expressing gratitude for his stand on the Polish question, as expressed in his memorable address to the Senate in Washington. A special committee, consisting of S. J. Dudek, director, Mrs. K. S. Obarski, honorary vice-president, and Dr. R. Lenard, sent a telegram on Wednesday, January 31, which reads as follows:

"His Excellency  
Woodrow Wilson,  
President of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.

"The undersigned committee of the South Chicago groups of the Polish National Alliance, organized into Commune 23, in accordance with the resolution accepted

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at its regular meeting of January 28, 1917, sends Your Excellency, in the name of these groups, heartfelt thanks for the serious stand which Your Excellency has taken on the Polish question. We hereby assert that we agree with all the statements expressed in the telegram sent Your Excellency by our organization. God grant that the initial steps taken by Your Excellency bring our mother country the liberty toward which she has been striving for ages.

"(Signed) S. J. Dudek  
"K. S. Obarski  
"Dr. R. Lenard"

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 27, 1917.

RESOLUTION OF COMMUNE THREE OF THE  
POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

At a meeting of Commune 3 of Chicago, representing sixty-two groups of the Polish National Alliance and 5,000 members, the officers of the commune reported their decision regarding the action of Commune 88 of Cleveland, relative to the resignation of two officers of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. Casimir Zychlinski and Mr. Joseph Magdziarz, president and treasurer respectively of the Central Board of Directors, and regarding the request of this commune that a special convention of our organization be called.

After an exhaustive discussion, Commune 3 appointed the undersigned special committee to send the following expression of its views on the matter to all the Polish-American publications, and to all the communes of the Polish National Alliance:

"Commune 3, with due respect for the political convictions of all citizens, solemnly condemns the distasteful and insidious step taken by Commune 88 of Cleveland, asserting that the Cleveland commune had neither reasons nor the

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right to demand, for political reasons, the public resignation of the officers of the Central Board of Directors elected to office at the Schenectady Convention, and has subjected itself and the Alliance to ridicule in the eyes of the Polish-Americans.

"Commune 3 reminds you that the basic ideal on which the Polish National Alliance was founded and on which its existence rests was and is to work for the independence of Polish lands partitioned by the armed might of three neighboring invading powers, and the following departments work in accordance with this ideal: The National Department, composed of representatives of all the large Polish organizations in America; the Central Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance, which belongs to this department; and the Commission of Five appointed at the Schenectady Convention.

"Commune 3 emphasizes that the protest of the National Department, which bore the signatures of both of these officers of the Polish National Alliance, was timely, because the Alliance will never be taken in by Prussian, Austrian, or Russian promises, and will never sign a new partition of Poland as the congress

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at Grodno did, and will never agree to the shedding of rivers of Polish blood for the final victory of the Germans, who have been hostile toward us from the very inception of the Polish nation.

"Commune 3 sees no need of a special convention for the discussion of the financial and internal affairs of the Alliance, but it has demanded and continues to favor the idea of calling a general Polish congress in Washington on May 3, for political purposes, in the firm belief that a congress representing the Polish people in America, who have been organized for years and have borne the burdens of organizational and political activities, would clearly place before the whole world during this great year of 1917, during which the fate of Europe and Poland will be sealed, the beautiful ideals of justice for all nations, and would demand reparation for the crimes inflicted on Poland in the eighteenth century.

"In paying tribute to the President of the United States for his address on the subject of peace, in which he demands among other acts of justice for oppressed

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 27, 1917.

peoples a united, independent, and autonomous Poland with access to the sea, Commune 3 recognizes the above words, taken from the hearts of all the Poles, as the dreams and aims which we solemnly vow to defend to the last drop of our blood!

"(Signed) L. Smiejkowski;  
"J. J. Chrzanowski;  
"A. Lukasik;  
"R. Kotlowski;  
"A. Chmielewski"

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 27, 1917.

CENSOR OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE  
EXPLAINS ALLIANCE'S STAND

In view of the remarks which have been purposely and maliciously circulated and which have now been going on for quite some time to the effect that the Polish National Alliance has betrayed the fundamental postulates of a free and independent Poland, as set forth in its constitution, I consider it my duty to come forth in this matter and prove that the Polish National Alliance not only has not retreated even for a moment from its aims and purposes, but has faithfully and persistently continued, in accordance with its fundamental precepts, in the direction of a united, free, and independent Poland. The ferment which some people are trying to introduce into the ranks of the Alliance is an artificial product, or rather a terroristic method designed to hurl the Alliance from the pinnacle of its nationalistic activities to the role of an ordinary stepchild.

As I have stated before, we are living in a time of such extraordinary historical

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upheavals that a strong head and tremendous courage of spirit are necessary in the face of the continuous promises of our enemies--which are always calculated to be to our disadvantage--in order to avoid the mental whirl which leads to grave mistakes.

Those who have been chosen by the members of the Alliance to head our organization have scrupulously adhered to this principle. But the bad will of some, the opposition of others, the underestimation of the importance of the moment of still others, and, what is worse, the desire on the part of some individuals to order the interests of the whole organization in the light of their own personal convictions, have split our immigrants into enemy camps, and the Polish National Alliance has been drawn into the vortex.

The twenty-first convention in Schenectady clearly established the political policies of the Alliance when it passed a resolution creating a special

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commission to exercise control over the national funds. It placed the control and division of the national funds into the hands of this commission with complete confidence. The entire work of both the Central Board of Directors and the various commissions and departments of the Alliance has been based on these decrees and recommendations. Besides this, the convention accepted the union of the Polish National Alliance with other organizations [in order to] form the Central Polish Relief Committee, which in view of the development of affairs in Europe, felt itself obliged to take up political as well as relief work.

It was then that those who have always been inimically disposed toward the Alliance took up the cry of protest, prohibiting the Alliance from working for Poland—from working for the restoration of freedom to our dissected homeland.

The Central Board of Directors could not heed this protest. It did not want to and could not betray the fundamental postulates of the Alliance and the

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mettoss of the founding fathers of our organization. Adhering to the great ideal of a free, independent, and united Poland, it did everything which should have been done according to its power and possibilities, in the strong belief that this course and not another should be pursued.

On the other hand, those who would like to see the Polish National Alliance become merely an insurance company, have exploited every little detail and practically every private statement which had been voiced. They have twisted these around to suit their needs, changing the sense and meaning, and have used them as a basis for hurling trumped-up charges of national betrayal.

The meaning of the well-known "protest to the civilized world" has been turned around. An attempt has been made to persuade the people that this is a protest against Poland, that it unites us with Russia by a fraternity of arms. They have tried not to see the real meaning of the protest which was aimed

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at the German government, which wanted the Polish army even before the boundaries of Poland were established, before a Polish government was formed, before Polish authorities took office. They have tried not to see that the paragraph about the fraternity of arms did not refer to Russia but to the countries allied with her, namely, France and Italy; that this was and is a protest against all those who, accepting the idea of a Polish state, are willing to renounce their claims to Galicia, Silesia, East and West Prussia, and Poznan; that this was and is the collective voice of the Polish soul; that we will never yield our rights to all the Polish lands, the ancient abodes of our ancestors.

Nevertheless, this was the way in which the members of the Advisory Board of the Polish National Alliance, in the name of which I am now speaking, understood it--and this, after all, is the way it should be understood.

Perhaps the editing of this article was a little obscure for those who look

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for words and not for substance--but who, today, can guarantee that this firm and clear stand of the National Department did not influence the course of political events in the Kingdom [Translator's note: Section of Poland], which have now deviated greatly from the original intentions of the German government? Who can assert today that the courageous and determined stand of the Kingdom, which with civic understanding is now forming its own government and will not begin to think of an army until after this is accomplished, did not and does not continue to get inspiration and courage from just such a protest as this? Who today will dare assert that it was not just such a forceful reminder which made those who, in exchange for the decree of November 5 [Translator's note: A decree granting a tiny Polish state], were willing to renounce their claims in advance to the rest of the ancient Polish lands, turn from their course and slowly begin to remember something about a united Poland?

Nevertheless, it is the people who are least qualified to do so who take it

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upon themselves to pronounce judgment in these matters. Some of them maintain that the Polish National Alliance has betrayed the Polish cause, while others maintain that the Alliance should not concern itself at all with Polish political matters. Meanwhile both groups are wrong.

The Polish National Alliance, as an organization of the common Polish people who emigrated to America, has a wide sphere of nationalistic activity, which is clearly set forth in its constitution and approved by its conventions. The Polish National Alliance has never departed from these principles and never will, much less betray its national banner.

Therefore, those brother Alliance members who have allowed themselves to be influenced by, and who are uncritically following, the protests of the fomenters are going astray. They are even trying to undermine the meaning and influence of the Polish National Alliance by demanding the convocation

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 27, 1917.

**CENSOR EXPLAINS ALLIANCE'S STAND**

(Editorial)

We are printing in the adjoining column a statement made by the censor of the Polish National Alliance, in which he defends and indorses the political policies pursued up to the present by the Alliance.

We remind you that, according to the rules and by-laws of the constitution of the Polish National Alliance, the censor is the highest authority in this respect, and his decisions or the decisions of the Advisory Board cannot be appealed.

In his explanation, the censor is not speaking only in his own name but in the name of the entire Advisory Board of the Polish National Alliance, that is, the thirty commissioners who live in various states and who do not have the means of forming a collective opinion.

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All the commissioners of the Polish National Alliance, whose opinion the censor sounded, have agreed to one thing, namely, to that which the censor is announcing today and communicating to the Alliance members. In a fatherly manner, as befits the highest officers of the Polish National Alliance, the censor reminds the troublemakers that their insinuations about the Alliance are too small to hurt it.

Our organization and its officers act in accordance with the [Alliance's] constitution and strive by all legal means for the liberation and union of all Polish lands. But nowhere in the constitution of the Polish National Alliance has it been stated that this Alliance should agree to the political policies which all sorts of socialists of the Prussophile camp want to force upon it.

The censor appeals from his heart to the brothers and sisters in the Alliance who have gone astray and who have allowed themselves to be deceived by the prophets who are false to Poland and who are inclined rather to force the will of the majority into accordance with their personal views and opinions than to



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submit themselves to the will of the majority. They rant and storm in the Alliance ranks, bringing in confusion and bitterness. It is not yet too late for these people to be converted and to listen to the voice of the highest officers of the Polish National Alliance, their chosen leaders, who do not love Poland any less than do these political fanatics, and who wish her well.

Surely, everyone can perceive that the voice of the Advisory Board of the Polish National Alliance is the voice of the members of the Alliance in general, because the members voluntarily have chosen their state commissioners without any outside force or pressure, and have given these commissioners the authority to express themselves on the most important matters.

Read today's article by the censor and judge for yourselves who is right and who is merely leading you astray, and then proceed in accordance with this judgment.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 24, 1917.

TELEGRAM OF THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL  
TO PRESIDENT WILSON

The Polish National Council sent a rather lengthy telegram yesterday to President Wilson, in which it thanked the President for his clear and just presentation of the Polish cause.

Among other things, the telegram stated: "There can be no peace founded on oppression and injustice. The peace which is to come must bring with it liberty for all, both large and small, strong and weak. It must guarantee the inviolable safety of life, faith, and social development of all the peoples which up to now were subject to enemy rulers.

"Mr. President, you have spoken nobly about Poland. You have definitely asserted that Poland must be united, independent, and autonomous.

"For this noble definition of freedom together with justice, we, Americans of Polish ancestry, wish to express our deepest gratitude and loyalty to you

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as President of the United States and one of the greatest champions of the ideals of humanity whom the world has ever known.

"Poland, impotent in her misfortune, has not looked to America in vain for help, justice, sympathy, and an honest evaluation of her cause. She has not waited in vain for the great moral support which America can give her. America has spoken through the mouth of its President; it has spoken with might for the Polish cause.

"Long live the Republic of the United States and the future Republic of Poland!

"Dr. J. P. Wagner, President,  
"P. Rostenkowski, vice-president,  
"F. S. Barc, secretary,  
"J. S. Skibinski, editor."

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 23, 1917.

APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL

POLISH RELIEF COMMITTEE TO THE POLES

Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, has voiced an appeal which has affected the entire world. Ambassadors of the United States received copies of this speech a week ago in order to present them to the ministries of foreign affairs of the belligerent nations. For the first time in a hundred years, the President changed the accepted precedent and personally read his recommendations before the Senate of the United States. There can be no doubt that this document of President Wilson's is epochal and that it is the most important document of the entire century.

For Poland it is of the greatest importance, because it places the Polish question separately and with emphasis as a matter of the gravest importance in the fixing and assurance of lasting peace in the world. The President said:

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"I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship, and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own."

The National Department receives this proclamation with calm and seriousness, but at the same time with deep gratitude, and is sending a telegram of thanksgiving to the President today. At the same time the National Department asks all Polish organizations and publications to send similar telegrams to the President, and simultaneously requests that restraint and decorum be preserved in these telegrams and letters. We ask the Polish press to treat this address and the President's expression concerning Poland with intense gravity so as not to afford those who are hostile toward us and our enemies a pretext for injuring our cause, which has been set forth so favorably in the President's

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proclamation.

The time has not yet come for the National Department to mention the great task which it has undertaken and the preparations which it has made. The mention of the Polish question in the President's address is only the beginning. Therefore we may not speak yet. When the time comes, when we no longer need fear harmful interference with our work, we will announce our plans in detail to our compatriots.

The Executive Committee of the National Department of the Central Polish Relief Committee:

J. F. Smulski, president;  
T. M. Helinski, vice-president;  
K. Zychlinski, vice-president;  
H. Setmajer, secretary;  
P. Rostenkowski, treasurer;  
Reverend W. Zapala;  
Reverend B. Celichowski;

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S. Szwajkart;

A. Neuman;

F. Rezmerowski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 10, 1917.

TO COMMAND OR TO OBEY

(Editorial)

We were greatly astonished on reading in one of the last issues of the Polish Falcon, organ of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, that the board of directors had decided to call a special convention in Pittsburgh.

We understand, in a measure, the reasons which prompted the board of directors to issue the decree calling for a special convention. The board of directors evidently wants to put an end once and for all to the disagreements, and to finish with this mania for petty politics exhibited not only by the circuit presidents and group presidents but even by individuals. Action of this sort is unheard of in military societies, and the Falcons consider themselves a military society. If this were the reason for calling a special convention, we might be apt to applaud the idea, although we remember well the decrees of the Buffalo convention, which clearly left

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the matter of the policies of the organization to the discretion of the board of directors.

We are struck, however, as must everyone be who looks upon the Falcon organization in true Falcon spirit, by the note of disharmony in the appeal of the board of directors with the aims and principles of our brother organization.

The board of directors of the Alliance of Polish Falcons summons delegates of the Alliance groups to a special convention in order to define the political policies which the Falcons should pursue.

We therefore ask, by what authority can this be done? We have considered and continue to consider that when the Falcons serve the country as ordinary citizens, they cannot issue orders to the people in general nor seek any special authority for themselves, but should and must place themselves under the orders of those who are authorized to make decisions for the people in general. If, on the other hand, the Falcons were to take up arms in order to defend those who formerly

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deliberated over the good of this nation, in that case the positions would be reversed and every citizen would place himself completely under the will and command of the military leaders, obeying not only their orders but also their intelligent directions.

An army does not play politics in peace time, but trains and prepares for war. That is how things are and should be with the Alliance of Polish Falcons. We today want to look upon the Falcons as the peace-time mobilization of our forces here among the emigres, as our advance guard, which does not play at politics but sees to the training and development of its forces. In accordance with the suggestions of the board of directors, it should develop these forces to their maximum efficiency, and prepare them for the time when the nation will need them.

The board of directors, and it alone, is responsible for the work of the entire organization, and it alone can decide on matters of this type. Therefore, if in some of the groups there are some individuals who joined

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the organization merely for the purpose of playing politics and causing confusion within the ranks of the Falcons, and if these individuals persist in being deaf to all admonitions, they ought to be dropped from the organization. "It is better that we number only a thousand men, but good ones."

In addition we would like to ask the board of directors who, even at the special convention, will have the authority to decide the proper direction the Falcons should follow, since at present it is difficult to obtain true information and directions from the homeland. Even those who have access to the sources cannot orient themselves in the situation, and although in their opinion they proceed along the right road, according to the opinions of others they are making grave mistakes. Can the ordinary delegate to the convention, who usually is uninformed, uncritical, and without a proper background for and acquaintance with national problems, be a good judge in matters which befuddle the minds of trained and experienced politicians?

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You will reply that a majority decides these matters, that one person may be wrong but that a majority will always find the right road. This answer is quite right. If, however, we are to follow this axiom, why call a special convention, since a majority of the nation and our own emigrants here have already decided the direction which the work of the Falcons should take? The majority still persists in the same stand which the Falcons had taken at the very beginning, the stand which the Buffalo convention had also taken. This convention clearly defined in its decrees and resolutions the policies which it wished the board of directors to pursue.

It seems to us, however, that the board of directors itself is vacillating and cannot or does not know how to adhere to this stand because it allows itself to be provoked by a handful of trouble-makers, and gives them the greatest satisfaction by calling a special convention.

Perhaps we are mistaken in the conclusions which we have drawn, but we are

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not mistaken in declaring that a soldier should always obey the orders of the people he serves and not dictate to the people. Our paper has always considered the Polish Falcons soldiers, and wants to continue to look upon them as such.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 19, 1916.

MILITARY SOCIETY OBSERVES TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

A beautiful ceremony was held last Sunday in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Second Company of Polish [Cracovians] Krakusy [Translator's note: "Krakusy" was the name given a division of soldiers from the city of Cracow during the Kosciusko Insurrection in 1794.], of St. Hedwig's Parish, Twenty-Sixth Division, Alliance of Polish Military Societies. The jubilee included the consecration of the society's new American flag: (a Polish flag had been purchased some time ago.)

The celebration began with vesper services at St. Hedwig's Church, during which Reverend Obyrtacz, pastor of the Church, consecrated the new flag. Following vespers, the military societies that had gathered for the celebration formed into ranks, paraded down the main streets to the strains of a military band, arriving finally at St. Hedwig's Parish Hall.

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The large, beautiful hall was soon filled with soldiers [military society members] and other guests. The venerable Captain Victor Woloszkiewicz mounted the platform and after a few words of greeting, named as chairman Titus Jachimowski, president of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies, who, in turn, called upon the editor of the Polish National Alliance publications, S. Orpiszewski, to act as secretary of the proceedings. He then invited the officers of organizations and societies to the platform and formally opened the celebration with a beautiful and moving address.

### The Program

1. The first number on the program, a rendition by the St. Hedwig Choir I under the direction of the talented Wiedemann, produced a storm of applause that did not cease until the choir returned for an encore. It is an excellently trained mixed choir, a credit to the parish and to its director.

2. John Prymorski, commander in chief of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies,

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unfurled the new flag. He took this occasion to deliver a long and beautiful address that flowed straight from the heart. The flag's sponsors were also upon the platform at the unfurling, and presented gifts.

3. After Professor Ostrowski's orchestra had played a medley of Polish songs, the secretary of the society [Second Company of Polish Krakusy], read the society's history....

4. In place of W. J. Andrzejewski, secretary of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies, who was unable to be present because of illness, S. Orpiszewski delivered an address suitable to the occasion.

5. The local Falcon society next presented some gymnastic exercises (pyramids), which were warmly received. This number was followed by an orchestral selection, during which Mrs. Woloszkiewicz, Mrs. Wojtyla, and Mrs. Guzikowski took up a collection for the benefit of the war victims in Poland. The collection

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I G netted \$21.54.

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6. The St. Hedwig Choir sang....and was compelled by the applause to return for an encore. At the close of this number, the Reverend J. B. Obyrtacz, pastor of St. Hedwig's Parish, delivered an address in which he lauded the Krakus Society. After expressing his best wishes for the Society's continued work in its particular field of endeavor, he made a personal contribution to the Polish Relief Fund.

7. The Kosciusko Guard, Ninetieth Division, Alliance of Polish Military Societies, then presented a rifle and marching drill, to the great enthusiasm of the audience.

In behalf of the 115th Division of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies, Stanislaus Matyklasinski expressed his best wishes to the Krakus Society, following which the audience sang the Polish national anthem, "God Save Poland",

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 19, 1916.

bringing the celebration to a close.

The celebration in the hall was followed by a banquet during which Reverend Obyrtacz, as toastmaster, entertained the guests with his witty remarks. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by Kaszubowski, Jachimowicz, Janusz, Porzuczek, and many others. A cordiality entirely worthy of our warriors prevailed throughout.

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II D 6 FREE POLAND ABOUT THE POLISH ROMAN-CATHOLIC UNION

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Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 49, Dec. 6, 1916.



In the last edition of the periodical, Free Poland, Mr. Leon C. Nika, a young attorney, writes on our organization.

"Another of the Polish organizations is the Polish Roman-Catholic Union of North America, with a membership of 100,000 members, licensed as a fraternal benefit society in the State of Illinois in the year 1898. The Polish Roman Catholic Union is based upon the principles of the Roman Catholic faith and the national traditions of Polish Catholics for their mutual moral and material assistance. The assets of the Union amount to about \$2,000,000. The Polish Roman Catholic Union has paid out in death benefits over \$3,000,000; for disability to its members, over \$31,000; and for educational purposes to its members \$50,000. The Polish Roman Catholic Union has collected for the Polish war sufferers in



Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 49, Dec. 6, 1916.

Europe the sum of \$30,000. It has its own library valued at \$10,000, and has its own home located in the city of Chicago, valued at \$190,000. The personal property of the Polish Roman Catholic Union is valued at about \$4,000. The Polish Roman Catholic Union also has its own printing shop valued at \$31,000, where the official paper for the organization is printed, called Narod Polski, with a circulation of 70,000. At the present time the Union is establishing a daily paper. In addition to the printing shops and library, which are located at their home, a spacious hall is found for banquets and social gatherings. Part of this building is divided into offices and rented out."

From the above we can see that Free Poland is supporting our organization. It is not the first time that it has written about the Union.



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And if so, we also should support this periodical by subscribing and broadening amid American spheres. The subscription price is only \$1 per one year. Address: Free Poland, 984 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 6, 1916.

### POLISH FALCONS' RESOLUTION

The Polish Falcons of Chicago, gathered at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall on December 5, at the Council of Nest II, unanimously approved the following:

1. Considering the heavy, irreparable loss which the Polish nation suffered at the death of its greatest son, Henryk Sienkiewicz, and this at a time when it most needed his great mind and warm heart to shield it from doubt and to guide it toward a brighter future, we have decided, in order to honor the memory of this great Pole, to bend ourselves most earnestly to the spread of Falconry, of which the fundamental aim is to produce in our community exactly those civic virtues for which the late Henryk Sienkiewicz set the highest example.
2. Faithful to the requirements of our organization, we will obey our rightful authority, for we ourselves have placed it at the helm, believing firmly that it will lead us in these days of terror, chaos, and internal dissension along

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 6, 1916.

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the path of duty and honor, under a banner, unsoiled by any faithlessness, of honest love for our motherland.

3. Recognizing the establishment of a "School for Ensigns" [Szkola Podchorazych] as one of the most certain means of accomplishing the Falcon organization's aims, we appeal to all of our members to work earnestly at collecting contributions toward this fund; at the same time, we must tighten our ranks in order to repel more effectively all attempts to destroy Falcon unity and discipline.

Long live the united and independent Poland! Long live the one authorized Polish Falcons' Alliance of America!

Resolution Committee: Henry Setmajer, Henry Lokanski, and Agnes Wisla.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 48, Nov. 29, 1916.

RESOLUTION OF THE POLISH PRESS CLUB; HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ IS DEAD!

This new and unexpected thunderbolt fell upon our already so oppressed nation.

A life became extinguished, one which in the heaviest moments was an encouragement for the nation, a mainstay and a guiding star.

No more is there at the helm of the battered national nave the man who guided, advised, protected and rescued from ruin the Polish people, for Poland.

A soul has passed beyond, which has been the hetman of the entire nation during long years of slavery, giving hope to draw liberally from the treasury of the past, faith in a better future, teaching it to love the



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years of long ago, and to apply one's self to the paths of a new life.

No more will this eminent intercessor of suffering Poland speak to the "Peoples of the civilized world" in the defence of its ruthlessly violated rights, nor will his lute sob to the tidings of new sufferings of the Polish people. Terrible tidings about thousands of Polish children thrust into the cold grave of the raging hurricane of a historical blizzard will reach him, but already there, where spirits only soar, and thoughts are only allowed to rise.

A fearless knight has closed his eyelids, who from the dawn of his youth has stood faithfully at the outpost, guarding the legacy of the fathers and the inheritance of future generations.

From the historical darkness he has brought forth the luminous figures



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of the Skrzetuskis, Kmiecics, Wolodyjowskis, Podbipietas, and as many more, in order to inculcate in the present generation a part of that which has passed and which has been more than once spat upon by others and by our own people.

He penetrated into the depths of the most hidden secret recesses of the common human soul and analyzing geniously, favorably and unfavorably its peculiarities, he created masterpieces of universal human types, showing himself also in that field as master of masters.

With the flight of his imagination he reached also the times of the dark past, the ancient Roman period, the beginnings of Christianity, on whom at that time as on Poland today, instead of a royal crown, they wedged one of thorns.

And desirous of sharing the lot of the wanderer with the people, he sailed the far off seas and comforted the hearts of his countrymen in





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the Fatherland with the story about the "Latarniks," (lamplighters), and the "Puttkamers," confirming that the guiding thought of every wanderer can only be the thought about Poland.

Besides, who will be able in these few words to apprehend the super-abundant treasures of feelings and thoughts which Henryk Sienkiewicz has put in his works? Who can attempt to arrive at the value of the services rendered by this master genius of the pen?

But we lose in Sienkiewicz not only a painter of our annals and history and the expressor of our thoughts, but also a spiritual leader, who during this time of historical cataclism, loved, suffered and acted for millions. Standing at the head of the General Aid Committee in Switzerland, where he had been driven by the brutal superior force of the enemy, he became the alms giver of the nation. He was its king and spiritual ruler. He endeavored to obtain assistance for the Polish children, saving the flower and future of the nation from ruin, believing that there is as much Poland as there are Polish people on Polish soil.



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And alongside this gigantic work, which grew beyond the power of his venerable age, there was shining for him one thought and one aim, toward which he shaped the course of his being. To regain a United and Independent Poland.

So then his death is for us a terrible blow, an irreparable loss. There speaks to us not only a painful heart, but also the mind. Who will fill the breach which remains after him? Who will grasp the hetman's staff in his hand, so that one of another nationality will bow his forehead before it? Who knows how to carry on with this burdensome and gigantic task under which he (Sienkiewicz) alone did not bend?

Being taken aback with this surprising and unexpected news, we stand in the presence of the shroud covered casket like children at the grave



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of their father, like birds who have had their wings cut, like exiles gone astray on a pathless track, raising an imploring look toward their Creator with the question: "Oh when, my Lord, will these tortures cease?"

And yet we do not despair, we do not blaspheme, we do not imprecate, in the persuasion that even if a faithful knight and an irreplaceable leader has gone away from us in his body, there yet remains with us his spirit, which will shine for us amid the star-lit borders and the milky ways like "Lux in Tenebris."

In the thought of the above, we members of the Polish Press Club of Chicago, gathered in a special meeting, call upon the entire society to rightfully honor the memory of Henryk Sienkiewicz through solemn devotions and mourning ceremonies, proposing to constitute a "Sienkiewicz Year," in which we will collect abundant donations for



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the Henryk Sienkiewicz Fund, assigned for the aid of the children of the Polish nation, for which the deceased labored to the end of his days.

Our colleagues of the pen in the whole United States we address, so that, without regard to their convictions and political principles, they would discuss in their papers the meaning and influence of Henryk Sienkiewicz on our life of recent days and that they would contribute toward the multiplication of this Henryk Sienkiewicz Fund, which ought to grow to a million, because a million children today need our help and succor.

Hence to action, fellow countrymen,, to a great task which will be the best way in which we can honor the memory of our expired hetman.

F. S. Barc, W. Papara, J. Przyprawa, H. Setmajer, T. Lasecki.

Resolutions Committee.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 22, 1916.

**TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY**

On November 22, 1916, the Polish National Alliance celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the date when the organization for the first time acquired its own headquarters. On that day the first Polish National Alliance Building was dedicated. It was intended to contain the offices of the Alliance's Central Administration, collections for the museum, the library, and the printing press of the organization's official organ, the weekly Zgoda. No one even dreamed at that early date that the Polish National Alliance would some day have a daily newspaper. The total number of members of the Polish National Alliance was then estimated at ten thousand.

The matter of erecting a Polish National Alliance Building was raised at the organization's eleventh convention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1895. After a heated argument with the opponents of the project, it was decided to erect the organization's own building at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. This amount was considered to be sufficient to construct a



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 22, 1916.

magnificent edifice.

In the spring of 1896 the actual construction of the building was begun. The Reverend Casimer Sztuczko officiated at the ceremonies of dedicating the cornerstone. Father Sztuczko is pastor of Holy Trinity Church, the parish which has the largest number of members of the Polish National Alliance. The opening of an already completed building occurred on Sunday, November 22, of the same year. The official organ of the organization, the weekly Zgoda, described this celebration in the following words:

"The day of the opening of the first Polish National Alliance Building was a memorable one for the Alliance and its ideals. The organization has finally succeeded in establishing itself in its own headquarters. Houses on the Northwest Side were decked with garlands, American and Polish flags, and appropriate inscriptions. Above all the others the Polish National Alliance Building stood magnificently decorated.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 22, 1916.

"For nearly the entire week the skies had been covered with clouds, and even on Sunday rain was threatened. But when the people began to gather before the new Alliance Building, the clouds disappeared, and the sun cast upon the world floods of autumn light. And so the sky favored us, and God looked kindly down upon His children who had gathered in the name of Poland, a nation whose sufferings are sufficient to expiate the sins of the whole world.

"At the given command the procession moved. The lead was taken by a division of Polish policemen with Lieutenant Joseph Palczynski at its head. Next came the band under the leadership of Mr. Reibetn, followed by the Polish cavalry under the command of Mr. Andrew Szulc. These were followed by the Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance, flanked by the Polish Falcons' Alliance, which acted as honorary guard. Close to them were the delegates of the various societies, Polish lancers, cadets, and representatives of the numerous Polish Alliance groups as well as societies not affiliated with the Alliance.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 22, 1916.

"The parade was impressive; more than four thousand Poles participated in it. It was a solemn and serious demonstration of the Polish National Alliance which will long remain in the minds of those who witnessed it. When the parade returned and stopped before the new Polish National Alliance Building, and the Administration entered first, the ladies of the Polish Central Society, according to a typical Polish custom, presented the Administration with bread and salt. Within a short time both halls were filled with the public, and thousands of people were forced to remain outside, since they could not enter for lack of space. The censor of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. Helinski, and the president, Mr. C. Zychlinski, spoke from the balcony to those who were compelled to remain outside."

Twenty years have elapsed since those inspiring moments. What colossal changes have occurred since then! These changes can best be appreciated by noticing the changes within the building itself. At that time the Alliance Building was too large and was exceedingly spacious; today it is overcrowded. The congestion is so great that the people working there, of whom there are more

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 22, 1916.

than a hundred, trample on one another's feet in passing through the corridors, which also have been transformed into offices. Every department suffers for lack of space. Today the quarters of the board of directors, the offices of the officials, the publication's administrative offices, the editorial rooms, the local print shops of the hand press and the power press, the mailing department, etc., even the library itself, are so badly congested that in spite of moving the museum elsewhere and adding a wing to the building the quarters will soon be completely inadequate.

The remark, therefore, has been made by the Zgoda that if twenty years ago a mere handful of Alliance members were able to erect a building so impressive for that time, the present large number of Alliance members can erect one which will adequately answer our needs.

We believe that this will be done. However, before the convention--perhaps the next one--makes the proper enactment, may we be permitted to remind you of former times and to rejoice in the fact that the Alliance Building after

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 22, 1916.

twenty years of existence has become too small? This is the best indication that twenty years hence the new building which we are now thinking of erecting may also be found too small.





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Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 17, April 26, 1916.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF COOK COUNTY  
ON THE 5TH DAY OF APRIL 1916

Considering that all our Polish organizations and societies, as well as all true Poles personally, are endeavoring as much as possible to help our fellow countrymen in Poland, suffering from hunger and all kinds of misery, by collecting offerings for this cause; and,

Considering that the periodical Free Poland, edited by the Polish National Council in America in the English language, with the aim of informing those of other nationalities about the Polish question, likewise needs material help so that it can carry as far as possible the word about Poland, so that it can more effectively and universally rouse public attention to the Polish cause, with the aim of developing an opinion favorable to this cause in the nations of the world, and in diplomatic and political circles; therefore,

Be it resolved that the Polish Democratic League of Cook County spread



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its activity in the spirit of its constitution and in the field of clean Polish politics, believing that with its influence it will repeatedly be in a position to add a hand to the realization of our aims and the national problems, together with our proper associations working in this thought, further,

Be it resolved that the League as its first act in this direction aid the Polish political national publication, so called Free Poland supporting this national periodical, so that it would not only further spread information about our Fatherland, but so that it can be able in the future to develop in the field, struggling more effectively with its foes; finally,

Be it resolved that we call upon all the members of the League and upon our countrymen generally, as well as those of other nationalities, with a plea, that they support the funds of the publication Free Poland with their gifts, and that the League make the initial offer



Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 17, April 26, 1916.

for this noble cause.

The Executive Committee of the Polish Democratic League of Cook  
County.

F. P. Danisch, President.

John S. Derpa, General Secretary.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 15, April 12, 1916.

FREE POLAND ABOUT THE POLISH ROMAN-CATHOLIC UNION

As we have frequently noted before, the Polish National Council finds its warmest support in the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, one of the oldest, greatest and most prominent Polish institutions of America. From the very beginning of the existence of the Council, the Union has patronized it liberally and supported it morally and materially. The numerous representatives of the Union take part in the work of the Polish National Council. Narod Polski, the official publication of the Union, most readily lends its space to the doings of our organization and is a fearless champion of our ideals. The Polish Union treasury is holding the funds of the Council, of the former "Zwiazek Jednosci," (Alliance of Concord), created by the first Polish bishop of America, the Right Rev. P. Rhode, and willingly defrays out of this fund the various expenses incurred by the Council in carrying out its propaganda. And what is more, the Union is solicitous to enlarge these funds by



Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 15, April 12, 1916.

contributions flowing each month from its members.

For this support, for this noteworthy cooperation, the Polish National Council is laid under a tremendous obligation to the Union and at every step demonstrates its deepest gratitude. No one can very well battle for an idea or an ideal if he is dependent on advertisements for existence; and verily, without the disinterested assistance of the Union, the Council would be woefully handicapped in its work. May the other organizations which enter as units in the Council emulate the notable example of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union. Doubtless much more could be done for Poland as well as for the needy immigrants in this country.



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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 15, April 12, 1916.

NOTICE. FREE POLAND ABOUT THE UNION

As we have frequently noted before, the Polish National Council finds its warmest import in the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, one of the oldest, greatest and most prominent Polish institutions of America.

From the very beginning of the existence of the Council, the Union has patronized it liberally and supported it morally and materially.

The numerous representatives of the Union take part in the work of the Polish National Council.

Narod Polski, the official publication of the Union, most readily lends its space to the doings of our organization and is a fearless champion of our ideals.



Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 15, April 12, 1916.

The Polish Union treasury is holding the funds of the Council, of the former "Zwiazek Jednosci," (Alliance of Concord), created by the first Polish bishop of America, the Right Rev. P. Rhode, and willingly defrays out of this fund the various expenses incurred by the Council in carrying out its propaganda.

And what is more, the Union is solicitous to enlarge these funds by contributions flowing each month from its members.

For this support, for this noteworthy cooperation, the Polish National Council is laid under a tremendous obligation to the Union and at every step demonstrates its profoundest gratitude. You cannot very well battle for an idea or an ideal if you are dependent on advertisements for your existence; and verily, without the disinterested assistance of the Union the Council would be woefully handicapped in its work.

May the other organizations, which enter as units in the Council, emulate



Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 15, April 12, 1916.

the notable example of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union.

Doubtless much more could be done for Poland as well as for the needy immigrants in this country.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 25, 1915.

THE DECISION OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE IN THE  
CASE OF MR. S. MERMEL, FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE  
POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

"The court, after a conscientious examination of the case of Mr. S. Mermel, former vice-president of the Polish National Alliance, relying upon the testimony of the witnesses called in this case, decrees that the accused Mr. Stanley Mermel, former vice-president of the Polish National Alliance, is guilty of the charges enumerated in the indictment as to points one, two, three, and four.

"The court, after examining the circumstances, knowing that the defendant, Mr. S. Mermel, as an official of the Polish National Alliance must have been fully aware of the consequences of his actions, has come to a complete conviction that the accused, Mr. S. Mermel, committed them in violation of paragraph 'f' of Article Twenty-seven of the Rules and Regulations as well as in violation of the Constitution of the Polish National Alliance.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 26, 1915.

"For the above-mentioned transgressions the court imposes upon the accused, Mr. Stanley Mermel, the penalty of being excluded from the Polish National Alliance.

"Chicago, Illinois, March 25, 1915.

"Judiciary Committee:

"Joseph S. Karpanty

"Dr. Alexander J. Heller

"Mrs. W. Lipczynska

"Adam Majewski

"Francis Zawadzki



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**POLISH**

**Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 26, 1915.**

**"We, the undersigned, certify that the charges in this case have been substantiated by adequate testimony, which we attest by affixing our signatures.**

**\*Joseph S. Karpanty**

**"Dr. Alexander Heller**

**"Mrs. W. Lipczynska**

**"Adam Majewski**

## "Francis Zawadzki"

WPA (ILL.) PROL. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 25, 1915.

THE TRIAL OF MR. S. DANGEL

At exactly 3:15 P. M., on Thursday, March 25, 1915, the chairman of the trial board of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. J. Karpanty, opened hearings in the case of the Polish National Alliance vs. Mr. S. Dangel. The chairman read the charges as presented in the case.

The same judges presided at the trial of Mr. Dangel who heard the case of Mr. Mermel. The newspaper reporters were also the same as in the previous case, except that the reporter for the Dziennik Zwiazkowy was Mr. H. Setmayer. The hall of the trial was filled to capacity with spectators.

The defendant appeared accompanied by his legal adviser, Attorney Niedzwiecki, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. N. Zlotnicki, in behalf of the prosecution, presented his charges against the defendant. Mr. Zlotnicki made this reservation, however, that he was prosecuting not in his own behalf but in the name of the Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance. He

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 25, 1915.

made this reservation because the former defendant, Mr. Mermel, after the morning session of his trial, had sworn out a warrant for Mr. Slotnicki's arrest, seeking revenge. Consequently, Mr. Zlotnicki announced his willingness to decline to serve in the capacity of prosecutor in this case and stated that he should prefer to have some other director of the Polish National Alliance undertake that task.

The chairman of the trial read the indictment, which was as follows:

"Mr. Stanley Dangel, throughout the entire period of his residence in the United States, has devoted his life exclusively to scolding persons in his publications, to making insinuations against those who have refused to be intimidated, and to the destruction of honorable and worthy enterprises to which admission has been denied him. Through his harmful activities the accused has gained such universal popularity for himself that the Polish Falcons' Alliance refused him admittance. Moreover, even the Socialists have warned him in their newspapers against too free use of the friendly

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 25, 1915.

title of "comrade" and in that way have ordered him to cease to embarrass their organization.

"Ever since the last convention of the Polish National Alliance the accused Dangel has kept up a tirade against the officials of the Alliance, [that is], against the members of the administration and the members of the advisory board. The defendant has at all times exposed to ridicule the enactments of the organization, has published protests, and in general has done everything possible to lower the organization's prestige and to hinder its development. The administration of the Polish National Alliance has received numerous letters from groups and councils of the Alliance demanding Mr. S. Dangel's removal from the Polish National Alliance. Despite this the administration waited patiently, hoping that Mr. Dangel would become settled. The administration's expectations, however, have not been realized. The calmness of the administration has only encouraged the defendant to carry on his nefarious work.

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"In view of these facts the administration of the Polish National Alliance places Mr. Dangel on trial. As proof of his guilt the administration will present in evidence the entire year's file of the Polish newspaper, the Nationalist (Narodowiec).

"These charges have been printed in five copies and are left to the disposition of the Censor of the Polish National Alliance.

"The Administration Committee of the Polish National Alliance

"N.K. Zlotnicki

"J. Magdziarz

"J.P. Szymanski"

Asked how the defendant pleaded, guilty or not guilty, the attorney for the defense, Mr. Niedzwiecki, arose and made a motion in behalf of his client to remove the chairman of the trial from the list of the judges in this

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case. The reason set forth was that the examiner was incompetent. The attorney for the defense also questioned the competence of three other judges, charging them with prejudice toward the accused person. As proof of his statement he referred to various public appearances of the defendant and of the judges' appearance against him. This the defense attorney verified with affidavits and newspaper clippings. Mr. Mallek, the attorney for the Polish National Alliance, acknowledged in principle the validity of the defense counsellor's demand as justified by a State law.

Asked by the chairman of the trial whether the defense did not wish to have the present judges hear the case, the defense counsellor stated that he did not make reference to the whole trial board but only to three of its members, who were prejudiced against the accused. These he enumerated as Messrs. Karpanty, Majewski, and Heller. The chairman of the trial adjourned the case for five minutes for the purpose of arriving at a decision.

At the end of the recess the chairman announced that the trial board

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requested the presentation of the affidavits and of the other proof that would establish the charges of partisanship made against the chairman of the trial and against Messrs. Majewski and Heller. The attorney for the defense then presented to the examiners the requested evidence, which he had in his possession.

Attorney Mallek maintained that all motions should have been presented in their proper time, and that the constitution of the Polish National Alliance specifically rejects motions presented at the last moment. The attorney for the defense stated that he would adhere strictly [to the rules] and abide by the formalities observed in all courts. He also stated that the summons was presented to the defendant on too short notice, and that the defense had appeared for the purpose of presenting that motion. Mr. Niedzwiecki also raised other charges of a formal nature and in particular stated that he has only a copy of the original charges. The chairman of the trial informed the defense that the original charges are those made by a Council of the Polish National Alliance in Pittsburgh.

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The counsellor for the defense, in a determined manner, continued to base his arguments upon technicalities. The chairman of the trial showed the copy of the charges to the prosecution, that is, to Messrs. Szymanski, Zlotnicki, and Magdziarz. He then ordered them to read it. If it should prove to be in accord with their original charges, they were then to forward it to the Censor of the Polish National Alliance. In addition to that they were requested to affix their signatures on each of the copies as well as on the original. The defense attorney protested against this and requested that a record of the procedure be kept by a stenographer, and that a copy of the notes be given to the defendant. The chairman contended that the defendant should himself hire a stenographer if he wanted some one to take notes of the proceedings. The attorney for the defense maintained that the judiciary committee should facilitate the means of defense for the defendant and spare him expense. The board yielded to the demand of the defense.

The defendant announced that he requested the appearance of the Polish

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National Alliance's attorney to start the proceedings. He expressed his desire to expedite the trial that he might be able to leave and so save a hundred dollars for the members of the Polish National Alliance in Cleveland.

After a brief pause the attorney for the defense offered an affidavit made by the defendant as circumstantial evidence. In it the defendant stated that he had received a letter from the Censor of the Alliance, requesting his presence for the trial but failing to mention who the judges would be, and that for that reason it was impossible for him sooner to prepare charges of incompetence against the examiners. In this connection he referred to several passages of the Alliance's constitution, and he appealed to the judiciary committee strictly to adhere to the formalities prescribed by the constitution.

Attorney Mallek rejected the minor charges of the defense. In this controversy Defense Attorney Niedzwiecki stated:



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 25, 1915.

"I have seen jackasses older than I am."

This caused an outburst of laughter among the spectators. Mr. Zlotnicki proved on the basis of a literal interpretation of the constitution that Mr. Niedzwiecki was wrong, and the latter maintained that it was a typographical error. Mr. Niedzwiecki then became angry and began to utter unpleasant threats.

The chairman asked the defense attorney whether he considered that court as a civil court or a lay court. The attorney for the defense replied that he had a different conception of a lay court because the accused had been summoned by this court as an ordinary defendant, having no opportunity to select the judges. He then attempted to play upon the emotions of the judges and upon those of the audience, referring to the defendant's wife his children, and his business. He adhered stubbornly to his charges of incompetence and prejudice against the judges in this case, citing the State law. He finally made a definite demand that the judiciary committee



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consider itself incompetent.

Defendant Dangel maintained that he should be present at this court not in the role of defendant but rather as plaintiff. He then read the letter of Mr. Szajnert, who had ordered him to appear at the trial. He contended that on the basis of that letter he had been certain that he should appear before the whole advisory board and not before his enemies. He descended to pathos and in a tearful voice appealed to the sympathy of the members of the Alliance's court.

The trial board then went into a conference. After a brief intermission the chairman announced that the judiciary committee was motivated by nothing else than a desire for justice. Consequently, in view of the charges of partisanship made by the defendant, the trial board had decided to transfer the whole case to the entire advisory board of the Polish National Alliance. This advisory board is to meet in Chicago on April 7, 1915.

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The defense attorney proposed that the same commission examine the material accusing the administration of the Polish National Alliance. The attorney further contended that this evidence was in the possession of Mr. Dangel. The purpose of requesting this examination was that the defense might present its opinion on the basis of this evidence to the experienced advisory board.

Mr. Dangel again became very emotional, and he implored the judiciary committee to examine his material, saying that otherwise he would destroy that evidence and would voluntarily resign from the Polish National Alliance. The chairman of the trial told the defendant that the present committee was not qualified to examine his material, since it had been appointed for another purpose. That could be done only by the advisory board. The court then announced that for the time being it considered the whole case closed.

To judge by the entire proceedings of the trial, it is clear that the defendant appeared for the hearing for the sole purpose of prolonging the examination of the charges. This the defense hoped to accomplish by resorting to

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technicalities, thus avoiding, temporarily at least, the imposition of a just penalty.

It is difficult even to think that any one who knows the entire activities of Mr. Dangel could believe that out of the whole Polish National Alliance there could be found even one of the more prominent members of that organization who had not been more or less venomously and even calumniously attacked by Mr. Dangel in his publications. The only exception to this, naturally, was the small handful of his allies, among whom, again, it would be impossible to select the judges to try him without violating even the most primitive principles of justice. It is to the interest of the Alliance's welfare to decide upon his activities in the shortest time possible. The time [for this decision] will come on April 7, 1915.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 15, 1915.

**THE CRISIS**

In the life of individuals there often comes a time when even the strongest and healthiest body falls prey to infection. It falls victim to some disease germ, which, working upon a healthy body, causes decay, which spreads until the strong constitution defeats the intruder and gets rid of it once and for all, in one moment of decisive crisis.

The same holds true for societies in general, even the most powerful. A society sometimes encounters similar crises, when depraved individuals succeed in entering into it. The only reason that such destructive individuals enroll in any organization is to bring dissension, brawls, and moral gangrene into its midst.

A crisis in the sickness of an individual is usually very dangerous to that person. Such a crisis may result in the defeat and the expulsion of infectious



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germs from the organism of the sick person; nevertheless, it saps the strength and, in general, subjects the victorious organism to a lasting and slow convalescence. This hold true also of an organization which is based upon strong and sound principles. A crisis brings about an immediate and complete cure and becomes the beginning of an even stronger development and growth.

Luck is the crisis that the Polish National Alliance is now undergoing. Its strong and powerful organism fell prey to an infection. Parasitic germs in the form of whole mobs of more or less red "comrades" have entered the organization. These undesirable individuals are filled with ambition, and are interested only in the jobs that are available to self-styled "professors," "doctors," "editors," and the like. And so they proceed to undermine, gnaw, render asunder, slander, and infect that giant (Polish National Alliance). This great organization, conscious of its power, patiently allows itself to be infested with this vermin, although it



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could, by a little stronger effort, crush its attackers most decisively.

Everything, however, has its limits. The strings and bites to which the Polish National Alliance submitted were a bit too frequent and too poisonous to be entirely ignored even by such a gigantic organization as is the Alliance. It began to feel the aftereffects upon its strong and healthy organism. The poison, injected in seemingly insignificant but frequent doses, has done its work, and has infected the strong body. To allow the gangrene to spread any further would be [criminally] careless. The sooner the crisis comes the less will the whole organism suffer, and the sooner it will be rid, once and for all, of every type of vermin.

The role of a doctor, in this instance, will be played by the Advisory Board of the Polish National Alliance. In the immediate future it will start a thorough disinfection of the organism of the Alliance, to rid the organization of the parasitic microbes that are so dangerous to the normal development of the Polish National Alliance.

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This task of disinfection will not be so very difficult. The source from which the infectious vermin has spread over the whole body of the Polish National Alliance is but too well known and evident to all.

The moment is, therefore, not too distant when the Polish National Alliance will rid itself of every type of undesirable. It will then shine forth in the full strength of its ideals and organizational creativeness. Then the Polish National Alliance will be able to lead, unhindered, its one hundred thousand members toward the high goals which it has maintained uninterruptedly from the very beginning of its existence. These goals are the preservation of national consciousness in our Polish immigrants, and the leading of our people to the realization of a free, united, and independent Poland, which is not merely a buffer state, with a Hohenzollern or a Hapsburg at its head.

Every organization is exposed to unpleasant and critical transitions. Each has its enemies either from competition or factional hatred or because of

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politics. The Polish National Alliance is, therefore, so much the more exposed to various and numerous attacks because it is a financial as well as a nationalist organization, and is prominent in political affairs. In addition to that, it is a large organization, one that is large enough to awaken jealousy. Consequently, it is little wonder that numerous storms befall the Polish National Alliance, that certain brawling elements or individuals, hostile to the Alliance for factional or political reasons, force themselves into that organization. Their aim is to undermine the Alliance and cause dissension in it. This they do with apparent sincerity, a quality of which they have not the slightest knowledge. But the Polish National Alliance laughs at all these attempts because a majority of the organization is honest and is sincerely attached to it.

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THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ADMINISTRATIONS  
OF FIFTEEN COMMUNES OF THE FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT  
OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

Nearly one fourth of the members of the Polish National Alliance spoke yesterday, March 12, 1915, through the representatives of the fifteen communes of the Fifteenth Circuit of the Polish National Alliance, where Mr. A. Majewski serves in the capacity of commissioner in that organization. The resolution printed in the subsequent paragraphs and adopted by these communes is the best proof of the attitude taken by the members of the Alliance in Chicago and vicinity toward the brawling and dissenting for which the enemies of the Polish National Alliance are responsible. The resolution is as follows:

"We, the officials of the communes of the Polish National Alliance in Chicago and vicinity, gathered at a special meeting of the communes of

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the Fifteenth Circuit of the Polish National Alliance at the Alliance Building, on March 12, 1915, after due and careful consideration of the internal affairs in the Polish National Alliance do hereby adopt the following resolution:

"Whereas, The purpose of the present struggle, declared against the ideals of the Polish National Alliance by its open and secret enemies, who rally around the "red banner" and the remnants of the former Committee on National Defense, is the bringing about of dissension in the midst of the Polish National Alliance. The sole purpose of these dissenters is to undermine the Alliance's influence and significance among the Polish immigrants and to defame the good name of the organization; and,

"Whereas, The attacks directed against the highest officials of this Polish National Alliance are secretly intended mortally to wound the whole organization.

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These fomentors were unsuccessful in their attempt to control the affairs of the Polish National Alliance during the organization's twentieth convention, held at Detroit. It is for this reason that their bitterness and ill will is directed against the present officials, who now benefit from the success of their labor, as a result of the action taken in their behalf by the aforesaid convention; and

"Whereas, The Socialists and the red agitations of the Committee on National Defense were never interested, and are much less interested today, in the welfare of the Polish National Alliance. Their sole purpose was to gain control of the Alliance and then work for the benefit of their own extremist party. They attempted, under the cover and protection of the ideals developed by the Polish National Alliance, to inculcate their own detrimental doctrines into the members of the Polish National Alliance and thus to kill the real purpose for which the organization was instituted; and,

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"Whereas, The present position of the Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance, as well as that of the newspapers of the Alliance and nine tenths of the masses of the Polish National Alliance, relative to matters of great importance now being dealt with in the other hemisphere, matters that greatly interest all Poles, is entirely justifiable and in accord with the will of all the Polish people, with the exception of a handful of political agitators; and,

"Whereas, Since the honorable position that the Polish National Alliance adopted at the beginning of the present European war, and even before that time, can be ascribed mainly to the highest officials of the Alliance, it is upon these officials that such severe attacks are directed by the opponents of the Alliance; be it therefore

"Resolved, That a vote of confidence be given to the present Central

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Administration of the Polish National Alliance and to its highest officials, for their zealous and sincere work in behalf of the organization. Be it further

"Resolved, That we, who are congregated at this special meeting, condemn the underhanded and destructive activities of the misled brawlers, who attack officials of the Polish National Alliance, elected by the will of the majority at the twentieth convention of the Alliance, at Detroit. We also condemn all those open and secret enemies of the Polish National Alliance who, by resorting to calumnies and lies, attempt to attain their nefarious goal. At a time so important to the Polish cause, when unity and solidarity is most essential, these dissenters attempt to bring about a rupture in the ranks of the Polish National Alliance. Be it further

"Resolved, That we implore all our highest officials, chosen by the will

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of the twentieth convention, to continue conducting the affairs of the Polish National Alliance, not to be led astray, and to preserve their equanimity in the face of the numerous insults and calumnious articles directed against them by the brawlers and the red fanatics. On the contrary, the officials of the Alliance should proudly forge ahead and proceed in the direction of their intended goal. They should feel that the attacks made by the Socialists are merely an incentive for a more concerted effort to combat the foes of the Polish National Alliance. Be it further

"Resolved, That we who are here assembled request the Advisory Board of the Polish National Alliance to call a special meeting in the shortest time possible. We also ask the Board to consider carefully all the charges that have been made against the highest officials of the Polish National Alliance, to listen to all the testimony presented by members of the Alliance who make such charges, and, finally, to give a decision which will put an end to all dissension within the organization. This the Board

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can do, either by punishing the guilty persons severely, and thus protecting the good name of the innocent, or by removing from office those who are unworthy of the privilege of conducting the affairs of the Polish National Alliance, and by summoning as leaders such people as the members of the Alliance will have faith in.

"The administrations of the communes of the Fifteenth Circuit of the Polish National Alliance recommend to the commissioner of the Circuit that he not accept the resignation of the censor of the organization, Mr. A. Karabasz.

"At the same time the administrations recommend the adoption of this resolution by all the individual communes.

"Joseph Polczynski, president of Commune 41,

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"S. Lesner, president of Commune Number 2,  
"J. Jablonski, president of Commune Number 55,  
"S. Zielinski, president of Commune Number 80,  
"J. Dydek, president of Commune Number 75,  
"S. J. Dudek, president of Commune Number 23,  
"W. Krzewinski, president of Commune Number 87,  
"S. Kleehammer, president of Commune Number 39,  
"J. P. Szymanski, president of Commune Number 3,  
"A. Jasinski, vice president of Commune Number 79,  
"J. Szyperski, treasurer of Commune Number 101,  
"M. Skupniewski, secretary of Commune Number 34,  
"Michael Such, treasurer of Commune Number 91,  
"A. T. Mazur, secretary of Commune Number 91,  
"T. Wojciechowski, secretary of Commune Number 75,  
"Joseph Rogalski, secretary of Commune Number 101,

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"Adam Majewski, commissioner of the Fifteenth  
Circuit of the Polish National Alliance and chairman of the special meeting,  
"S. Jakiel, secretary of the special meeting."

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 9, 1915.

THE ANTI-IMMIGRATION BILL AND THE DZIENNIK ZWIAZKOWY

Once again in the lower house of Congress an anti-immigration bill, called the Burnett-Dillingham Bill, has been introduced. These two law-makers have introduced this bill in order to curtail the flow of illiterate immigrants. Only those at least able to read and write in their native language will be permitted to enter our borders.

The contents of this bill are well known to our people. The greatest degree of illiteracy is to be found in the ranks of the people from the Southern and Eastern parts of Europe. This bill is primarily aimed at them. Since a large proportion of our people, who do not know how to read or write, are found in these parts, it also affects them.



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The condition of our country can be explained in the following manner: Many years ago Poland was torn apart into three sections. We were deprived of our personal wants and of our personal desires. Our language, religion, and property were lost to us. Those of us that were ambitious were put in the military ranks and later killed on the field of battle. Because of this unjust treatment, we have unwillingly fallen under a shroud of ignorance and illiteracy.

The fact that not all of us are able to read or write is not our fault. It is the fault of those who took all our privileges and with them, our right to the culture of the world. This knowledge and this culture are today an important requirement among Americans, which will prevent the already starving Europeans from coming to this country to seek salvation and decrease the ranks of the hungry.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 9, 1915.

There is now no need to explain the reason for this bill. The anti-immigration monster has awakened again. The time has come for our Polish gentry to voice their protest. Polish voters with power to help elect representatives to Congress should also follow suit. It will not be wise to overlook this matter. If we do not send any protests, it will be evident to the congressmen that we are in favor of the anti-immigration movement.

The Polish National Alliance, our largest and most important Polish organization, is not overlooking this issue. The forces of the P.N.A. are doing everything within their power to show that the members of this organization, who are spread out all over the United States, are not in favor of this bill and protest against its passage. They feel that this country should open its gates to the European people and





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give shelter to the oppressed. This will afford the vast masses of people starving for bread and freedom an opportunity to seek shelter on neutral soil. They will be able to earn their piece of bread, although through hard toil, and in time be in a position to rehabilitate their standing in this world of democracy. Here they will be able to have their own home, their own family, amidst freedom and peace.

The Alliance is joining hands with the other Polish groups and organizations in a mass protest against the Burnett-Dillingham Bill. All these groups are sending invitations to their members to assist in fighting this bill. They ask all to send in their objection to the Senators and Representatives. The more the protests pour in, the greater the possibility that the bill will be defeated.



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The Polish people alone have a representation of 4,000,000 in America. Surely, they hold at least a small part in the controlling hand in America. A wholehearted response from adult groups will have a marked influence against the passage of this anti-immigration bill.

Let us hurry, for the time is passing quickly. Although the possibilities of this bill's passage in Congress may be slight, it is of importance that we present our opinion. It may be up to the President to give his signature for the passing of this bill, but if our protests keep pouring in we will be more certain that this movement will be killed.

Let us all act today!



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 30, 1914.

**PATRIOTIC RALLY OF POLISH WOMEN'S SOCIETY ROCK**

On Sunday, December 30, at 3:30 P. M., a patriotic rally, sponsored by the Polish women's society Rock, Group 987 of the Polish National Alliance, was held at Julius Slowacki's Hall. Quite a few people attended, but for a district the size of Town of Lake the number was decidedly too small.

Mrs. Mary Sakowski, director of the Polish National Alliance, opened the meeting, and announced that the Polish women's society Rock, sympathizing in the sadness and destitution of our sisters and brothers across the sea, did not consider it fitting to arrange a ball as was formerly the custom on the society's anniversary, but instead, in order to interest and rouse to action not only sister members of the Polish National Alliance but the people in general, it decided to arrange this meeting. She called upon Mr. F. Pawlak to act as secretary and then proceeded to open the program.

The piano duet by Misses Adel and Anna Malkiewicz was so well executed that

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the audience forced them to give an encore.

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The vocal solo by Miss Nyrtel, with piano accompaniment by Miss A. Maikiewicz, was received with thunderous applause.

The recitation "In Our Land," written by S. Orpiszewski and read by Mrs. Caroline Synowiec, was heartily applauded. This reading, appropriate to the present times, was read with such deep emotion and understanding that nearly everyone had tears in his eyes.

Next Mrs. M. Sakowski spoke. She began her speech with a discussion of the present desperate situation in our homeland, showing that there is not another nation in the world which could show in its history that it has gone through what Poland is now experiencing, where brother is forced to kill brother, not of his own volition or in defense of his convictions, but on the command of a mutual enemy, and in the defense of this enemy at that. Further, Mrs. Sakowski pointed to our present inability to act and said: "A hundred

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years of servitude left us unprepared. A hundred years did not teach us how to respect one another or how to organize ourselves. It is terrible that today instead of organizing, joining forces, and exerting all efforts to rescue our homeland, we mistrust one another, and accuse one another of accepting Russian rubles and Prussian marks, while our country is being destroyed by hunger and fire. Let us end our quarrels and arguments and get to work. If we cannot help our homeland actively, then let us collect funds and contribute to it. Let us organize ourselves and unite. We have large organizations here, like the Polish National Alliance, for which it should not be difficult to enlist new members. Surely if it were clearly explained to everyone how the Polish National Alliance spreads enlightenment and tries to aid its members through its various departments, everyone would gladly join it".

Mrs. Sakowski went on to list the benefits derived from the various departments, the high school, and the home for the aged. Toward the end of her speech, she asked that a collection be taken up for the Independence Fund; this was done at

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once and yielded \$5.67.

Following Mrs. Sakowski's speech, a hand-embroidered tablecloth contributed by our president, Mrs. A. Morzynski, was raffled off.....Mrs. B. Malkiewicz, Mrs. C. Synowiec, and Mrs. F. Pawlak, members of the committee, also contributed various objects, for which tickets were issued to those present free of charge.....

After the program was completed, everyone joined in singing "God Save Poland" and "Poland Is Not Lost."

In the name of the women's society Rock, Group 987 of the Polish National Alliance, I have the honor of expressing sincere thanks to all those present and to Mr. Hojnacki and Mr. Brzezinski for their help during the raffle.

Francis Pawlak

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 5, 1914.

INDEPENDENCE MASS MEETING AT  
TOWN OF LAKE

Yesterday afternoon an independence mass meeting arranged by Group 39 of the Polish National Alliance was held at Pulaski Hall, West 48th and Throop Streets. The meeting brought together many residents of St. John of God Parish.

Mr. Francis Ratajczak called the meeting to order in the name of the committee and invited the presidents of groups and speakers on to the platform.

Mr. J. Przyprawa, editor of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, delivered the first address. He summarized the progress of the war on Polish soil and in Europe, describing the horrible situation in which our brethren across the sea find themselves. Then, having mentioned the [need for] uniting all our organizations here, he appealed to the people to exert all their efforts in working at the reconstruction of the homeland.

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The next speech was delivered by Mr. [W.] Jankowski, well-known citizen of this district, who also asked the people to work for the homeland in these unusual times.

The third and last speech was made by Mr. J. Smulski, president of the Polish Bank, who spoke with his usual vigor and enthusiasm. He said that in the present times no one can call himself a Pole who is lazy in taking part in national work or who does not want to offer even the greatest sacrifices on the altar of the homeland.

"Agreeing in spirit and in our aims, because it was disagreement which brought about our ruin, we should all now exert our efforts to the utmost to aid our homeland, which needs help." He believes that the historic hour has struck for our homeland and that Poland must arise, because a nation of 25,000,000 which lives its own spiritual and cultural life will be able to demand the

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righting of its wrongs.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. The collection for the Independence Fund brought in thirty-seven dollars.

Then the secretary read the resolution, which was unanimously accepted. The resolution reads as follows:

"Considering that in the present European war, the fates of monarchs are in the balance, and that bloody battles are being fought on Polish soil to which our nation has the first right of ownership, and that the present war will undoubtedly change the map of Europe; and,

"Considering that the present war is the result of Prussian intrigue, which pushed Austria into a war on all Slavic nations; and,

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"Considering that the victory of the Prussians would increase the persecution of our brethren living under Prussian rule, whereas the victory of the Slavic nations, together with France and England, forecasts the union of our homeland, which was divided into three parts, into one whole, and would strengthen our nation for further battle for its rights and the freedom of independent Poland; and,

"Considering that we Poles living here in a foreign land, although in body we are beyond Poland's borders, nevertheless with our hearts and souls are with our brothers in the homeland, and feel together with them the horrible situation in which our country finds itself, since it is forced to sacrifice its bravest young men to the butchery of its enemies, to have millions of them serve against their will in the invader's armies, and to have a thousand of them killed daily for the greater glory of the military prowess of our enemy;

"We, Polish men and women in the district of Town of Lake, within St. John

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of God Parish, gathered together this fourth of October at Casimir Pulaski Hall, declare before the entire world and the countries now at war that not for a moment does our nation of 25,000,000 people give up its rights to Polish lands and to the freedom of the nation.

"We condemn the military system with which Germany rules itself as the undoing of the inhabitants of the country, since following its example other countries have had to arm in order to protect their borders against Teutonic aggression which, believing in its military strength, has declared war on almost the entire world.

"With all our hearts we wish the Slavic nations and France, Belgium, and England, which have raised their swords against the Prussians in order to humble them, success and a great victory. We express our sincere sympathy to our brothers in the homeland, whom the bloody war has so sorely affected.

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"We demand for the people living on Polish soil, divided into three parts, the unification of this land into one whole, and the freedom and liberty to which our ancient Polish culture entitles us. We want not favors granted by the Czar, but only the rights due us.

"We solemnly swear that we will support the Independence Fund of the Polish National Alliance to the best of our ability and strength.

"Long live free and independent Poland!"

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 5, 1914.

**FIRST APPEAL OF THE POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN AMERICA**

Countrymen! We, the representatives of the five largest centers of the Polish National Treasury, meeting on October 2 at the Polish Roman Catholic Union building at Chicago, cognizant of our duty in relation to the mother country during the horrible European tragedy now being enacted, have decided, unanimously and in complete accord, to unite our efforts and those of the organizations which we represent under the leadership of the Polish Central Committee in America. The purpose of this committee is to consolidate the efforts of all Polish emigrants in the matter of helping the homeland.

Knowing that the differences of opinion prevalent up to the present time and the constant formation of new committees and centers for collecting contributions to the national cause are most destructive to the cause, we recognize, certify, and recommend to all of our people that they support exclusively the following centers:



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- IV 1. The National Treasury of the Polish National Council.
2. The Independence Fund of the Polish National Alliance.
3. The Polish Treasury of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.
4. The Kosciusko Fund of the Alliance of Polish Falcons.
5. The War Fund of the Alliance of Polish Women.



We are neither discontinuing these nor amalgamating them in one fund, because we wish to give recognition to the work accomplished thus far and to encourage the well-functioning executive organs of these centers to continue their good work. A single controlling commission over all five centers will, however, be appointed by the Central Committee.

In the name of national duty, we appeal to all other centers, committees, and

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IV organizations, collecting funds for aiding the homeland, to send the funds collected by them to one of the above-mentioned centers at once and to unite with one of them for the purpose of collecting further contributions, in order to put an end to the scattering of efforts.

We decree and ordain that the Polish Central Committee in America shall immediately contact the homeland, and when a recognized national government is organized there by all three divisions of Poland, that the committee shall place itself at once under its orders.

We decree and ordain that the Polish Central Committee in America is for us, our organizations, and our people in general, the only legal national authority which is to decide all Polish political questions, and to represent us before the Government of the United States.

Finally, we call upon our worthy Polish clergy in America and the several





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IV prominent countrymen outside the confines of our organizations to join us in order to co-operate with us in solving the important problems which face us at this critical time.

We have absolute confidence that all of our people will support the Polish Central Committee and are certain that those who have accepted the guiding posts will be able to solve the problems of the times.

Long live a united and independent Poland.

Temporary Executive Committee:

Anthony Karabasz, president  
Peter Rostenkowski, vice-president  
Anna Neuman, vice-president



At Friday's meeting representatives of the following organizations were present.

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IV From the Polish National Council: Stanley Szwaikart, Reverend W. Zapala, and Stanley Osada; for the Society of Clergymen, Reverend W. Krakowski; for the St. Louis Federation, Reverend F. Wojtalewicz; for the Society of Poles, F. Grutza; for the Polish Women's Aid, Mrs. Krenz.

From the Polish National Alliance: for the Department of Independence, A. Karabasz, K. Zychlinski, and A. Rakoczy; for the Polish National Alliance, J. Magdziarz; for the Alliance of Polish Armies, F. Porzuczek; for the Alliance of Singers, Mr. Handke; for the Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. M. Sakowska.

From the Polish Roman Catholic Union: for the Polish Treasury, F. Barc, J. S. Konopa, and Mrs. Osuch; for the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Peter Rostenkowski.

From the Alliance of Polish Falcons; for the Kosciusko Fund, J. Bartmanski, S. Zaleski, and H. Setmajer; for the Alliance of Polish Falcons, Dr. T. Starzynski.



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IV From the Alliance of Polish Women: Anna Neuman and Emily Napieralska.

It has been decided to include the following prominent compatriots on the Polish Central Committee and to invite them to the next conference, which is to be held at 2 P.M. on Monday, October 12: His Excellency, Archbishop J. Weber, His Excellency, Bishop Paul Rhode, His Excellency, Bishop Edward Kozlowski, John F. Smalski, Theodore M. Helinski, Dr. Fronczak of Buffalo, Ignace K. Werwinski of South Bend, Indiana, N. L. Piotrowski of Chicago, Ignace Czerwinski and Dr. Wagner of Milwaukee, Stanley Wolkowiak of Chicago, Dr. Stanley Szozodrowski of Philadelphia, Dr. Kalusowski of Washington, Prof. Zwierzchowski of Ann Arbor, Michigan, Dr. Drobinski of Brooklyn, and Prof. Korwin-Lewicki of New York.



According to the motion which was passed, all gatherings of the Polish Central Committee will be confidential because of the demands of the times. The press will receive official communiques.

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IV All correspondence to the Polish Central Committee in America should be addressed to Stanley Osada, Secretary, 984 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.



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POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN AMERICA



Yesterday afternoon at a combined meeting of representatives held at the Roman Catholic Union building, a motion was passed consolidating and uniting all Polish organizations in America. It was decreed that one joint committee would be formed which would be called the Polish Central Committee in America.

Up to the present time the following organizations have joined: Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Alliance of Polish Falcons, Polish Women's Alliance, Union of Polish Clergy, and National Council. Several smaller organizations have declared their intention to join but were unable to send their representatives to yesterday's meeting.

It was decided to support and maintain separately all five treasuries of the organizations, but to place their funds under the control of one joint administrative board. An appeal was issued to the people asking them to make sacrifices and contribute to the Polish cause. Mr. A. Karabasz, censor of the Polish National



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Alliance, was unanimously elected president. Mr. P. Rostenkowski, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and Mrs. A. Neuman, president of the Polish Women's Alliance, were elected vice-presidents. Mr. S. Osada was elected secretary. It was decided that the most prominent Poles throughout America should be included in this committee.



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POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

After long negotiations and deliberations lasting for several weeks, finally, we have accomplished what all of our people in America have been demanding and what the Polish cause required: namely, the consolidation of all the larger Polish organizations in the United States, including the clergy.

A pact has been signed uniting the following organizations: Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Alliance of Polish Falcons in America, Alliance of Polish Women in America, Alliance of Polish Clergy, Polish National Council and several smaller organizations, which, although they have already joined the Central Committee, did not have enough time to send their representatives to the meeting.

A united representative body has been created. Its purposes are to consider as a whole all of the preparations necessary to the liberation of our homeland from its age-old servitude and to turn the two important watchwords of the



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I C nation into realities--a treasury and an army.

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From today on this body will be known as the Polish Central Committee in America. Its members will be representatives of the above-mentioned organizations and of those Polish societies which want to join in this work and the most prominent Poles among the emigrants who wish to participate in this united action.

We do not want to go into the organizational details of this Polish Central Committee in America today, because we shall have to return to this matter frequently in the future. We merely want to point out that this action which has been taken has strong support and will not be rescinded. Nothing now can destroy the unanimity of thought and aims of all of those who have founded the Polish Central Committee.

Each organization retains complete freedom of action., No attempt has been made to change the external differences of these organizations. All of them have already begun to collect funds within their own ranks and a joint treasury has



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been created for those who are still standing on the sidelines, who, for various reasons, do not trust any of these societies.

All contributors will have a voice in the control of this treasury and any organization committee, or private individual can become a contributor.

In view of this fact there is nothing left for us to do but appeal to everyone again not to be lazy in his work. Let everyone begin energetic action now, with enthusiasm and faith in the sacredness of the cause, certain that his efforts aim at only one goal. His work will be one of the millions of bricks which are now being made throughout Poland to build a single structure--the deliverance of our country from subjection.

Poor Galicia, completely impoverished by the last few years, has contributed millions for her most sacred cause, in little more than a day. The generosity of the peasant in Galicia and throughout all of Poland can bring tears of joy to our eyes. The sacred enthusiasm for serving our country at a time of such





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stress has affected all Polish people. Then we emigrants here cannot be degenerate sons of Poland. We cannot permit ourselves to be outstripped in enthusiasm. Realizing the desperate situation of our brethren across the sea, we must hasten to bring them the greatest possible aid.

We have all been waiting for the past week, for this moment of reconciliation, for the end of disputes and fratricidal battles. This moment has arrived. Today we stand together again at the same plow. Today, again in harmony and with an understanding of our needs, we begin co-operative work. This work must describe the widest circles and must include everyone within it. It must be taken up with all of the energy and enthusiasm of which we are capable.

At this time may we be permitted to add one more thing. The unanimous election of Mr. A. Karabasz, censor of the Polish National Alliance, as president of this Committee is a sort of compensation to him for the grave wrongs which people of ill will have perpetrated against him. This gives him complete satisfaction





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for the accusations and lies hurled at him and at the Polish National Alliance by bandit editors, who have not discriminated between good and bad means when they were taking personal revenge, and who have hurled relentless and horrible accusations at the censor of the Polish National Alliance and its other high officers.

It is not vanity or pride in the fact that the highest officer of our organization was elected to head the committee that prompts us to write these words, but the realization of the horrible wrong which has been done to the people, who wanted leaders whose first concern was love of the homeland, and found only leaders who used the popular enthusiasm of two years ago to further their party interests.

Now, no one can accuse us or the organizations united in the Polish Central Committee of doing this most sacred work for profit; the people as a whole would shout traitor and robber at such a one. Now all of our people, through their representatives and by the very fact of uniting in co-operative work have expressed their judgment of those who still want to foment and continue



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their activities to destroy national unity.



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POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE MASS MEETING

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Mrs. Anna Neuman, president of the Polish Women's Alliance, in opening the nationalistic mass meeting, announced that since the war is destroying everything in the homeland, the convention committee had decided it was more fitting to call a mass meeting than to arrange a ball.

The first speaker Rector Zapala began his speech by declaring that when we Poles gather at mass meetings or conventions we should talk as much as possible about the homeland and should keep it constantly in mind. The speaker, summarizing the history of Poland's fall, emphasized the fact that after the partitions, when Poland's enemies considered us dead, Poland rose to fight for her freedom. The heavy blows which fell upon the Polish nation were not able to take away the love of the homeland from the nation, to destroy the native language, or to tear out of the Polish soul hope of a better future, hope of the rebirth of the nation, and hope of the reconstruction of Poland.

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"Now all three of Poland's annexers offer her freedom," the speaker continued, "on condition that our brothers fight in their defense, to increase their aggressive power. But the annexers forget that the Polish nation is not a nation of beggars, who ask the annexers for favors: Poland does not need alms. The whole nation is uniting. In times such as these, in the face of such a cataclysm, we forget everything which divided us. The homeland needs our help, therefore we must and do give it to her. All of the mass meetings which are now being held, have for their purpose to encourage generosity. May today's mass meeting of the Polish women be an example of generosity for national purposes, at a time when this generosity is most needed."

The next speaker, Mr. S. Orpiszewski, editor of Zgoda, greeted the delegates to the tenth convention as the editor of the official organ of the brother organization. He pointed to the influence of the Polish mother, the Polish sister, and the Polish wife on nationalistic work, and, turning to the delegates, he declared that he rejoices in the growth of this organization because when women organize there can be no fear of losing our national identity.



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Dr. M. Olgiert Kaczowska, who was introduced by the president, continued the train of thought of the speaker immediately preceding her by answering her own [rhetorical] question: "What was the Polish woman formerly and what is she today?" The Polish woman, as educator of her children, has always been confronted with a grave and important problem. Today the Polish woman's problem is greater, in that she is not only the educator of her children but the agent needed to pacify the cruel modern attilas, who are dealing Polish society blow after blow in order to kill the national spirit within it.

What should the Polish woman, living here far away from the homeland, do when she reads descriptions of the horrible tortures which Europe is now witnessing? She should be a loyal daughter of Poland, she should help the homeland, and fulfill the duty of a pacifying agent. Here the Polish woman should bring about agreement between parties among the emigrants, calming the anger of some and the hatred of others, in order that all may work together as real Poles should."

Mr. John F. Smulski, with his usual ease and zeal, spoke better, perhaps,



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than he had ever spoken before.

The speaker asserted at the outset that whenever the Polish Women's Alliance held council at conventions he had always been there and that he was glad to come today, in order at a time of such great importance to sacrifice a little of his own time to the cause.

"Your organization," continued Mr. Smulski, "is based upon a firm foundation, is developing, and, I hope, some day will be the largest organization of Polish women in America. When I was invited by your president, I asked her what I should talk about and received the cryptic answer 'Talk about Poland.' It is easy and at the same time difficult to talk about Poland, because to utter phrases about Poland is easy but to speak about it as one should is very difficult. Poland must rise, but we cannot sit about with folded arms waiting for the moment of its resurrection. No one is going to hand us a free Poland on a silver tray (applause). Poland will rise only through our sacrifice, our sacrifice of everything that is nearest and dearest to our hearts.

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Our countrymen in the homeland are fighting under three annexer nations, and what are they fighting for? The Belgian is fighting because the Prussian did not respect his neutrality. The Frenchman gives his life for his country, the Austrian is fighting for his country, and the Prussian is shedding blood for his country. But our countrymen are being killed there, our countrymen are being annihilated, while they are fighting not for their own benefit, for the future of their children, or for their beloved homeland, but for their annexor, for the benefit of their executioners. We have been living here in our emigrant colony for more than forty years, and what have we done for the homeland? We have collected a measly few thousand dollars now at the last moment. This is a very small sum, because when money is needed in the homeland and when we are asked for it, we should give much. Let us collect funds, let us collect and economize on everything. Historical necessity demands peace in Europe. A loud voice cries out, 'Poland must have what she deserves.' Otherwise there will be no peace. When the time comes for negotiating peace terms Poland must and will rise, (applause) because the most powerful will demand it."

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Next, President Neuman called upon Mrs. Jaworska, Mrs. Ciborowska, Mrs. Warszewska, and Mrs. Szymanska, to take up a collection. (It amounted to \$77.70.)

Mrs. H. Setmayer, editor of Glos Polek / Voice of the Polish Women /, who spoke next, emphasized the necessity for great generosity and sacrifice. It is not fitting for Polish women to be selfish. They should and must give because the homeland is in need and can expect help only from her children.

Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, in his speech, pointed out the fact that we cannot go back to Poland now in order to fight there, but we should unite and with all our strength help the homeland financially and work for the nation's rebirth.

Mr. A. Majewski, commissioner of the Polish National Alliance for the state of Illinois, spoke in the same vein.

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To close this mass meeting Miss Emily Napieralska, general secretary, read the following resolution which was accepted by a storm of applause:

Resolution

We, Polish women, representatives of our respective groups of the Alliance of Polish Women in America, gathered together from all parts of the country for the Tenth Convention of the said Alliance, together with the Polish women of the city of Chicago and vicinity in general, assembled at a mass meeting at the Polish Women's Alliance building in the city of Chicago, this twenty-first day of September, 1914, after due consideration of the most vital question concerning us as a nation--the freedom of Poland--decree and certify the following:

We solemnly declare that we have never recognized and do not recognize the loss of Poland's rights or the taking away of her autonomy and liberty, since they were torn from the Polish nation by force. They have not lapsed



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but still legally belong to the nation.

Further, we assert that we will not cease working and striving, in every way open to us, until Poland has regained absolute freedom and autonomy.

Further, we solemnly declare that we neither sympathize with nor intend to support any of the following countries now fighting in Europe: Austria, which suggested the partition of Poland; Russia; and traitorous Germany, which for an entire century has perpetrated horrible crimes against our nation, while constantly singing Ausrotten.

On the other hand, we decree and suggest that all of our national strength should be concentrated, that advantage should be taken of every opportunity of submitting the Polish cause to the forum of the world, and, above all, that we should work energetically and steadily to collect contributions. Money, Money, Money, Money--that is what we need desperately now, in order to oust the hunger and poverty which our brothers and sisters are already



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suffering on our sacred soil. We consider this our primary and most imperative duty at this particular time! Therefore, we appeal to all who are able, to give early, give generously, give now!

Let all Polish people in America get busy. The time has come for action. Let everyone fulfill his sacred duty toward his brothers and sisters suffering the horrible consequences of war. They are already suffering from hunger, want, and destitution; they lack food, clothing, and shelter. Poland cries, "Give my children bread, and at the same time do not forget about my deliverance."

Therefore, you generous people, you loyal sons and daughters of Poland, hasten to extend a truly generous hand; give as much money as you can; collect these pennies with care. You who are authorized by the people to collect this money, with the assurance that it will be kept in absolute safety and under the strictest control, send this money as quickly as possible to

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the threatened areas. Be merciful. Let your patriotism save our unfortunate brothers and sisters from destitution and annihilation. Save your fellow countrymen from starvation. Let everyone who believes in God and calls himself a Pole come to the rescue of his brothers and sisters: let him prove his service to his country now by action.

Mindful of the heroic deeds of Polish knights, let us fan the flame of sincere, deep, and unlimited love for Poland, for the beautiful Polish language, and for our oppressed people, in the hearts of our brothers, husbands, and sons. Let us encourage and spread friendship and good will toward the peoples of related Slavic tribes. Let us instill in ourselves the idea that it is our duty to come to the rescue of our brothers and sisters who are now suffering misfortune and destitution as the consequences of the terrible war, which leaves behind it only destruction and ruin.

We strongly support the demand for a Polish treasury and a Polish army, and

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recommend and urge with all our hearts that the entire nation, in the firmest belief in the good of the cause, regularly and continuously supply the future government with these two necessities.

We join, in spirit, our brothers and sisters who are sacrificing their lives and goods on the altar of Poland, now struggling toward deliverance and the creation of a national government. We assert our willingness to help in every possible way, to bring about Poland's autonomy as soon as possible.

Being of the opinion that honest administration of offices in this country adds to the good name of Poland and the Poles, we consider that it is our duty always to support our candidates running for municipal, state, and federal offices, irrespective of their party. We contend that our own poor man is better than the best foreigner.

At a time of such grave importance as the present, we draw especial attention

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of the citizens to the fact that, wherever possible, we should elect Poles as representatives to Congress, absolutely regardless of party, since the important thing is that Poles should be there. For our own interest and for Poland's interest we should have some Poles in the United States Congress. The present moment requires that we exert our strength in order to have official spokesmen for our just cause at the end of the war in Europe.

We join in every honest attempt leading to the reconciliation and unification of the entire nation, always ready to make sacrifices and to work for the realization of the desire for a free and independent Poland for us, for our children, and for generations through time everlasting.

At the request of President Neuman "God Save Poland" was sung.



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UNFURLING OF BANNER OF GROUP 1524

Sunday September 20, the ceremony of the unfurling of the banner of the Society of the Sons of the Mountains on the Skawa, group 1524 of the Polish National Alliance, took place. This relatively young society (it has been in existence not quite two years) has one hundred members and an assured steady increase. The main contingent of members consists of compatriots from Zembrzyce in the western part of Galicia on the river Skawa, which flows into the Vistula.

The ceremony was begun by a parade of several societies (one a military society in uniform) to the Alliance building, where the new banner was kept. At about 2 P.M. the societies began their parade marching along Noble, Augusta, Paulina, and West Superior Streets to St. Innocent's Church, at the corner of West Superior and Armour Streets. The parade was headed by Joseph Makarski, the chief marshall, on horseback. He was followed by the officers of group 1524, who in turn were followed by the color guards bearing the furled banner and





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IV accompanied by many sponsors of both sexes. First came the society which had arranged the celebration, marching in columns of four, followed by other societies which were taking part in the celebration as guests.

Among these the Thaddeus Kosciusko Guards, group 1299 of the Polish National Alliance, attracted especial attention by their uniforms and arms. The division of scouts following the Guards presented a very pleasant picture. Two bands played, one furnished by Prof. Przybylski and the other by the White Eagle Sharpshooters, who were taking part in the procession. Women's organizations, too, were well represented in the parade.

One of the assistant priests of St. Innocent's Parish performed the liturgical ceremony of blessing the banner. The sermon delivered on this occasion had an inspiring effect upon those gathered, since it included a patriotic discourse concerning the difficult state of war in which our homeland finds itself at present. During the unfurling of the banner, sponsors assisted by holding



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IV ribbons which were fastened to the pole.

After the church ceremony the parade was re-formed and, accompanied by the bands, marched back to the Roman Catholic Union building via Armour, Erie, Noble, and Augusta Streets.

The ceremony was continued at the hall of the Union building, where chief marshall and chairman of the committee, Joseph Makarski, opened the meeting and called upon Paul Danek, president of group 1524 of the P. N. A., to act as chairman, and Thomas Wojciechowski, secretary of Commune 75 of the P. N. A., to act as secretary.

The chairman called upon Francis X. Wleklinski, of the Central board of directors of the P. N. A., as the first speaker. Mr. Wleklinski made a short speech dedicating the new banner of the Society of the Sons of the Mountains on the Skawa and handed it over to the president and the standard-bearer of



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IV the Society.

During the actual unfurling of the banner the band played appropriate music and the military society presented arms.

Mr. Joseph Dydek, president of Commune 75 of the P. N. A., to which group 1524 belongs, delivered the next address. The enthusiasm and sincerity of his words found a sympathetic echo in the hearts of the listeners.

The Harmonia Choir, which was called to the stage, sang a number under the direction of Edward Krotochwila. The applause was so enthusiastic that the choir was forced to sing an encore.

John Lipowski, a member of the board of directors, spoke in the name of the Society of the Sons of the Mountains on the Skawa, group 1524. The speaker promised that the Society would continue to work tirelessly for its own good



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IV and the good of all and that the banner unfurled today, bearing the coats of arms of Poland, Lithuania, and Russia on one side and the seal of the Society on the other, would be an expression of its noble aims and its constant readiness to sacrifice itself for the homeland, which at present is going through the horrors of war.

Michael Kmiecik, another representative of the Central board of directors, stressed the horrible fate of the Polish nation and its land on which the bloody battles of our three annexers, Russia, Germany, and Austria, are being fought. He exhorted the people to give to the cause of the homeland, which is in desperate need of our material help.

Next the sponsors, called by name, went up on the stage and signed their names in the memorial book. Their names are as follows: [Translators note: Here follows a list of forty-five names.]





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IV It should be mentioned that the banner is very beautiful and impressive.

It was made by the Polish firm of Mr. Szczepan Konieczny, 1243 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

At about 5:30 P.M. the ceremony proper of the unfurling of the banner ended and a social evening began, which was to last well into the night.

The fact that the Society of the Sons of the Mountains on the Skawa is developing so well, (its financial standing is attested by the purchase of its own banner) is partially due to the efforts of its capable administrative staff.

The staff consists of the following members: Paul Danek, president; John Borawski, vice-president; Paul Suwada, financial secretary; Joseph Wacławik, secretary; Joseph Makarski, treasurer; John Lipowski, marshall; Michael Godawa, standard-bearer; and John Talaga, Stanley Gruszczyka, and Karol Zwierowski, administrative council.





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IV We, on our part, extend our sincere wishes for continuous development to the Society of the Sons of the Mountains on the Skawa, group 1524 of the P. N. A.

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FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF POLAND

Last Saturday evening about three hundred guests gathered in the dining room of the Polish Women's Alliance at a banquet, to give recognition, by their presence, for the work of the Society of the Sons of Poland, which yesterday celebrated its fifteenth anniversary.

Mr. Kaniewski, chairman of the anniversary committee welcomed the guests with a short speech and then called upon Mr. Leon M. Nowak as toastmaster.

Mr. Nowak, with his usual ease and ability, expressed his gratitude for the honor accorded him and declared that the organizing and concentrating of Polish immigrants under the banners of Polish societies is the only way to give them a haven in this, the "fourth district" of Poland.

"If we had no organization, our native language," ended **Toastmaster Nowak**, "would be foreign to us and, as a consequence, we would not preserve the



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IV        ideals of every Pole who wishes to free Poland."

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At the close of his speech Mr. Nowak gave Mr. Singer a silver table service in the name of the Society. Mr. Singer expressed his thanks in sincere words. Then all of those gathered, at Mr. Nowak's suggestion, sang "God Save Poland", accompanied by Mr. Dzietulski's orchestra. Then Mr. N.P. Orłowski, secretary of a commune of the Polish National Alliance, recited his own poem, "Serve Your Country!"

Mr. Francis X. Kucharzewski spoke next, after being introduced by the toastmaster. Mr. Kucharzewski's speech was sincere; he pictured the events in the life of this Society--now one of the wealthiest groups of the P.N.A.--from its very founding. "In the past, just as today," ended this worthy worker for the development of the Society, "we stood faithfully by the P.N.A. because in it we saw, as we continue to see, a truly Polish organization, a truly homelike organization, which has dried the tears of hundreds of widows and orphans, has helped them at a time when no one else wanted to help them.



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IV In our work we have always been quiet, not wanting publicity, not seeking renown, but working in a manner befitting sons of Poland."

"Dear sister Poles!" began the next speaker, Mrs. Mary Sakowska, director of the P.N.A. "I am not going to speak about the history of the development of this organization because there are others who no doubt know it better than I do, nor am I going to talk about how it should continue its activities, because its development is the best indication that the Society knows what to do. I shall say a few words to you sisters about a very important matter, the collecting of contributions for the help of our homeland, moaning in its chains." Having presented in a few words the situation in Europe and the probable despair of the Polish women in the homeland, Mrs. Sakowska closed her address with the following words: "No less work falls to us women than to the men. Our duty is no smaller than theirs. A Polish woman should and must work with complete self-sacrifice during these times. She must collect contributions and convince others of the necessity of collecting contributions,



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IV       because over there in the homeland poverty and hunger knock at the doors of our sisters' cottages. Wishing the Society the greatest possible development, I ask you to remember always wherever you are that Poland awaits your help."

Next Mr. J.S. Zawilinski, secretary general of the P.N.A. and a founder of this group, gave a short address which we print below in as accurate a summary as possible.

"Dear countrymen and colleagues," spoke Mr. Zawilinski. "Fifteen years have passed since a group of young Poles organized themselves into a society to express their love for the homeland, to give up some of their time to patriotic work and the service of the nation. Understanding full well that only united effort could bring appreciable results to the homeland as well as to the nation, we joined the ranks of the national and patriotic organization, the Polish National Alliance, and began work under its banner. We adhered absolutely





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to its aims and recognized how deserving was the cause of aiding Polish immigrants.

"We have gone through all sorts of things in our socio-nationalistic life, working at expanding our ranks and taking an active interest in all matters vital to our organization. We have always considered its development and have always followed the example and suggestion of the Polish National Alliance, which we have learned to love with all our hearts.

"Today, when we look back upon the fifteen years of our labor, we can justifiably say that, if we have not accomplished as much as we should have, nevertheless, our work has been worthwhile both for the Polish National Alliance and for our immigrants. They have been enlightened concerning matters of nationalism and politics and their young people have been organized. Every matter that the Alliance has taken up has always found a response in the hearts of our members, who offered their services liberally to every cause sanctioned by the



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 21, 1914.

IV board of directors of the Alliance. It is true that circumstances were to our advantage. We had no room for all sorts of demagogues in our group and upon those few occasions when a demagogue appeared the majority of the members at the meeting, in short order, settled him once and for all.

"I have every reason to believe that our group will continue to go along this path, faithful to the homeland and the nation, faithful to the Polish National Alliance. Every good cause will always find willing workers in our midst.

"Today, dear colleagues, on the threshold of a better lot for our homeland and nation we have the opportunity of showing our patriotism and devotion. The Polish National Alliance, in executing its political and national aims, has created within its organization the Department of Independence, whose aim is to bring help to our homeland, Poland, by collecting money. This money will be sent to the national government in the homeland for the needs of the country.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 21, 1914.

"A great moment is at hand and it is time that we prepare for it.

Our homeland asks us for our lives and our goods. We must not shirk this greatest duty, if we do not want to deserve the name of degenerate children of our mother. We, here in the free land of our adopted country, because of the political stand of this country, cannot offer our lives and blood. One alternative remains to us, to give financial aid. Our nation on Polish soil, impoverished to the farthest limits, will need financial aid. To whom should it look if not to its brothers and sisters, who find themselves in better material circumstances and with more liberty? Let us picture the present conditions in Polish areas at the time of this monstrous war of nations. The tragedy of the Polish nation is that through unfortunate circumstances she is forced to send the flower of her manhood into three enemy armies fighting each other, and one Pole is forced to kill another Pole! Every other house is in mourning: everywhere some beloved person or provider is missing, and there is grief, despair and hunger.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 21, 1914.

IV        "We, here in a free land, will not turn a deaf ear to the cries of widows and orphans. Our group will hasten with financial aid not only to provide bread for our people, but to break the bonds of servitude of our mother country."

After Miss Aniela Nowakowska's reading, Mr. Michael Kmiecik, director of the P.N.A., known for his work in the Department of Independence, spoke in lofty words, emphasizing that even today, at a time joyful for the Society, we must not forget about those whose blood is covering the fields and those left at home who are suffering hunger and privation. He called for a collection for the Independence Fund.

"Remember," ended Mr. Kmiecik, "that we must not forget for a moment what is happening in the homeland. Since it was not granted us to sacrifice our lives on the altar of the homeland, let us make a smaller offering, that of money, with the faith and deep conviction that we are not doing a favor, but doing our duty."





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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 21, 1914.

Mr. S. Orpiszewski, editor of Zgoda, called upon to say a few words, congratulated the Society and then, summarizing the difficult moments in the Society's life when it was still small and poor, exhorted it toward further efforts for the nation's reconstruction. Next, Mr. Szymanski, director of the P.N.A., sang "Welcome and Live", written especially for this occasion.

The last speech was delivered by Mr. Singer. Having expressed his gratitude again for the gift, he promised that he would continue to work at his post as he had in the past, not emulating those who do nothing but criticize the whole immigrant community.

"I thank you dear sisters and brothers," president Singer closed, "for coming, for honoring us with your presence. I thank you for the kind words with which you have referred to the Society and the work of its members. I offer my thanks to the gentlemen of the press and especially those of the Alliance press, for seeing to it that almost all of the Alliance members knew about this anniversary."





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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 21, 1914.

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After singing "Poland Is Not Lost" the guests continued to enjoy themselves for several hours.

A charming souvenir of the pleasant evening spent at this anniversary is the one-issue paper edited by Mr. Nowak, which was given to all the participants in this celebration.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 18, 1914.

DEVELOP THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

As a result of the war raging in Europe and its accompanying industrial stagnation in this country, our organizations suffer: their numerical increase is not as great as it was a few months ago during normal times.

At present many of our brothers are not working and those who have jobs are not working full time. Therefore the laborer is complaining, the industrialist is complaining, the merchant is complaining, about "the hard times" and the Polish organizations must also complain about the smaller increase of membership.

Many of our brothers belonging to battalions of enemy armies have deserted, the sea being not yet closed to sailing. On the other hand, immigrants are not coming in from Europe because the various governments will not let them leave. Therefore the influx of people from Europe has almost ceased. This

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 18, 1914.

affects disadvantageously our organizations, which were formerly supplied with new members from abroad. The Polish National Alliance feels this, the Polish Roman Catholic Union feels it, other Polish organizations which base their existence on the influx of new members feel it.

It is true that the large organizations can more easily survive this crisis than the smaller ones, for which the influx of new members is the only means of postponing bankruptcy.

The influx of members to the Polish National Alliance is greater proportionately than that of any other Polish organization. Nevertheless it is not as large as it should be. The circumstances which we have named above are the cause of this. Nevertheless if each member of the Alliance were to make a greater effort, if he were to campaign among his friends, relatives, and acquaintances, then, in spite of outside circumstances, the growth of the organization would be normal. There is still no lack of material here for building the Alliance, but there are too few builders who know how to get this material together to build the Alliance. We have too few organizers and workers in the Alliance,

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 18, 1914.

though the field is very large, though hundreds of thousands of our brothers and sisters do not belong to any organization.

We should all be organized, because the great moment for our nation is drawing near. Over there in the homeland all of the people are organizing today, all parties are strengthening their numbers and then all joining into one body, in order to form a power which both our enemies and our friends will have to take into consideration. A nationally united, well-organized mass is evolving there. We emigrants should follow the example of our brothers across the sea. It is true that we cannot pour all of our organizations here into one body. The reason, easily understood, is that there are purely technical barriers. Nevertheless, at least in nationalistic matters these organizations should advance together toward one aim, because Poland's cause is not just the cause of the Alliance, the Falcons, the Union, or the societies of the clergy, but the cause of the entire nation.

On the other hand, Alliance members, during this period of organizational stagnation, should exert all of their efforts and energy to get those under

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 18, 1914.

the banner of the Alliance who do not yet belong to us or to any other Polish organization. Do not let them wander about, do not let them remain unattached, when the whole nation is arising and joining in co-operative work for the homeland. It is a national sin to forget about those who, either through ignorance or negligence or for some other reason, do not belong to us or anyone else and from whom our homeland therefore gets no benefit.

The gaining of one member for the Alliance, and by the same token for the Polish cause, means more than talking about Poland and patriotism for a whole year.

Therefore, members of the Alliance, rouse yourselves from your lethargy! Do not rest on your laurels, but work to extend our organization, because the Polish cause needs this from you.

If there were not a hundred thousand of us, but a million, concentrated under the banner of the P. N. A. [Polish National Alliance], then we could contribute

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not thousands, but hundreds of thousands and even millions of dollars to the needs of the homeland; because every Alliance member is nationally more enlightened than the man who is unattached and does not know about anything.

Therefore, let us build up the Polish National Alliance!

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

MASS MEETING AT ST. ADALBERT'S PARISH  
[Report Submitted by Secretary of the Meeting]

Monday September 7 at 8 P.M., Commune No. 2 of the Polish National Alliance held a nationalistic mass meeting at Pulaski Hall.

Mr. S. Lesner called the meeting to order and asked Mr. W. Szymanski to take over the chairmanship of the meeting and called upon the undersigned to act as secretary.

In a few words, Mr. W. Szymanski explained to the assembled people the aim of the mass meeting and invited Mr. Zielinski, associate editor of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, to deliver the first address. Mr. Zielinski greeted the audience with the remark that if they continue to come to mass meetings in such "large" numbers as today, it will be evident that they do not care about winning the independence of Poland and rebuilding their homeland. Not the magnates but



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

IV the plowmen, he said, will reconstruct Poland--men who love the Polish soil with all their hearts and souls.

The second speaker, Mr. S. Rokosz, asserted clearly and intelligibly that the Poles should work hard and should contribute their offerings to Poland's cause.

The third speaker, Mr. S. Orpiszewski, editor of Alliance publications, pictured for the assemblage the horror of the present situation in our unfortunate homeland. He asked that all Poles should be cognizant of their duty to collect money--whatever anyone can afford to give--in order to help the mothers and children whose husbands and fathers are being killed in this horrible European war.

The next speaker was Miss Emily Napieralski, secretary general of the Polish Women's Alliance. She spoke from her heart with great feeling, calling upon both the young and the old to help the unfortunate homeland by offering money.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

IV If the need should arise, she said, the young people should sacrifice themselves and offer their very lives for beloved Poland. We should give up everything to free ourselves from the yoke of foreign oppressors.

The last speaker, Mr. A. Gorecki, described the probable consequences of the present war and asserted that Poland must be freed because we shall have earned this freedom. Nevertheless we should be prepared, he reminded us, and our greatest merit would be our ability to collect millions of dollars for Poland's reconstruction.

Then Mr. W. Szymanski announced that the collection at this meeting had yielded \$29. He thanked the speakers for their trouble. The audience indicated by its quiet behavior its appreciation of the importance of the times.

To close the meeting "God Save Poland" was sung.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

Respectfully,

(Signed) A. Dobrzanski.

It is regrettable, however,  
that a series of such  
meetings by the organization  
will be necessary.

It is regrettable, however,  
that a series of such  
meetings by the organization  
will be necessary.  
the presidents and their wives  
invited and the speakers to come





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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 5, 1914.

### FALCONS' MASS MEETING IN BRIDGEPORT

On Sunday, August 30, 1914, at 6 P.M., the Falcons held a successful mass meeting at the Adam Mickiewicz library and education room. The meeting was arranged by Group No. 3 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons; by Liberty, women Falcons' Group No. 24 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons; and by the Stephen Czarnecki Cavalry Division, Group 549 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons.

It is regrettable, however, that the Tannenberg Group did not participate officially in spite of the fact that the president of this group was notified on Wednesday by the committee on arrangements that the work had begun. There was ample time--only good will was lacking.

Mr. Stanley Marcinkowski, president of Group No. 3 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, opened the meeting, calling upon Mr. Joseph Dzwonkiewicz and the undersigned to act as chairman and secretary, respectively. Mr. Dzwonkiewicz invited the presidents and their wives, the veterans of the year 1863 [Polish January Insurrection], and the speakers to come up on the platform.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 5, 1914.

The orchestra of Group No. 3 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons played a medley of Polish tunes. The audience applauded enthusiastically.

Next there was a speech by Mr. Michael Wloklinski, gallant and well-known worker in the nationalistic field, who in his excellent and sincere speech called upon the people for united and harmonious work for the reconstruction of our homeland and appealed to them to make contributions to Poland's cause.

Group No. 3 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons presented more music. President Stanley Marcinkowski then spoke, exhorting the young men to take part in the drills. In accordance with the order of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, the speaker called upon Szembariski, S. Balinski, and J. Sadowski to form a recruiting bureau. One man enlisted.

Miss Emily Napieralski secretary of the Polish Women's Alliance, spoke. In her speech, full of feeling and emotion, she called upon both the young and the old to aid the unfortunate homeland, not only by contributing money but by offering their lives as well. The words of the gallant speaker made a deep

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 5, 1914.

impression, and the audience rewarded her with a storm of applause.

A collection was taken for the Kosciusko Fund. Misses Chrzanowski, J. Bauer, Balinski, and Michalski collected \$41.83.

Mrs. J. Bauer made a short speech, exhorting the people to unite at this critical time. The audience applauded enthusiastically.

Next was a speech by Mr. M. Mezydlo, for many years a worker in the nationalistic field. The speaker explained that all the accusations against the Rapperschwil Treasury are unfounded because the Rapperschwil Treasury [Polish museum on foreign soil (Switzerland), established after partition of Poland and kept by private donations] exists and the funds have not been stolen. The audience applauded.

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Music by Group No. 3 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons followed.

The next speech was by Mr. Zembrzusi, who was interrupted by the arrival of

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 5, 1914.

President Casimir Zychlinski and Editor J. Przyprawa, whom the audience greeted with a storm of applause.

Mr. C. Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, described the present tragic situation of our unfortunate homeland. The audience listened to this speech with tears in their eyes. Upon completion of the speech, the audience rewarded the speaker with thunderous applause.

Thereupon our gallant Mr. Michael Wleklinski again went around the hall, this time collecting for cannons and ammunition. The collection yielded \$11.62.

Mr. J. Przyprawa, editor of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, described in his speech the results of the present war and its consequences, arguing that Poland must be free, because its geographic situation demands this. The audience received Mr. Przyprawa's speech with a storm of applause.

Mr. Michael Wleklinski asked Mr. F. Lukaszewski to take the collection box and make the rounds of the hall again, because our homeland needed money.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 5, 1914.

Mr. Lukaszewski granted the request and collected \$4.07.

Then, on Mr. Wleklinski's suggestion, Mr. Dzwonkiewicz ordered Mr. Szembarski and Mr. A. Taff to stand at the doors with boxes and collect for the Kosciusko Fund. They collected \$2.93.

Our gallant Mr. Wleklinski then addressed a few remarks to our sister Poles, which speech the audience received with great enthusiasm.

Mrs. J. Bauer announced that the women's society Development, Group 48, had appropriated fifty dollars for the war fund, which sum is to be handed over to the board of directors of the Polish Women's Alliance.

Mr. J. Dzwonkiewicz announced that the collection had brought in \$60.45. He thanked the speakers for their trouble in the name of the United Falcon groups, especially Miss E. Napieralski, secretary of the Polish Women's Alliance; Mr. C. Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance; Mr. J. Przyprawa, editor of Dziennik Zwiaskowy; and the director of the orchestra of Group No. 3

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 5, 1914.

of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, as well as the audience, which showed by its large attendance and its exemplary behavior that it understood the gravity of the times.

The meeting was closed by the singing of "God Save Poland."

For my part, I can add that the members of our Bridgeport audience took home with them an excellent impression, telling one another that they did not remember ever having had such a successful meeting.

Therefore I ask you again in the name of the Falcons of our district not to send the collectors who are collecting contributions to the Kosciusko Fund and for the Department of Independence away. To those who besmirch us, everlasting shame for being traitors to the sacred cause.

Stanley Golski,  
secretary of the mass meeting.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1914.

MASS MEETING AT HOLY INNOCENT'S



Yesterday evening Group 409 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons in America arranged a rally at Mr. Krechniak's hall, at the corner of Huron and Noble Streets. The Poles of Holy Innocent's Parish came to this rally in large numbers. The hall was actually packed--a sea of heads.

Mr. J. Rybick, president of Circuit II was chairman of the meeting. Mr. J. Przyprawa, editor of Dziennik Zwiazkowy made the first address, pointing out our duties in respect to our mother country, which is now arising from her grave. He exhorted all to join the ranks of the volunteers and collect contributions for the Kosciusko Fund.

It was obvious that Mr. Przyprawa's speech, which lasted more than an hour, voiced the convictions of the audience, because while he spoke the gravelike silence in the room was broken only by frequent thunderous applause.

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1914.

The next speaker, Mr. J. Smulski, president of the Polish bank, made a fiery speech, although he emphasized at the outset that he had not allowed himself to be carried away by youthful enthusiasm, but had already weighed everything with an adult mind. Nevertheless his words, which fell like precious pearls among those assembled, betrayed the fact, that even he could not control the sea of emotion which is now filling the heart of every Pole.

"When the time comes, I, too, will join you on the field of glory, and if the return of Poland's freedom depended on me, I should willingly, at any moment, offer my life and all of my possessions." These are the patriotic words which issued from Mr. Smulski's lips.

He advised ardently and convincingly, that we here in America should not openly champion either side, that we should leave politics to our brothers across the sea, and that we ourselves should prepare for the great moment when we can bite our enemies and oppressors with the cunning of snakes. He believes that Poland's

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1914.

dawn is coming, that the great moment is drawing near, that our worst oppressor--the audacious Prussian--must yield in this last battle to which Europe has challenged him.

The speaker was applauded continuously because, though in effect his words were of granitelike hardness, they were as balm to the hearts of the listeners.

Finally Mr. Rybick spoke in the name of the young people born here. He demonstrated that the young people here frequently love Poland more ardently, though they have never seen it, than those who were born there and that when the time comes and the need arises these young people will go, determined that they are going to a free Poland.

The contributions collected at the gathering yielded about fifty dollars. Several volunteers who enlisted last night were sworn in. With the singing of "God Save Poland" and "Poland Is Not Lost," this impressive Falcon mass meeting at Holy Innocent's Parish was adjourned.





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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1914.

SOMETHING FOR THE FALCONS TO THINK OVER

(Editorial)

A bomb has burst, just as we had foreseen. We have just learned that Mr. W. Rylski, former chief of the Alliance of Polish Falcons in America, is openly urging the military divisions to rebel. He is trying again to break up the Falcons.

Suspended from office by the Falcons for actions which did not permit his holding this honorable post any longer in the Alliance, which has room only for respectable people of noble character, he was unable to reconcile himself to the thought that after all that had occurred he should seek the oblivion of private life, as he promised to do. It seems that his troublemaking impulses are at work again and impel him to dare undertake this truly Satanic action.

For his own personal aims, indifferent to the fact that he is committing a

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1914.

twofold national crime, he takes advantage of our present confusion and our most sacred hopes to attack the very idea of the Alliance of Polish Falcons in America and to expose to the enemy our most zealous young men, who are moved by a sincere desire to serve the homeland when it calls upon them to serve.

He has been sending private orders to many of the Falcons--orders which have fallen into the hands of the Falcons' Board and which the latter has published in the press for the benefit of our immigrants. In his orders, Mr. Rylski urges our young men to join the ranks in order to go to Europe. This he does on his own responsibility, since such authority has never been given him by the Falcons. By these acts he displays so much ill will, knavery, and unsound judgment as to make us think that the punishment he received at the hands of the Board was not severe enough. For the good of all he should be locked up somewhere, or be examined to see whether he does not have a screw loose somewhere.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1914.

It is hard to imagine how this man, who was thought sane during his year of public life, could permit himself such extravagances. This is sheer madness. Every individual has the privilege of indulging in such madness himself, on his own personal responsibility, but no one has the right to inflict it on others or urge them to indulge in it.

Where? How? When? To what place? In what way? These are questions which come into everyone's mind. Why, no ships are leaving, and those that leave sail under a neutral flag. These ships may be captured at any moment by the belligerent countries, and anything suspicious found on them will be immediately confiscated as contraband of war. This does not exclude people, who are taken prisoner and interned within the borders of the warring countries.

And then comes the second question: How are we to get past the border guards? What are we to do next? Who will provide us with food and shelter? Whose ranks shall we join? Let's not forget either that an armed man on foreign soil is subject to strict military laws and to a bullet in the head.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 10, 1914.

**Madness! Madness!**

The Falcons' Board which we elected at the Pittsburgh convention, and on whose hands we put the rudder of the Falcons' ship, is watching European events as closely as possible and is ready to act whenever an opportunity presents itself. The Board is responsible for every step it has taken or intends to take.

Therefore, our duty is to listen only to the Board's commands. If these commands are unsatisfactory, our duty is to place the Board on trial. In the Falcons' order one cannot disregard discipline and do things on one's own responsibility. The Falcons cannot allow in their midst troublemaking instigators who smack of madness.

To wait patiently for that which the Falcons' high command orders is our duty. Individuals, especially discredited ones, should refrain from taking the initiative, as decisions of this nature can be made only after the will of the

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1914.

majority is consulted. Thus reason commands; these are the dictates of political reasoning.

It is fortunate that this unworthy gambling with the lives of young men was exposed at a time when it could still be counteracted. To strike out from the membership list of the Falcons the name of this self-styled "creator of the legions," who in our estimation is a knave and a madman, would be the best medicine to cure this illness and would prevent it from spreading to other people.

Anyone listening to an individual so full of wild and mad impulses would commit a twofold national crime in the advance guard of our nation and should be considered neither a true Falcon nor a worthy son of his mother country.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 9, 1914.

FROM THE CONVENTION OF THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL.

(A censure.)

[Translator's note. 1. The Polish National Council (P. N. C.) in Chicago, Polska Rada Narodowa, is an affiliation with the similarly named organization in Poland, founded for the purpose of assisting Poland in her struggle for political independence. The local Polish National Council is sponsored by Dziennik Chicagoski (Chicago Polish Daily News), rival and competitor of Dziennik Zwiaskowy (Polish Alliance Daily), which for different national and political reasons is opposed to the Polish National Council; hence its censuring and sarcastic article that follows.

2. The title of that article in Dziennik Zwiaskowy does not include the word "Polish" but only the words "National Council" - Rada Narodowa - an abridged name. The word "Polish," officially included in the English title of that organization, is added by the translator to the shortened Polish form of that name. And all these supplements are inserted by the translator in order that the American readers of the following article might perchance not be misled to think that the discussed National Council means some American organization.]





Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 9, 1914.

Yesterday's meeting of the so-called Polish National Council has been marked with two troubles: first, from where to get the money needed for the upkeep of the bureaus of the P. N. C., and, second, how to impress the world with the quantity and the quality of regulations and decisions which would become the pointers to the further work of that curious association, called the National Council.

The first trouble has been quite summarily settled by imposing a one cent tax per month on each member of all Polish organizations that are under the influence of the clergy, and \$15. per year on the local committees. Before the particular organizations and committees will approve at their meetings and assemblies the imposed taxes, and until the money from such taxation will start to flow into the treasury of the National Council, the funds of that association will consist of the quarterly donations, contributed by the members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

The special committees have proposed so many regulations and projects that no one of those present at the convention could have grasped the contents of all of them, and it would require an outlay of a tremendous sum of money to put into practice even one half of the projects.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 9, 1914.

The delegates resolved that until the next convention, to be held in 1915, the seat of the National Council shall be in Chicago.

The convention originated four local departments, namely that of information, of press, of scouting, and of citizenship schools. At the head of each department there will stand one of the four vice-presidents, elected by the convention.

After the reading of the reports of particular commissions, the following officers for the organization were elected: Mr. P. Ligman, president; S. Sz wajkart, vice-president; P. Rostenkowski; Medwecki; Reverend F. Landon, and Kolanowski, vice-presidents and chairmen to head the four departments; S. Osada, general secretary; W. Folmer, treasurer; Mrs. P. Zdanowski, Mrs. M. Osuch, and Reverend Wojtalewicz, directors; Bishop Rhode, Archbishop Weber and Bishop Kozlowski, chaplains and honorary presidents.

After the administering of the oath of allegiance to the newly elected officers and after prayer, which was regularly said also before each session, the convention was adjourned at about midnight.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 9, 1914.

We leave it for a later date to talk over further details pertaining to the accomplishments of the convention, and to finish the thrashing of that empty and barren straw, in the hope that perchance we might discover at least one sound kernel therein.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 8, 1914.

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POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF POLAND.

At the special meeting, held on July 7, by the Central Board of the Polish National Alliance (P. N. A.), there has been endorsed and published a proclamation to the members of that organization and to the Poles at large calling for a uniform crystallization of national and political aims before the incoming liberation of Poland out of the hands of the oppressors. The proclamation emphasizes the necessity of an ample financial support to the cause of liberation of Poland on the eve of portentous political possibilities.

The proclamation stresses the fact that the Polish National Alliance has been founded more than thirty years ago as a national political organization for the purpose of helping Poland in her struggle for independence; that it has faithfully carried the banner of that ideal, and that it will continue to do so, even amidst numerous opposing agitators and factions proposing a different political program for the liberation of Poland, and that, therefore, it feels to be well suited in the fulfilment of its duty to point out to its members the safest course of procedure and action towards the liberation of Poland. To this end the Central Board of the P. N. A. has also ascertained

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 8, 1914.

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the opinion of and received advice from the best Polish patriots, statesmen and publicists, such as Henryk Sienkiewicz, Biskup Bandurski, W. Tetmajer, Wacław Sieroszewski, W. Gasiorowski, and many others, and therefore regards its policy for securing the independence of Poland as based on solid grounds.

With these and other assets to its credit, the Central Board of the P. N. A. feels it has the right to admonish all members of the P. N. A. to hasten with their donations to the cause of Poland's liberation, and particularly to help the Polish Military Fund and the Polish military organizations, which are the nucleus of the future Polish Army.

To safe-guard the funds and to direct their distribution into proper hands, there will be a Board of Supervisors, under the direction of the Polish National Alliance.



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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XVII, No. 25, June 18, 1913.



REPORT OF EXPERTS EXAMINING RECORD BOOKS AND CASH OF P. R. C. UNION

The President and Board of Directors  
Polish Roman-Catholic Union of America  
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

In compliance with your instructions, we have made an audit of the accounts of your Society which are under the supervision of your secretary and treasurer, the period of our audit being that of one year, ending March 31, 1913.

We compared the records of cash received with duplicate copies of the authorized receipts given therefor, and found same to be in agreement.

The disbursements recorded we found to be in agreement with properly



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authorized vouchers, all money having been handled through the Society's bank accounts.

The balances in the bank accounts at the close of business, March 31, 1913, were as follows:

Home Bank and Trust Company	\$25,848.24
Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank	2,212.70
Security Bank of Chicago	9,250.10
	<hr/>
	\$37,311.04

The funds into which the above balances are divided are as follows:

Mortuary Fund Cash	\$25,607.99
Disability Fund Cash	4,746.72
General Fund Cash	6,956.33
	<hr/>
	\$37,311.04

We examined the record of loans belonging to your Society and found



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the balance as shown thereon to be covered by properly secured mortgage notes on hand.

Loans on hand, April 1, 1912	\$709,750.00
Loans made during period	<u>226,800.00</u>
	\$936,550.00
 Loans matured and paid during period	 73,500.00
Loans on hand, March 31, 1913	863,050.00

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POLISH



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Narod Polski, Vol. XVI, No. 46, Nov. 13, 1912.

### HOME OF THE POLISH R. C. UNION

**Summary:** Last Sunday was a historical day in the annals of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, the largest Polish Roman-Catholic organization in America. The consecration of the corner stone of the new home of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union was performed yesterday afternoon. According to statements of those who witnessed the celebration, there has not been such a great celebration and parade since the unveiling of the Kosciuszko monument in 1904. The weather was ideal, a bright and fair autumn day. Over 50,000 people participated in the celebration.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon great throngs of people began to gather near the corner of Milwaukee Avenue and Augusta Boulevard. All the homes in the surrounding territory were decorated with Polish and American colors.

After a great parade, the Very Rev. Bishop Paul P. Rhede officiated at the consecration ceremonies. Many notables were in attendance.



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Besides Mayor Carter H. Harrison we noticed the following: Former Mayor Edward F. Dunne, Congressman Sabath, Senator Gallagher, Judges Seanlan, Girton, Kersten, Hansen and Hines, City Attorney N. L. Piotrowski, aldermen Csekala, Beilfuss and Sitts, and many others.

Telegrams of congratulation were received from W. H. Taft, Woodrow Wilson and Governor Deneen.



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Narod Polski, Vol. XVI, No. 46, Nov. 13, 1912.

THE GROWTH AND ASSETS OF THE POLISH R. C. UNION

The Union up to date has over 60,000 members, men and women. The men and women members have equal rights and privileges. The assets of the Union amount today to one million dollars, which money is loaned out on first mortgages and brings a good percentage. Below we show the growth of the Union:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>	<u>Assets</u>
1903	13,260	\$75,294.00
1903 July 1	14,453	86,529.00
1904	15,372	99,241.00
1904 July 1	16,701	106,528.00
1905	17,570	125,182.00
1905 July 1	19,244	137,394.00
1906	20,726	162,833.00
1906 July 1	22,613	192,209.00

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**Narod Polski, Vol. XVI, No. 46, Nov. 13, 1912.**

<b><u>Year</u></b>	<b><u>Number of Members</u></b>	<b><u>Assets</u></b>
1907	24,165	\$217,197.00
1907 July 1	27,168	246,364.00
1908	28,728	291,287.00
1909 Oct. 1	37,363	490,823.00
1910	44,000	540,000.00
1911	51,670	615,000.00
1912	56,000	940,000.00
1912 Nov. 1	66,500	1,000,000.00

From the above figures everyone can be convinced that our organization is growing in membership and assets. No other organization finds itself today in such a prosperous financial condition.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 12, 1912.

A DRAMA AND DANCE FOR THE BENEFIT  
OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE COLLEGE

The Bell of Freedom Society, group 1103, of the Polish National Alliance, is sponsoring a drama and dance on October 27, 1912, at the Wachowski Hall, Milwaukee and Gresham Streets. The net proceeds are to be turned over to the fund of the Polish National Alliance College at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania.

A one-act play, under the title of "God be Praised for Our Welfare," will be given by many of the well-known Chicago Amateurs. Following the drama, the dance will take place. The committee has arranged very many surprises for this evening. One of the main surprises of the dance, will be the selection of a queen. The lucky girl will receive a bouquet of flowers as an award.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 18, 1912.

PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

The longest record as president of the Polish National Alliance is held by M. B. Steczynski, who was president for about nine years; and the shortest record is held by F. M. Ksycki, who was president for nineteen days. But both will be equally mentioned in the history of the Polish National Alliance as former presidents. The services of both are well known to the members of the organization; therefore, though both these ex-presidents are holding now other offices, the work done by them will bring further benefits to the Polish National Alliance.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 18, 1912.

The members of the Polish National Alliance did not remove either one of these presidents, but they themselves resigned, because the members of the Polish National Alliance continues to function regularly under the changes brought about.

During the life time of the Polish National Alliance three presidents have resigned voluntarily. They were M. B. Steczynski, F. M. Ksycki and the late Francis Jerome Jablonski, the latter resigned because he could not support his family on the five hundred dollars annual salary he received as president. He, therefore, was compelled to seek employment in other fields, where he could earn a higher salary. Explaining this





Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 18, 1912

matter in his farewell article, he wrote that "earning a salary which is too high to die of starvation, and too small to support my family, it is with sorrow that I must hand in my resignation as president, to seek employment elsewhere for a salary which would meet the demands."

At the present time, the Polish National Alliance pays its president a salary, which allows him to easily support his family; but it is none too high if he wants to represent our organization worthily. The fact is that very often he has to meet expenses, for which he does not make any account to the organization.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 18, 1912.

Some time ago, when the Polish National Alliance numbered but two or three thousand members, a person could be president without remuneration, and carry on a business or be employed; But today we are nearing one hundred thousand in membership. Therefore, the president must give his entire time to the organization; he must worthily represent it at each step, and he has very much work, supervising the various departments and carrying on a large correspondence.

Today the president of the Polish National Alliance receives more mail from all parts of the United States in one day, than years ago in one year.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 18, 1912.

The voting commission will vote to elect a vice-president and one director, out of the three candidates nominated by the administration, to fill the two vacancies resulting from resignations. For vice-president the administration nominated: F. M. Ksycki, former president and vice-president; directors, Mrs. Mary Sakowski, and Joseph Szymanski. For the vacancy of one director, the following were nominated: Chester Hibner, a former director; Dr. Ladislaus Statkiewicz, and Mr. Adam Majewski, a former director.

We cannot endorse or praise any of the candidates, as it is against our rules, but we have confidence in our voting commission, and trust that it will elect the proper candidates, because the commission is familiar with each candidate from the past convention, where they acted as delegates. The election should be easy and just.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 23, 1911.

[HELPS POLES TO BECOME CITIZENS]

The civic club Thaddeus Kosciusko, in St. Hyacinth's parish, Avondale, will hold a meeting Wednesday, December 27, at 7:30 P.M., at the parish hall. There are many important matters to discuss. Members are urged to bring along their friends who have not yet obtained their first or second citizenship papers. The club will aid them to get these papers, since its purpose is to help our countrymen in every way possible to become citizens of the United States. The secretary of the club is Mr. Francis Krockner, 2854 North Hamlin Avenue, well-known member of the Polish National Alliance.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 18, 1911.

### ORGANIZATION NEWS

Yesterday evening Group 192 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons gave a concert and gymnastic exhibition at Pulaski Hall, in St. Adalbert's parish. It is too bad that the attendance was so small. The program was very well executed. There were two wrestling matches and both were draws.

Mr. J. Kikulski gave a splendid lecture on the subject, "Educating Our Children." He said that it is only through enlightenment that we can attain recognition.....

[Translator's note: A list of the names of persons who formed the committee organizing this affair, as well as details of the program, is omitted.]





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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 7, 1911.

STATEMENT FROM THE SESSION OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS



Purchase building for a higher school.

\$175,000 has been paid for an estate estimated to be worth a million dollars. Cheerful news came to us from Cambridge Springs, Pa., where the board of supervisors, the commissioners of education of the Polish National Alliance, and chairman, A. Schreiber, held a conference and, after thorough inspection The Hotel Vanadium was purchased. It will be used as a college and home for the aged and invalid members of the Polish National Alliance.

The following members of the P.N.A., and representatives of the Polish press were present: Censor of the P.N.A., A. Schreiber, Buffalo, N. Y; Vice-censor, H. Niedzwiedzki, Cleveland, O.; 13 Commissioners of the P.N.A. from various states, as members of the board of supervisors; 10 members of the board of directors, Chicago; J. Smietanka, Attorney for the P.N.A., and representatives of the following Polish papers: Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Zgoda, Dziennik Narodowy, from Chicago; Kurjer Polski, Nowiny Polskie, from Milwaukee; Dziennik Polski, Detroit; Narodowiec, Cleveland; and 13 members of the board of the P.N.A. from Pennsylvania.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 7, 1911.



The Delegates of the P.N.A. and Polish newspaper representative arrived on Tuesday to make an inspection of the Hotel Vanadium. The palatial hotel is a seven story structure with 400 rooms which are completely furnished. The building is surrounded with trees. Mineral and spring water, as well as a small lake form a part of the 200 acre property, which is located in the highest section of Cambridge - Springs.

The building, erected at a cost of \$700,000, had been used as a hotel and health resort for millionaires, but because of heavy losses was advertised for sale; and we were the lucky buyers.

A contract for \$175,000 was signed, and the Polish National Alliance will take immediate possession.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 27, 1911.

### ORGANIZATION NEWS

A social gathering of the Hegewisch, Illinois post of the Polish Falcons of America met yesterday. Gymnastic exercises were performed by members of the teachers' group of Chicago. The mere fact that so many people attended, indicates that Group 169 will turn over a new leaf, and will progress satisfactorily. Until recently, this group was having difficulties. There was an influential person in this group who practically broke it up for his own personal reasons. From the large group which it formerly was, only twelve members remained. These, nevertheless, exerted all their efforts to keep the group from total dissolution. Of these, credit should be given primarily to Francis Kuzniara, Jacob Gineliski, and Anthony Kosiba. They spared no effort to keep this Falcon post alive.....

At present, the group does not have an instructor. This is probably the main cause for its stagnation. Formerly Jozef Kosiba was the instructor. He was a very good one. On his departure for Detroit, Michigan, however, no one could be found who was qualified to take his place.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 27, 1911.

The field for action is very large. The group has all the necessary apparatus--also apparatus for children. It has a large gymnasium at Mr. Ginalski's, and a little money in the treasury. There are plenty of young people in Hegewisch; and, such citizens as Mr. Antoni Kosiba and Jacob Ginalski, are wholeheartedly devoted to the cause of the Falcons. The material is there; the patrons will not deny their support; and the place is appropriate. The only thing necessary is a man who has adequate gymnastic training. This need will eventually be supplied when the group sends its best performers to the physical education school in Chicago.

The group was honored by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lipinski. Mr. Lipinski is the commissioner of the Polish National Alliance for the State of Indiana. He spoke briefly, then introduced Mr. Henry Lokanski, secretary-general of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, and asked him to speak on matters pertaining to the Falcons. The speeches were preceded by wand, and paralled bar exercises.....

[Editor's note: The omissions indicated represent names of some of the members of the Hegewisch Falcon post (p. 3), and of the participants in the exercises (p. 7).]

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 27, 1911.

ORGANIZATION NEWS

Yesterday evening at St. Stanislaus Hall, corner of Noble and Bradley Streets, the society, Polish Falcons, No. 2, gave an Orange Ball. Many people attended and enjoyed themselves immensely; music was supplied by Mr. F. Przybylewski's band. When it came to the "White Polka" the men began to vie with each other in purchasing oranges for the ladies, each wanting the lady of his choice to be acclaimed queen of the ball. More than seven hundred oranges were sold at the ball. Mrs. Berendt, of 3242 North Hamlin Avenue, was proclaimed queen. After she had been presented with a beautiful bouquet, she led the polonaise with Mr. J. Szymanski, director of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. S.J. Czechowicz, general secretary of the Polish National Alliance, and Mrs. Szymanski, formed the second couple. The party was a huge success. We can expect that the mask ball, which this Society will give at Walsh Hall on January 12, will bring a substantial sum for the building of the Falcons' home. The board of directors of the Falcons, No. 2, is composed of the following: K. Zychlinski, president;



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 27, 1911.

J. Mlotowski, vice-president; H. Setmajer, general secretary; J. Tylia, financial secretary; J.M. Romanowicz, treasurer; P. Kempisty, J.P. Kornaszewski, H. Niewolkiewicz, financial advisors.....[Editor's note: The committee on arrangements is then given.]

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 14, 1911.

**ERRONEOUS CONCEPTION OF ORGANIZATION WORK**

(Editorial)

Mr. W. Koniuszewski, a member of the so-called "Clean Press", sent an article to the Polish dailies and weeklies in America that belong to his faction. In this article, bearing the caption "Work Within Organizations", the author displays utter ignorance of the actual internal workings of the Polish organizations in America, and leads us to suspect that he does not belong to any of these organizations, and has never taken part in their work, internal or external; if he does belong to any organization, it is probably one in which nothing is done for the Polish masses in America or for the mother country.

We would not have paid much attention to this article had it been published in only one publication, but since many papers have printed it, and many readers may thus have been misled, we wish to utter here a few words of explanation as to what actually goes on in such organizations as, for instance, the Polish



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 14, 1911.

IV National Alliance. We wish to explain what can be done, and what cannot be done in spite of the very best of intentions....

The author of the article "Work Within Organizations", makes in one section this remark: "Every organization, should be, first of all, a bulwark of Polish nationalism, a temple of the national spirit, a school of civic sentiments. Other matters should be relegated to a secondary position--must be so relegated, if the work of the organization is to produce any actual results."

What is the Polish National Alliance, if not that which Mr. Koniuszewski wishes Polish organizations to be? After thirty years of hard work, in the face of storms and obstacles which testify to its vitality, the Polish National Alliance here in America is exactly a bulwark of Polish nationalism, a temple of the national spirit, and a school of civic sentiments. Today its radiant motto, "Love of country and brotherly love", reaches everywhere that our brothers are, kindling



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 14, 1911.

the noble flame of nationalistic effort. But one must be in the Alliance, must take part in its work, and in the efforts that it makes to improve the position of our immigrants; one should look through the pages of its history to see why, in the past, it has sometimes been unable to do this or that, and only now is able to convert its ideals into deeds; then one will be convinced that it is really solving its great problems.

Nationalistic matters always have been and always will be the first concern of the Alliance, and matters of insurance merely serve to draw the masses of our people under the national banner, in order to develop them into good Poles and good citizens. After all, even the insurance department of the Alliance represents, in a way, work for Polish nationalism, because it prevents thousands of our brothers and sisters from joining the ranks of other nationalities, where they would lose their national identity and might even see their hard-earned money go to the tills of our enemies.

On his article, Mr. Koniuszewski made another ill-advised statement: "The





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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 14, 1911.

IV assembling of fifty thousand members in good standing around an insurance company is not particularly praiseworthy, although one frequently hears about this at all sorts of conventions! How much more deserving is the education of thousands of sincere and enlightened Poles, marching earnestly forward shoulder to shoulder!"

In our opinion it is not only praiseworthy, but greatly praiseworthy, to assemble not fifty thousand but eighty thousand Polish men and women under one banner, as the Polish National Alliance has done; and its merit will be even greater when it assembles about three million, and inspires them with one thought and one spirit--love for the homeland and its sacred national ideals.

Today the Alliance is erecting from the foundations a strong and noble edifice; when the structure is completed adornments will gradually be added. We should all, without exception, lend our efforts to the construction of it, we should





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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 14, 1911.

stand in the same rank regardless of sex, wealth, opinions, or convictions; then we can strengthen and perfect this only great Polish organization among the immigrants.

It is not difficult to criticize from the side lines, when one does not feel it his duty to roll up his sleeves and get to work in the building of this structure and the embellishing of it from within and without. Nothing is perfect in this world, and the Alliance may be lacking in this or that. But, since in its purposes it is the best and most noble Polish organization under the sun, all true Poles, men and women, should join it and should march ahead together. The Alliance is not shut up in a shell of partisanship or denominationalism, but is universal and will go along with the current of the times. But it needs people--it must first unite all of us under the banner on which is inscribed, in letters of gold, "Love of country and brotherly love".

That the Alliance does not perform miracles, because no one can perform them, is not the fault of its purposes or its aims. Great things are accomplished



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 14, 1911.

IV only after years of experiences, battles, and efforts, and this organization is still young and heading toward a great future. It is progressing with youthful enthusiasm, in the belief that its ideals will embrace all our immigrants, and cement them with unity and brotherhood; then it will perform the great things of which we dream today.

For its membership of eighty thousand, the Alliance already is doing great and splendid things, of which no other Polish organization in America can boast; and when it takes under its wing all the wanderers in this strange land, then its work, uninterrupted by battles, jealousy, and envy, will be more productive.

Go, then, all of you, to the Alliance--all of you who today criticize it, but who remain on the sidelines and do not even know what is happening within it, and what sort of work it has undertaken. We need all the strength of numbers and intelligence that we can get, if we are to turn our projects and aims into realities. We must concentrate on achieving numerical strength, because,



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 14, 1911.

through quantity, quality will develop, and because only a large mass numerically will be strong enough to accomplish its aims. The quality of the members of the Alliance today, in contrast with other organizations, speaks to the advantage of our organization, and will be ever more perfect when more of us stand in the same rank, because a crowd is a mighty individual.

Rec'd  
H. Klein, 1/18/40.  
W. J. P. H. O. R. J. H. 1/18/40.  
E. J. H. H. O. R. J. H. 1/18/40.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 7, 1911.

LOCAL NEWS

Last Saturday the Star of Hope, Group 202, of the Union of Polish Falcons in America, a gymnastic society, gave its Orange Ball at Pulaski Hall on South Ashland Avenue. A great many people attended, and had a very good time far into the night. Mr. Nagle's orchestra supplied the music for the dancers.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 4, 1911.

ORGANIZATION NEWS

The Polish National Alliance inducted 1,268 new members at its meeting for the installation of new officers. Although this is a considerable number, it is not as large as we would like. The next few months should witness a greater increase in the membership of our organization.





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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 4, 1911.

REPORT OF MEETING OF WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THE  
POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

The Women's Auxiliary held its meeting on November 3, at which Mrs. Walerya Lipezynska, commissioner for all the states, who has been in Chicago for several days, was present. The Auxiliary sincerely welcomed this real, indefatigable, and never-discouraged social worker. Mrs. M. A. Kuflewska opened the meeting and had Mrs. K. Bucholz the secretary, read the minutes. The minutes were unanimously accepted. The committees gave their reports.

The organizing committee reported the establishment of new women's groups in several neighboring districts.

The social committee was thanked for the well-arranged social evening for the benefit of the Home for the Aged and Crippled, and was asked to continue the good work. Nevertheless, since one of the ladies resigned because of lack of time, a new committee was elected and promised to arrange another such evening for the same purpose during Advent.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 4, 1911.

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The committee for elementary schools gave a satisfactory report. A great many children are coming to the elementary schools in the Town of Lake and the vicinity of the Holy Trinity Parish. Fewer children attend the elementary school in Avondale due to the lack of an appropriate hall. All three elementary schools are functioning regularly and efficiently. The length of the school period and the amount of the teachers' pay have been finally fixed. The lessons are to last two hours; the salary is to be fifty cents per hour.

The Women's Auxiliary realizes that the work of the teachers is worth more; it cannot, however, be reckless in its expenditures. Since one of the teachers has resigned due to lack of time, and since another school is to be established, two teaching positions will be open. These will be filled by competitive examinations.

New business: It was decided to take part in the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the new home of the Polish Women's Alliance. The

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 4, 1911.

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Auxiliary has appropriated ten dollars as a gift.

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It was resolved to send reports of all the meetings of the Auxiliary to the commissioner, Mrs. Lipczynska.

The meeting was adjourned.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 4, 1911.

ORGANIZATION NEWS

On October 29, the second rally for the purpose of organizing a new group of the Polish National Alliance in the vicinity of the parishes of St. John Cantius and Holy Innocence was held at the hall of J. Bielat, 1209 West Chicago Avenue. M. Baca and Mr. Kilanowicz spoke at the rally, exhorting those present to join the ranks of the Polish National Alliance because it was the best and the biggest Polish organization and because every Pole should belong to it. In order to give the Polish people residing in this district the opportunity to insure themselves, at a very small fee, in the event of death or sickness, there will be one more rally at the same hall on Sunday, November 5, at 2 P. M. Everyone should, therefore, take advantage of this opportunity. You, young men, who do not as yet belong to any organization, and you who have wives and children, join us under the banner of the Polish National Alliance. You will then be sure that in the event of sickness, you will be assured help, and you will not have to ask anyone to take pity on you.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1911.

WELCOMING THE NEW CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

The Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance, elected by the Eighteenth Convention held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, became inoperative today, November 2, 1911. The old Administration has just been replaced by a new one, elected at the Nineteenth Convention of the Alliance, held in St. Louis, Missouri. The changes in the personnel of the Central Administration are slight; perhaps there are fewer changes this time than there were at the Milwaukee Convention two years ago. Of the thirteen members who composed the retiring Administration, eight were elected again to the new, namely: A.Schreiber, censor; M.B.Steczynski, president; F.Ksycki, vice-president; S.J.Czechowicz, general-secretary; M.Majewski, treasurer; and M.Sakowska, M.Kmieciak, and N.Zlotnicki, directors. The editor of Zgoda, although re-elected by the Convention to fill this post, is not considered a member of the new Administration.

The Nineteenth Convention separated this post from the Central Administration. None of the retiring officials and directors--former Vice-censor R.S.Abczynski

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and Directors J.Hetmanowicz, M.Wojtecki, and J.Wleklinski--ran for re-election at the Nineteenth Convention.

Such a large representation of the old Central Administration in the ranks of the new is the best indication that the Nineteenth Convention justly evaluated the work and the abilities of the Administration elected two years ago at Milwaukee. The two years of attacks against these people in all kinds of newspapers opposed to the Alliance were of no avail; the truly maddening propaganda that certain Alliance politicians directed against them at the St. Louis Convention did not help either, since these politicians, together with a mob of their agents, had gone to the Convention, not for the purpose of working for the good of the Alliance, but to strike down the candidacy of certain people disliked by them but respected by the Alliance and the people. Nor was the decision of the delegates affected by the fact that, before the Convention, some self-appointed guardians of the Alliance--who themselves could not run for any office--mentioned by name the officers who, according to them, should be removed.

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The Convention, as the expression of the will of the members of the Alliance, disregarded all this and passed to the order of the day, electing whom it wanted and whom it considered useful to the organization. By this action, the Convention itself gave its vote of confidence to the old Central Administration, which, as a result, should consider itself completely vindicated. The new Central Administration begins its work with a strengthened organization. The Convention, mindful of the fact that the increased membership of the Alliance requires more work on the part of its directors, increased the number of the latter from thirteen to fifteen. Another reason for this is that the censor and vice-censor live in outlying districts and cannot take part in the meetings and work of the committees. Having two more members, the new Administration, therefore, will be more active than the former, which should have a beneficial effect on the activities of the Alliance.

The new Administration will certainly be just as busy as the old. Granting that the tasks of building a monument and of reconstructing the Immigration

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Home [in New York] are completed--tasks which required so much work and took up so much time in the last two years--yet there are other tasks, neither less difficult nor less important, which require attention. One of them is the building and opening of a home for the aged and the crippled; another is the election of an organizer, whose task will be to get new members for the Alliance. Then there will be the matter of the branches, as decreed by the Nineteenth Convention, which will cause at first no little work. And finally, the new Administration is faced with two problems recommended by the Nineteenth Convention, namely, to work out a plan for a future colonization society and to select a site, in the State of Pennsylvania, which would be best suited for the future school of the Alliance.

Besides these specific problems, the continual and ever-increasing growth of the Alliance will bring its usual share of work to the Central Administration.

Among the new people, in the Central Administration, who have not yet worked for the Alliance in the capacity of directors, are Vice-censor H. Niedzwiecki,

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of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. W. Chodzinska, already well known to the members of the Alliance for her work in the Women's Auxiliary; L. Mallek, a young attorney (son of Anthony Mallek, well known both here and in Poland as a musician and composer, formerly secretary-general of the Polish National Alliance); K. Zychlinski, also widely known both in America and Europe, organizer of the Falcons and an excellent speaker; W. Kuflewski, who has already served three terms in the capacity of director and who has gained for himself the reputation of an honorable man, well versed in matters concerning the Alliance; J. Szymanski, delegate to several conventions and well known for his work primarily among the singers; and S. Mermel, former clerk in the office of the secretary-general and a zealous organizer of Alliance groups, for which activity he was distinguished by the Seventeenth Convention in Baltimore with a medal of honor.

The Nineteenth Convention, therefore, has placed the administration of the Alliance in capable hands for the next two years.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1911.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy extends its sincere greetings to the new leaders of our organization and wishes them luck, health, and the co-operation of all their brothers in the responsible and honorable task that awaits them.

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**POLISH**

**Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1910.**

**[LET US REGISTER AS POLES]**

**(Editorial)**

In the general census conducted here in America every ten years, hundreds of thousands of Poles have been enumerated as Russians, Germans, and Austrians. As a result of this, the official census does not give the exact number of Poles in this country. The Polish National Alliance, both through the press and by means of special circulars, has done everything possible to instruct our immigrants how to register. The Alliance has gone so far as to obtain a separate census column for the Poles, but in spite of all this many of our unenlightened compatriots did not register themselves properly during the 1910 Census. As a result of this, the number of Germans and Russians in this country increased at the expense of the Poles. In the city of Chicago alone, the Census gives 56,000 Russians, although we know well that there are less than ten thousand.

Since a great majority of Poles registered themselves as Germans and

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 14, 1910.

## UNFAIR ATTACK

(Editorial)

The Polish newspaper Polonia, edited in South Chicago, recently attacked the committee on arrangements for the exercises commemorating the November Revolt. It also made unbecoming remarks about the speakers present at this occasion. The attack was made, according to the newspaper, to prevent any agitation on behalf of the Polish National Alliance.

To tell the truth, there is nothing evil in propagandist activity; it is permissible and proper for everyone everywhere to agitate on behalf of the Alliance as one of the best Polish organizations.

The committee on arrangements, however, informs the Dziennik Zwiaskowy that a general meeting of representatives of all societies present at this patriotic exercise was called immediately and it was decided unanimously that there was no such agitation.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 12, 1910.

## SOCIALISTS AND THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

The Polish newspaper Dziennik Zwiazkowy has frequently mentioned that a bitter fight is in progress between the Polish National Alliance and two extreme and completely dissimilar factions of society, the clericals and the socialists.

It would seem that some extraordinary agreement existed, between these relentless foes, to fight the Alliance together. The organization is already too large and too strong to make it worth while for anyone to attack it singly. It is useless, in fact, for two factions to attack the Alliance because this organization is far stronger than the coalition. Our enemies know that, but they must somehow give vent to their emotions of hatred--the former's hatred

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I E of progress, the latter's hatred of patriotism. And so, although socialists are avowed enemies of faith and the church, and the clergy are equally strong opponents of socialism, that does not bother them in the least when the question of the Alliance comes before them.

At the same time that this issue is coming out in print, that is, on December 12, 1910, another Polish newspaper, the Dziennik Chicagoski, an organ of the Resurrection Fathers, is hurling an entirely impossible attack upon the Polish National Alliance. Its charges are directed particularly against the administration, whom it calls unbelievers. It unleashes its "court poet" to rebuke us with the terrible weapon of his poetry. The socialists are calling a meeting for tomorrow, so that they can rave and thus give vent to their overflowing emotions.

An attempt is made to tie up the two extremes and make their coalition appear

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in a better light. And so we see a priest, not a Roman Catholic but a so-called Independent Catholic, coming to the aid of the socialists. He faithfully supports them at meetings, makes clericals of the people whom the clericals call atheists. This really is a comedy!

The people laugh at these exhibitions which are like a free show to them. Both groups of the Alliance's enemies become more and more embarrassed and discredited, while the organization grows and continues toward its goal. The greatest noise is made when people of the Alliance become bored with the attacks and lies and occasionally request a few words of truth from the attacking newspapers.

Then far more is written than is necessary, and the circus really begins. Sometimes they write, sometimes they call small conventions, and in every instance they rave and declare that an injustice is done them, that the

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Alliance newspapers attack them, that these newspapers do not recognize religion or socialism, that they do harm to one or the other, and God knows what else.

All this is nothing more than one big falsehood. The Alliance newspapers respect religion and good priests. Our newspapers look upon socialism as an economic theory that at present is in a formative stage. They would permit people to profess, advocate, and develop it as long as they do not abuse or attack those who do not believe in it. If tolerance is to exist, then let it. As it is improper for one to attack another because he is a socialist, so too is it bad taste to denounce a third because he chooses not to profess socialism.

In former years the socialists did not attack the Polish National Alliance. They did not denounce in their newspapers people who failed to agree with

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them. Because of that, the Alliance's newspapers had no need even to mention the socialists existence. This, however, has not been the situation for the past few years, and at present things are growing worse.

Because the theory of socialism for some reason fails to win over the human mind sufficiently fast to satisfy its advocates, new tactics have been resorted to. It is, therefore, necessary for the socialists to falsify, to make abominable in the eyes of people that which they consider best and most dear--in a word, to ruin a man's heart and soul--and then, perhaps, something new can be sown on this barren land.

In the last analysis it is far easier to snap at people and institutions than to instruct and educate the public in matters difficult to understand. The socialists, therefore, attack the Polish National Alliance, on one side, and religion and priests, on the other. These gentlemen figure that when

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they kill religion and patriotism in our people, the people will gather by millions to socialism. But the people will not; men devoid of faith in God and love of their motherland will accept nothing in their stead, no matter what is offered them. They will turn against their instructors and thank them for the lesson in a way that is least expected.

Fortunately, our people in general are not so extremely gullible as one might think. Our people are patient and indifferent, but they are also wise and just. They listen to and read what is presented to them, but they think and act in their own way. The people reason, for example, that if two enemies standing at opposite extremes at all times and conducting a natural battle with each other, suddenly call a truce and together hurl themselves against a third party, then the third must certainly be in the right.

This is true of the present campaign of the clergy and the socialists against

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the Polish National Alliance. The people, under the influence of this campaign, begin to become more interested in the Alliance, to think about it, to take into consideration everything they hear and see, and, as a result, to enroll more willingly and in larger numbers in the Polish National Alliance. The opposition meets with greater resistance and a more intense attachment to the institution among members of the Alliance, that part of the people who have already found the proper way. Certain individuals will allow themselves to be misled, it is true, but even these come to an equilibrium after a short time and return to the lines better members of the Alliance than they were. Those who do not return are small loss, and the general public can easily do without them. The best strategem to be used by friends of the Alliance in the presence of the present-day destructive campaign is to strengthen the Alliance. No consideration should be given to the attacks. Those who would harm us through their lies should not be believed. The assailants should be avoided, their papers remain unread, their meetings unattended, their organizations and activities unsupported. Every right-thinking Pole should exert all efforts and his complete

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mental resources to build a truly Polish organization, the Polish National Alliance. It is certain that by so doing our people will nullify the attacks of our enemies and will retain that for which our forefathers fought and which they endeavored to preserve--a true religious and patriotic spirit.

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**POLISH**

**Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 9, 1910.**

**THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE**

**(Editorial)**

The Polish National Alliance continually receives letters from its members and from friends of the organization which indicate that where work to sustain national consciousness progresses in full force, where Alliance groups are being created, and where our people gather willingly under the Polish national banner--even there--the demon of hatred, lies, and abusive name-calling sows its obnoxious seeds and attempts to weaken the good work of the faithful sons of our motherland. Our brethren and sympathizers inform the Dziennik Zwiazkowy that, if a group of the Polish National Alliance is formed where a pastor is an opponent of national organizations, thunderous abusive words soon fall upon the Alliance and such affiliated organizations as the Falcons and the Polish Military Alliance. The pulpit, where the word of God should be preached--words of love and Christian truth--becomes a place where terms of hatred and abusive names

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are frequently uttered against....seventy thousand good Catholics, simply because, besides being religious people, they also wish to be Poles and to work to the best of their ability for our oppressed Poland. These attacks are not as intense or as frequent now as they were during the past several years, but that they are still being made is proved by the letters which the Alliance receives from authoritative people, who are properly indignant against the attackers.

The Polish National Alliance has recently received letters to the effect that pastors obstruct the Alliance's development, place curses upon it, call its members atheists, unbelievers, Masons, and God knows what else. The most intense attacks are made against the administration of the Alliance--those leaders chosen by the people of the Alliance. Such tactics are antiquated and have often disappointed opponents of our organization. Now, too, they will have a result contrary to the one anticipated by our opponents. Groups of the Polish National Alliance and affiliated organizations continue to form in these localities where thunderous attacks are

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most intense. The people in church listen calmly to their pastor's words of denunciation and think to themselves: "Talk all you want but we will be members of the Polish National Alliance, because this organization proves by its work on every occasion that it honestly fulfills its obligations for the welfare of Poland and our own people." And they enroll! The Alliance increases its numbers monthly, and will continue to do so, because it is great enough with its work, its national ideals, and its justice, to overcome every type of evil. The numerous attacks aimed at this organization are dispersed like ocean waves against a granite wall.

The news also reaches the organization that here and there some misguided "comrade," who follows the international banner, also attacks the Alliance with poisonous words. These individuals denounce the organization's national ideals, its best workers, its patriotic activity. As a substitute they recommend to our Polish people false mottoes, which would tear out the sacred love of our motherland and respect for everything that is ours--that is Polish. Then again, apostate priests utter pretenses about the

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Polish National Alliance, make unsuccessful attempts to harm our organization, and endeavor to misguide people in order to attract them to their aimless Union, to foster the reading of their "Sentinels" and "Dawns," and to gain followers for their church. The first, as well as the second and third, are concerned only with gaining control over people. Their primary interest is to obtain material gains from their followers. Their sole aim is to enlist in their ranks as many people as possible and to blindfold the poor man so that he cannot see beyond a given realm of ambitious people, who care more for themselves than for the welfare of the people.

The Polish National Alliance does not recognize castes parties, or convictions. It receives Poles, regardless of their political, religious or social beliefs, as long as they are honest in their lives and wish to work on behalf of our motherland according to their best abilities and strength. In every nation there are political parties, partisanship, and people of various political convictions, and yet a nation, by wise government and the diligent work of the whole people, is able to develop, become wealthy;



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and grow in power. Likewise, in the Polish National Alliance there are people of various convictions and political parties, and yet that does not hinder them in the least from working side by side for the organization's welfare. There is a place and work in the Alliance for every sincere Pole. He can easily embrace all our Polish-Americans without harm to anyone and with benefit to us all. In the Alliance, besides co-operative work in behalf of our people, everyone has freedom of action in fields which best suit his taste. Let the spiritual leaders pray and be solicitous for the salvation of the souls of lambs entrusted to their care. Let the socialists spread their economic doctrines in a sincere and noble manner. A member of the Alliance of Polish Falcons should develop his muscles and his staunchness of spirit. A follower of the Polish Singers' Alliance should spread the love of Polish songs. Members of the Polish Military Alliance should develop military discipline. But in national matters, everyone in the Alliance must be equal, zealous, and guided by one thought. To those who themselves are unwilling to work in behalf of the Polish cause, and even hinder others from doing so, who attack their people, their own historic past, and patriotic feelings, or who would rather

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be affiliated with foes of our nationality than with their own brethren--to those, naturally, the Polish National Alliance is distasteful.

A person would have to be basically evil, limited, and a betrayer of his own people to persecute the Polish National Alliance for the deeds it performs--for assuring an existence to widows and orphans left by deceased members and for working in the field of national and social endeavors. But every good and useful thing will always be attacked by evil-thinking people--spiritual dwarfs, who are blinded by the brightness of an ideal which they cannot comprehend or are unable to feel. The Polish National Alliance really must be a good and great thing for the Polish people, since it is attacked so vehemently by the various knights of industry or giddy-heads, whose activity it unmasks and from whose quakery it saves people. It teaches our people to love Poland, and thus spoils the business of many people who are not interested in Polish affairs but are primarily concerned about their own person. These individuals desire to rule our people without any intervention on the part of the Polish National Alliance, and to profit from the generosity of the people. The patriotic, ideological, and progressive

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Alliance, therefore, must conduct a battle on several fronts. It is attacked on all sides by extreme clericals, as well as extreme radicals, and a mixture of all types of ravers--people who have never been satisfied anywhere with anything or anybody. But the mass of our people, in all their power, see where justice is, where good work is being accomplished, where a pure national ideal exists, over and beyond the ravings; and with a feeling of human indignation they join the order of the day. In the meantime, right-thinking Poles gather under the national standard of Poland, because that insignia is the best and dearest to them. That the ideal of the Alliance is great and sacred is proved by the fact that no human enmity is in a position to harm it.

If an organization built upon unsound foundations, without a definite idea and devoid of activity, were subjected to such avalanches of abuse, attack, and underhandedness, it could not last a year, it would be destined to ruin. But the idea of the Polish National Alliance is great, and holy to every right-thinking Pole. As a result of this our people gather to it;



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they increase the lines of workers for our national cause and create miracles in a foreign land.

The old, worn-out strategy of the Alliance's enemies is to attack primarily those who stand at the head of the organization. They even explain hypocritically that they have nothing against the Polish National Alliance as a whole, but oppose only the leaders or officials. Supposedly the reason for directing the attacks against the administration is the fictitious notion that it is responsible for the Polish National Alliance's failure to be sufficiently clerical to please some and sufficiently radical to please others. Throughout the existence of the Alliance and its various administrations it has ever been thus, that these people were first to be attacked. The disruptive element thinks that if it were possible to kill off the officers the army would be dispersed. The present administration of the Alliance, and the editorial staff, is not the first, nor will it be the last, against whom abusive terms, calumnies, and attacks are directed. Whoever stands at the head of this organization--even if he be a man of the

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greatest intelligence, the most righteous character, and the greatest spirit, will be attacked by the poisonous darts of spiritual dwarfs. Moreover, the better a given official is and the more sincerely he works for the Alliance and its high ideals, the more bitterly he is fought by various individuals whose purposes he does not wish to serve and whom he will not permit to besmirch our clean national banner. But people of the Polish National Alliance are honest and wise; they have usually rewarded with their continued trust those whom the career-seekers and madmen attacked most.

In the last analysis, we are not so much concerned here with the officials as with the entire Polish National Alliance and its development. Various personages can attack us as individuals working in the Polish National Alliance; they can insult us and make false statements. That does not bother us in the least; we have a clear conscience and have the conviction that our work is sincere in behalf of our beloved national organization. We defend not ourselves but the Polish National Alliance against the attacks of its enemies. Every official called to work by our people--especially editors of the Polish National Alliance newspapers--knows that

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he will be sent into the lines of first attack. They are aware that they will be showered with dirty, abusive terms and calumnies, that various paid agents will attempt to make them appear odious to society and even to their own brethren of the Alliance. Before going into the Alliance headquarters, every newly-elected official knows that he is going there to listen not to hymns of praise but to the roars of mobs opposed to the Alliance. These roars will be especially loud when he defends the organization bravely and energetically against the attacks of its enemies. The only things that alleviate the torment of this noble fighter are words of recognition and encouragement that he receives from his fellow members of the Alliance in all parts of the United States, and the conviction that he works on behalf of our people and that he suffers persecution for Poland's cause. Let the band of madmen and enemies of national ideals direct their attacks against us--we will not yield. We will not surrender our post even if we fall in the battle, as many of our predecessors have fallen, whose lives were poisoned by various degenerates. Whether it be in the rank of officer or in the capacity of ordinary soldiers of our nationality, we shall fearlessly fight every type of meanness and human perversion that centers its attack on the integrity of such an idealistic

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national organization as is the Polish National Alliance. The Polish people in America are, therefore, urged not to lose faith but to work even more diligently in behalf of Poland's cause, and thus to defeat the purposes of the enemies of our nationality. This our people can accomplish by joining the Polish National Alliance.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 30, 1910.

THE BEST WAY TO SERVE OUR MOTHERLAND IS TO  
BUILD THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

At present the Polish National Alliance is passing through a new era of persecution by two extreme reactionaries of Polish society in America. The organization is combated by extreme ecclesiastics on one side and socialists on the other.

This does not mean that every clergyman and every socialist is an enemy of our patriotic organization. There are exceptions, and most likely they are numerous. But, generally speaking, we can say that extreme rightists, as well as extreme leftists, are not favorably inclined toward our organization and would rather that it did not exist.

To tell the truth, they want to take under their control something else

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which was created by the Polish people through thirty years of hard work. But, seeing that this is impossible, our opponents resort to other means. What they cannot combat they attempt to destroy, and if this also proves unsuccessful they endeavor at least to weaken it.

There is a certain amount of agreement noticeable between the clericals and the socialists, who stand at such absolutely opposite extremes: they both want to harm the Polish National Alliance. There is nothing that unites them; on the contrary, everything separates them, so that they are mutually the worst of enemies. And yet, whenever there is a possibility of doing harm to the Alliance, of weakening its activity, of obstructing its growth and development, these enemies are strangely in accord with each other on that one point.

And what is their interest in this matter? Upon closer observation it is impossible not to note that the chief concern of both these extreme factions is a desire to gain control over our people.

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The people themselves govern in our Polish National Alliance. This is manifested by their sending delegates to conventions, by the holding of general elections in matters of utmost importance, and by the strict control the people have over officials. The entire activity of central administration of the Alliance during each two years between conventions is determined by what was ordered by a freewill vote of a majority of the delegates at the preceding convention. Moreover, even this activity of the central administration is under the constant surveillance of a censor, who is chosen for this purpose by all of the delegates at the convention.

Does the same procedure follow in the camp of our opponents? It is best not even to speak of this.

Suffice it to say that in no other organization are people as certain of effecting their will as in our Polish National Alliance. This is not agreeable to certain elements who consider themselves authorized and chosen to instruct the popular will.

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People are very happy to exercise their free will, and for exactly this reason individuals--people who are the most enlightened, most eager to work in behalf of our motherland and our nationality--join the Polish National Alliance.

The opponents of the Polish National Alliance hate to see progress and patriotism. Some of them hate to see even moderate progress; others cannot stand patriotism because they unjustly consider it a barrier in the path of progress. Then there are those who hate both equally. It is because of this that a considerable amount of dissatisfaction with the Alliance originates among the two factions and a considerable amount of their work is directed against the Alliance.'

In the meantime, it is known that patriotism and moderate progressiveness are two of the greatest virtues of man. They are two of the best and most certain goals toward which everyone should strive--two elevating elements that can bring joy to every nation and place it upon the highest rung of

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the ladder of perfection. Only ill will or complete ignorance can be opposed to progress and patriotism.

These virtues find their way more and more often even among these two extreme factions of society. Moderate progress already has many followers among the best sons of the church, not even excluding the priests. Patriotism today is not strange even to some socialists, for example, those in Germany, in Czechoslovakia, and especially in the United States.

Progress does not prohibit one from believing in God and fulfilling our religious obligations. Neither does patriotism deny any one the right to consider any economic theory good. The churchmen as well as the socialists can, therefore, spread their teachings at will without colliding with progressive and patriotic people. Moreover, the chances of both would be far better if they would stop employing tactics that shock a person's feelings and would stop causing hatreds among sane and right-thinking masses of people.

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But, then, that is their business and not ours. We members of the Alliance firmly believe in the beneficial power of progress and in the elevating and ennobling strength of patriotism. We wish to serve our people truly, all of them, irrespective of party or convictions. We wish to serve our motherland with deeds and thus to serve all of our people.

It is, however, necessary to possess strength in order to serve effectively and to take action that will be worthy and far-reaching. In former ages strength was represented frequently by rich and powerful individuals. The gaining of one such person for some cause could bring victory and success. Today we find that times have changed. Today, power rests in the masses of the people only, in the people themselves, in their good will and their unanimity. Today, everyone who wishes to accomplish something great in behalf of some ideal must begin by acquiring the greatest number of supporters for this ideal. Individuals--even the best--do not mean so much today. The most they can do is to become useful as leaders who point the road to the masses.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 30, 1910.

For this reason the building of a great National Alliance in a foreign land--an Alliance based upon patriotism, democratic principles and moderate progress--is today of utmost importance in the eyes of every patriotic Pole who really wants to serve his motherland. Today we do not need lengthy party programs or interpretations of what the people will do or should do when they meet. The people are wise and sincere, they will know what to do and how to do things when they all find themselves under the motherland's banner. Today they are not all under it. There is, however, a considerable part of them now, and it might be added that they constitute the best part. But that does not suffice for a great service, for an effective and fruitful service.

The members of the Polish National Alliance are therefore urged to lead our Polish people under the Alliance banner, under the banner of the motherland, under the banner of progress and patriotism. If our people wish to serve their motherland, let them build the one and only, the universal Polish National Alliance.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 14, 1910.

## HOW TO OPPOSE FOES OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

The Polish National Alliance has many enemies. We cannot call them opponents because no one could be an opponent of a thing so good, noble, and useful, without becoming simultaneously an enemy of the Alliance. Such, after all, is the fate of good institutions and of right-thinking people. Both are opposed, depressed, and hampered in doing good, by people who are basically evil; and individuals of that type can and should be termed enemies.

The principal difference between an opponent and an enemy is, according to our convictions, that an opponent believes sincerely that the thing he opposes is not good, and therefore wants to correct the thing. An enemy, on the other hand, knows well that the thing he hates is good, and for that very reason wants to destroy it--it stands in the way of his

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attaining some of his personal and entirely unworthy goals.

The enemies of the Polish National Alliance could easily be divided into three general categories. In the first we include those who are antagonistic to the organization because of its progressiveness and its democratic system of management, that is, a system in which the people, and not individuals, decide. These enemies use the cloak of religion against the Alliance and tell people the lie that the Alliance is an enemy of faith and the church. They are well aware that such is not its position; but those who fight with the assistance of lies are indifferent to whether they lie more or less, as long as they can accomplish their own goal. To these enemies of the Polish National Alliance belongs a certain part of the Polish clergy--that part which wants to gain absolute control over the people. This is but a fraction and not a large one at that, but it is very vociferous. Priests who are earnest and sane, who take their esteemed mission seriously, do not conduct a scandalous warfare with the Polish National Alliance. Some might be opponents of a certain faction

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in the Alliance, but they are not enemies of the whole organization.

The second category of enemies is constituted of those who fight the Alliance because of its patriotism. Here are a certain number of Polish Socialists or, to be more truthful, international Socialists using the Polish language. These people are not interested in the cultivation of the economic thought known as Socialism as much as they are interested in the control of the well-organized and wealthy Polish National Alliance. Their intention is to ruin this organization if they are unsuccessful in uprooting patriotism from its midst. Since it is impossible to uproot patriotism from the hearts of normal Poles, the only alternative the Socialists have is to annihilate this source of patriotism by destroying the organization. These people also resort to lies and calumnies of another kind. They present the Polish National Alliance as being opposed to the interests of the working people. That the Alliance itself employs union men only and that it defends organized labor in its articles are facts of no significance to these radicals.

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A Socialist speaker ascends a platform and, in a very calm manner, lies to his listeners, by telling them, for example, that the Alliance, in its articles, supports the strikebreakers against striking union men. These gentlemen lie in the same degree as those who call the Alliance an enemy of religion.

In the third category of enemies of the Alliance we must include all those who are personal enemies of certain workers in the Alliance who have been given the organization's confidence. For example, Mr. X. or Mr. Y. was not elected to some office during a convention; hence Mr. X. or Mr. Y. must have his revenge--on the Alliance. Therefore, he causes a secession, tears whole groups away from the Alliance, hires agents and sends them to various groups, and writes letters and prints circulars. He does all of this seemingly with good intentions, but in reality he is interested only in satisfying his ego and showing the Alliance what the organization lost by failing to recognize his greatness. These enemies are probably the worst because, although members of the Alliance themselves, they betray their own organization.

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The Polish National Alliance must fight with all these foes in order to weaken their evil influence upon its development and activity.

The newspapers of the Polish National Alliance do everything they can. They answer the attacks in so far as they are worth answering. Some of these charges are so silly that they deserve no answer.

The newspapers point out the errors and lies of various assailants, but little can be gained from teaching someone sincerity who knows beforehand that he conducts himself shamelessly and insincerely.

Neither the newspapers, nor the central administration, nor individual officials, are able to cope with such a great number of enemies of the Alliance. Their branches spread throughout the entire nation, as do the numerous articles with which these evil-thinking people conduct their campaign.

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The greatest obligation in the battle against the enemies of the Alliance, therefore, rests upon the shoulders of the Alliance members themselves. All of the members of this organization should take part in this warfare and defend themselves and their interests.

The most applicable method in this battle, and the most formidable weapon, is an arduous exertion of energy in building the Polish National Alliance. The members are therefore urged to do those things that their enemies want them to abstain from doing; the organization will benefit. If some misguided priest attacks the Alliance from the pulpit or in an article, the local members of the Alliance should increase their group twofold in one month. Parents should enroll their children in the organization. Everyone should induce his or her friend, relative, or companion to become a member. After all, the priest who attacks the Polish National Alliance has but one goal in mind--to harm the Alliance. The people should combat his influence by strengthening the Alliance in their

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1910.

INCREASE IN ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY  
IN THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

The organizational activity in the Polish National Alliance has again acquired enormous proportions with the coming of the cooler season. The Alliance receives comforting news of the organizing of new groups and of mass enrollment of new members into groups already existing. More than one thousand new recruits have enrolled under the national banner during the past month and new applications are already pouring in from all directions. It is anticipated that the month of November of the current year will break all present records. The Polish National Alliance wishes to take this opportunity to welcome all the newly affiliated groups by taking them into its folds. It also wishes to extend its sincere gratitude to the numerous organizers who have made the affiliation possible by exerting all their efforts and contributing generously to increase the number of new recruits in the ranks of this vast and ideal Polish national organization.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 26, 1910.

HOW POLES SHOULD WORK IN BEHALF OF THE  
POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

Members of the Polish National Alliance proudly repeat on every occasion that the people govern the Alliance, and only people organized under the banner of the motherland. It is so: no individual can force his will upon the organization. Every two years the people themselves select those who are to fulfill the popular wish, and this will is formulated, and decided upon, in the enactments and recommendations at the time of conventions.

Nothing more than that is demanded in countries having a republican form of government. Selecting honest and able people to legislative offices, electing those to the executive offices who are deemed best to fill such offices, paying taxes imposed by the legislative authority, abiding by, and conforming to, the legal recommendations of the executive authority, respecting self-

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 26, 1910.

enacted laws, and behaving in such a manner as befits free and enlightened citizens of a free nation--that is all that a nation can demand of its people during normal times. If the people fulfill only these obligations, the nation will grow in power and wealth, and everyone will benefit.

Conditions, however, are entirely different with groups that do not as yet embrace the entire nation, that only show a tendency to embrace all, that have many opponents and competitors, that, in a word, are as yet in the process of achieving self-sufficiency. Members of such organizations have far greater and more numerous obligations. It is not sufficient to elect officials, to criticize them, to replace them at conventions, to pass upon laws, and to pay assessments. In such cases it is necessary also to strive to have the organization grow in strength, numerical and financial.

The officials--of whom there are only a few, and each of whom has his own special duties to fulfill and is forced to remain in one city--cannot accomplish a great deal more beyond the fulfillment of their obligations. They do

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 26, 1910.

as much as possible and they accomplish a great deal. They go about and travel to make speeches on the Alliance, but all that is like a drop in the bucket, to use the vernacular, in comparison with what should be done. In order to grow rapidly, the Alliance should have a considerable number of capable people in its service--people who would do nothing but travel to various Polish settlements and acquaint the people with the principles of our organization. But it seems that the Alliance cannot allow itself such a service. True, there will come a time when this will be made possible, but at present the duty of endeavoring to increase the membership of the Alliance rests upon all members of the organization, upon all the people of the Alliance. No member should shirk this duty, for fear of injuring his own organization and hence of harming himself. Let no one say, "What is that to me? Why should I work? Let the officials work. I pay my dues and that is enough." It is very well that you pay your dues and that you demand work from the officials, dear brother. But you should also work with all your energy. Then conditions will be far better than they now are. The work of eighty thousand people, although it is limited, can accomplish more than the



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 26, 1910.

utmost efforts of one, or ten, or even one hundred, of the most active workers. The articles contained in the newspapers of the Polish National Alliance remind the Polish people frequently of the way to work in behalf of the organization.

One of the first duties of our people is to enroll their children in the Polish National Alliance. The sons and daughters should become members of this organization as soon as they attain the acceptable age provided by the constitution. Whatever the parents decide is good should also be good to their sons and daughters. The children's belonging to the same organization as the parents tightens the bonds of mutual love and respect in the family. Common interests and tendencies and political, social, and national ideals are a great power in maintaining a well-founded relationship between the adolescent youth and the older generation. If our people allow their children to act freely and carelessly, and permit them to enroll in some organization of another nationality, they will be lost forever to their parents and to our nationality. If, on the other hand, they follow in the footsteps of their respectable parents and become members of Polish organizations, the children will always remain at the



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 26, 1910.

side of their parents.

Early membership in a highly ideal, and noble, national organization has a great significance for, and bearing upon, the youths themselves. The very fact of sharing in the control of such an organization, and the making of monthly contributions of a few cents for national and philanthropic purposes, elevates the spirit of the youth and saves him from joining many harmful escapades. After persuading his children, who are closest to him, a member of the Polish National Alliance should convince his relatives, also, to become members of the organization. There are many Polish families in which one or two members belong to the Alliance while the other members--brothers, sisters, or more distant relatives--are perhaps unaware that such an organization as the Polish National Alliance exists. A good, thoughtful member of the Alliance should not be at rest until he has succeeded in enrolling all his relatives in the organization. It is his duty, not only to the Alliance and the national cause, but also to all the people who bind him with

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bonds of consanguinity and friendship. It is good for everyone to belong to the Alliance. No one suffers any injustice and everyone benefits--some from one department, others from another, and all together from the safe kind of insurance that is offered. Besides this, a person commands greater respect from his own and other people when he is a member of a great national legion that works so bravely and accomplishes so much good. Every Pole should take part directly or indirectly in the national work, if he wishes to retain his own honor and to increase his own worth. If anyone is still unacquainted with the manner of accomplishing this, he should consult a member of the Alliance, who may be his relative or friend, and it is certain that proper and adequate information will be given.

Beyond his family, every member of the Alliance, therefore, has a wide field of activity in behalf of the organization. He might extend his activity to friends of his own profession, to the acquaintances with whom he spends his leisure moments, to his business acquaintances, with whom he comes in daily contact, and to all fellow patriots in general whom he meets here and there.

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There is no topic of conversation which could not be used to teach others of the Polish National Alliance and to encourage them to join our ranks. If someone should be opposed to the Alliance and if, in his conversation, he should attack the organization, the proper reply would be: "You talk of things you do not understand: Become acquainted with the Alliance and you will change your views." Then, again, there are various means of converting various people. It is necessary to argue with some, reason with them, and defeat their arguments; while it is sufficient to educate others,--the type of people who are themselves willing to accomplish good deeds but simply do not know where to look for this good.

In either case, members of the Polish National Alliance should understand this fact well: that the duty of working in behalf of the organization also lies upon their shoulders. Nothing is accomplished by itself, and little can be done through the efforts of tens or hundreds of people. The efforts of hundreds of thousands, however, can, in a short space of time, create an organization so vast that the workers will gain the admiration and respect of the entire nation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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1. Hethcote, 2/25/40  
Edwards, 2/27/40  
A. Zerkowicz, 2/4/39

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The first inaugural meeting of the newly founded Circle of Education of the Women's Polish National Alliance Auxiliary will be held on Sunday, October 23, 1910, in the Public Park Hall, at Noble Street and Chicago Avenue.

The meeting will formally opened at exactly 8:00 P. M. This social affair will be diversified with music, declamations, and speeches. Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch, the well-known and talented singer, will sing several solos. There will be no entrance fee for this entertainment, and hence it is anticipated and sincerely hoped that our people will appear in as large numbers as possible.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 20, 1910.

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AN EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE

The undersigned society wishes hereby to extend its sincere expression of gratitude to all the societies and individuals who have participated in the ceremonial dedication of the banner of the Poland and Lithuania Society, October 16, 1910. Special mention is made here of the Reverend Casimer Sztuczko for his blessing of the banner and his subsequent sermon on this occasion. A feeling of appreciation is also extended to Messrs. Wottecki and A. Olszewski, who represented the Polish National Alliance, and to Mr. Piatkiewicz, also a representative of the Alliance, who had presented the society with golden nails which were to bedeck the banner. Public acknowledgment of thanks is given also to the following societies for their appearance en masse: the Agaton Giller, Group 111 of the Polish National Alliance; the Polonia, Group 91 of the same organization; and the Unia Lubelska.

Thanks are expressed also to the Polish newspaper, Dziennik Zwiaskowy, and to other newspapers, for their moral support. To all those who participated in



1. Highways, 2/27/40  
Edited by M. H. H. H., 2/27/40  
Switzerland, 12/4/39

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this ceremony, the society can only say "God bless you".

**(Signed) The Poland and Lithuania Society,  
Group 565 of the Polish National Alliance**

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 19, 1910.

INSURANCE IN THE POLISH  
NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

Some thoughtless so-called "critics" charge that the Polish National Alliance is an insurance society and, for that reason, it has lost its patriotic character. These individuals base their arguments on the contention that the Alliance occupies itself with business only and that such activity hinders the work in the field of ideals. People of that type are not members of any Polish organizations, insurance or noninsurance. That is the idiotic talk of people who lack the slightest notion of our needs in this country and who purposely do not wish to see the good work done by the Polish National Alliance, in addition to its insurance business. Although the Alliance includes insurance in its field of activity and, with the money paid by its members, consoles destitute widows and orphans, nevertheless the organization does not center all its activities in the field of insurance. It dedicates an enormous amount of

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energy to idealistic causes. There has been no activity of our people which the Polish National Alliance has failed to participate in or has not supported financially.

Members of the Polish National Alliance, besides paying their regular insurance premiums, contribute some pennies for general purposes--for national causes. Let those who would criticize the Alliance point to one organization, be that an insurance company or a purely idealistic organization which pays no death benefits--we repeat, let them show one organization that contributes as much financially for national causes as does the Alliance. Such organizations as the Polish Falcons Alliance, the Polish Youth Alliance, and other similar organizations, not only have failed to increase their membership, but also have been unable to accomplish anything concrete for our people, despite the good intentions of their founders and leaders.

If the Polish National Alliance were to dedicate all its efforts to the ideal principles only, it could not have such great masses of workers as it now has.

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True, perhaps several thousand ardent workers might have enrolled in the organization, but what could they accomplish without the support of the masses of our immigrants. The insurance money that the Alliance pays to the beneficiaries of its deceased members, the financial aid that it offers to its sick or destitute members--these are the things that act as a magnet to attract the masses to it. A member who enrolls to get the insurance benefits becomes more and more interested in the national cause. With time he becomes a most ardent worker for an ideal. We know of members who at one time had no idea about the way a person should work in behalf of our people. They did not know what Poland was, and they did not have any conception of high national ideals. They were in complete ignorance of the duties and obligations of every Pole. By coming in contact with the Polish National Alliance, these people, although at first primarily interested in insurance, with time became the most zealous propagators of the higher national ideals. Today, they are the best members of our great Polish family. The numerous group discussions, contacts with people who had already become adept in their work for our national cause, participation in the national festivities and in various Polish meetings--all these factors contributed greatly to the development of a patriotic spirit in these persons. This



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patriotism manifests itself at every opportunity, and for that reason, having such members, the Polish National Alliance is in a position to accomplish things which it could not accomplish under other circumstances. This mass of eighty thousand members, gathered under one banner, conscious of their nationality, and warmed by good example, simply performs miracles; it is sufficient to take the place of millions who remain unenlightened.

The person who attacks the Polish National Alliance and contends that it does not contribute sufficiently to the Polish cause in America is either a blind man or basically an avowed enemy of national ideals. Intentions are measured according to strength, and if, instead of the present number of 80,000 members, the Alliance had 800,000, then our national work would progress more smoothly and with greater ease. It was this organization that awakened the national spirit of our Polish people in America by conducting exercises commemorating events in the history of our motherland. It was this organization that protested successfully against the anti-immigration bills. Among the other numerous



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accomplishments of the Polish National Alliance we may include the following as being most outstanding: namely, the creation of an educational department through which it established more than 150 libraries and supplied them with books at no cost to the readers. Moreover, this same department gave financial assistance to fifty Polish students attending institutions of higher education, and thus made it possible for them to complete their studies and attain social prominence. Through its efforts, a monument in behalf of Thaddeus Kosciuszko--that great Polish patriot and American hero of the Revolutionary War--was erected in Washington, D. C. It called the first Polish National Congress in the history of post-partition Poland. The organization built the Polish Immigration House in New York and has an established fund to be used for immigration purposes in other port cities. It is now erecting a high school. Moreover, thousands of dollars have been sent to the Posen area in Poland, for the needy, for the starving people of Koenigsberg, for the national school at Galicia, and for other general national causes. The Polish National Alliance also made a considerable financial contribution to the national treasury at Rappersville and to the National Museum in its own home. It also financed the

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publication of innumerable voluminous books and periodicals. From all this it can be seen that the Polish National Alliance has been profoundly interested in all Polish national affairs. It was first to make financial contributions, while other organizations were backward and hesitant.

But then, insurance itself is of priceless value for our people. The Alliance not only groups the Poles of America under one banner and develops them and makes them conscious of their goal, but also it prevents thousands of our brothers and sisters from going to strangers for their insurance. By insuring themselves with the Alliance, they avoided being drowned in the German-Irish orders and groups, where their national feeling would have been lost forever. The hard-earned money of our people would have gone into the pockets of strangers. It would have fattened the German, Jewish, or Irish officials, and, in exchange for this, our people would have been abused there, quite often robbed, and, in addition, they would have lost every feeling of national solidarity that remained in their soul.

Instead of members of the Polish National Alliance, the Poles would have had

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organizations like The Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Foresters, the Knights of Pythias, and various other "Knights." None of these would have striven to enlighten our people or would have worked in behalf of everything Polish. Great credit must therefore be given to the insurance phase of the Alliance, because it attracts those to us who, under other circumstances, would never have become its members and would have been lost to the Polish cause forever.

A shortsighted, or a very limited man, is he who would contend that the insurance phase in the Polish National Alliance has deprived this institution of its national character and that it hinders the institution in its social work. This insurance, after all, neither stops one from being a Pole nor prohibits one from working in behalf of our national ideals: A citizen does not cease to be a citizen because he pays general taxes in his country. On the contrary, he is more interested in its general affairs because common interests link him with them. This feeling is created by the payment of taxes. In truth, a member of the Polish National Alliance who pays his monthly assessments to the organization is neither a worse Pole nor a less arduous worker in behalf of our



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national ideals than those individuals who do not pay such assessments. He is even more concerned with the welfare of his organization and willingly pays his dues for idealistic purposes. This can be verified for everyone.

Moreover, whoever has no desire to become insured in the Polish National Alliance can enroll in it as an uninsured member and dedicate himself to the national ideal exclusively. This system is practiced in our organization and offers an enormous field of activity to every Pole.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 12, 1910.

WORK IN BEHALF OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE!

(Editorial)

The month of September, 1910, was not as auspicious for the increase of the Polish National Alliance as were all the former months. This is the first time since the eighteenth convention of this organization that the central administration accepted less than one thousand new members in a single month. True, there was very little lacking to meet this figure, but there was a lack. This should never occur again.

The strikes then existing in many Polish centers greatly contributed to the decrease in the rate of gaining new members for the Polish National Alliance. Wherever unemployment reigns there can be no thought of gaining new members to an organization. But when the labor difficulties pass, activity will again be felt in the coal districts and then, through the arduous efforts of our brother members of the Polish National Alliance, one month will cover all the deficiencies.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 12, 1910.

This zeal is very important to all Poles; it is not sufficient for one to be a good member of the Alliance; it is not enough to fulfill all the obligations, such as paying dues, defending the organization against its enemies, and, in general, conducting oneself as befits a good member of the Alliance. It is necessary to do something more, namely, to encourage all one's acquaintances and compatriots and, in general, everyone who would be an adequate member to enroll in the organization. There is an obligation imposed upon every member of the Alliance to increase its membership. This action is especially necessary because whenever the officials have recommended that special organizers be appointed, the conventions have always refused to allot money for such purposes. They have claimed that it was unnecessary to have such organizers because every member of the Alliance was considered an organizer.

One can well imagine what astonishing results could be accomplished if every member of the Alliance really did become an organizer and gain at least one new member for the organization. The result of this simple effort would be that the Alliance would increase twofold with each year. As a result, all the Polish immigrants would soon be absorbed in the ranks of the Polish

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 12, 1910.

National Alliance. But why even talk here of such matters. We certainly were not successful in our efforts to have every member act as an organizer, and moreover we cannot even say truthfully that every tenth member could be considered worthy of the title of organizer. It was found that only a handful of members were actually exerting their efforts for the benefit of the Alliance, while the others acted indifferently toward this very important cause. Everyone knows how to criticize--everyone seems to have some infallible and foolproof system for increasing and strengthening the organization. But how comparatively few are there who practice the real and only method of achieving any greatness and success, namely, exerting their efforts to build this greatness and success.

In truth, any fellow member who, through his own initiative, gained at least one new member for the ranks of the Polish National Alliance in a period of one year, actually accomplished far more for the Alliance than all those who have talked, counseled, and criticized a great deal, if they not only have failed to gain new members, but also have turned many away.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 12, 1910.

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It is therefore suggested that all talks and criticisms be left until the time of the convention. In the meantime it would be best to gain new applicants by teaching those who are unenlightened, convincing the prejudiced, repelling numerous attacks, and explaining the aims and merits of the Alliance. In a word, each member should do everything that will bring the greatest number of our fellow Poles in America under one banner.

True, there are members of the Alliance who, in their public appearances, becloud the minds of many Poles by telling them tales of a hundred different banners under which a person can be useful to our motherland. In the same breath these misleaders add that our homeland does not demand of us immigrant Poles that we band ourselves under one banner. No true Pole should pay heed to such talk because even those who make such claims do not believe their own assertions. There are also people among us who flatter everybody, in the hope that in return for their adulation they can govern everyone. To these and to many others of their type the Polish National Alliance turns with a request and a petition not to disrupt the good work of the organization.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 12, 1910.

Sound judgment and experience teach one that in order to be powerful, to have influence, and to be able to work profitably for our motherland, the Polish people must necessarily become united and not dispersed. Most Poles have enrolled in the Polish National Alliance. Moreover, this organization gains more members each month than all the other banners combined. The will of the Polish people is with the Alliance. This will is sacred and, hence, should be respected by everyone.

In view of this preference of our people for the Alliance, the remaining Poles are urged to follow in the footsteps of our already enlightened compatriots. A request is also made to those who have become sufficiently enlightened to know where truth and duty lie, to direct their less fortunate brethren upon the right path. Had this but happened previously it is certain that many would now be members of the Alliance. There are many Poles with whom our fellow members come in daily contact who, yet, have either never heard of the Alliance or have seen it painted in an unfavorable and completely erroneous light. Such people frequently need just one word, one bit of encouragement, one explanation, in order to become supporters of

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 12, 1910.

the good side. Let us, therefore, not begrudge them this one word. We should be ever conscious of the fact that this is the best and, at the same time, the easiest, service that one can render in behalf of our mother-land.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 10, 1910.

### PROGRESS IN ORGANIZATION

(Editorial)

Great national and social organisms strive continually to replenish their life-giving strength, that wanes with the years and causes a certain amount of stagnation to creep in. The Polish National Alliance is such an organism. For the past quarter of a century its entire mass of members has continually fought for its existence, for a possibility of development, for a better future, and to sustain Polish national ideals. For more than a quarter century it has exerted its efforts to defeat the opposition and hatred, the insinuations and ill will, of those who, unable to stand the good work done, wished to belittle everyone and put our people in the shade by egotistically making themselves appear brilliant.

This constant struggle has necessarily exhausted the organization. Some have withdrawn from active work and wish to spend the remaining portion of

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their lives in peace. Others have begun to feel a decrease of energy; still others worked unceasingly until their dying days and refused to cede their established position. There still are thousands of veterans left upon the battlefield of the Polish National Alliance, but it is difficult to demand more youthful effort from them. They continue in their work, but their numbers are waning. Individuals have to do the tasks formerly done by hundreds. Not many of these remain and they only wait for others to relieve and replace them. These others are the younger generation; it is their turn now to carry on the work begun by the veterans of the Polish National Alliance; it is their turn to carry the ideal work further, under the watchful eyes of experienced leaders, and to aspire to the goals found inscribed upon the banner of the Polish National Alliance. Consequently, the Alliance, like every other organism which hopes to live and be active, must continually rejuvenate itself.

Various paths lead to the goal; one is purely material, the insuring of the young members; another ideological, the welding of national ideals into a

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unit paying homage to these ideals. It is the latter path on which the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Falcons Alliance in the United States are progressing together.

They have united in adopting the principle of equality, freedom, and brotherly love. Both organizations understand the importance of this union because they profited from it in a comparatively short space of time. Young people idealistically inclined are enrolling in the Polish National Alliance. In the near future they will replace those who retire after exhausting their strength in the battle for the welfare of the Alliance. The Falcons, too, have gained strong foundations for their existence. They are well aware of the fact that an unarmed, untrained army, without reserves, must disperse in a short time and become extinct. They also understand that in every organization, even the most idealistic, there must also be material factors, upon which it can and must rely and without which the slightest provocation can bring the entire ideology to naught. Because of this, the Falcons acknowledge the need for mutual insurance, since, after all, that is our

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mutual national fraternal aid. Finally, the Falcons understand the motto: "In unity there is strength!" It is due only to this union that the Falcons Alliance is growing in an unusual manner and is beginning to take on the appearance of a powerful organization.

It is due, therefore, to the understanding of all these benefits that the Falcons refused to be led astray. There were times of great trial. Evil-thinking individuals attempted to mislead and disperse the organization, but an overwhelming right-thinking majority withstood the attacks and remained at their posts, prepared for every eventuality. While only small groups of individuals have transferred themselves into the camp of the enemy, the banner of the Alliance has taken thousands of true Polish Falcons into its fold--men who make it the model of their ideals.

The Polish Falcons have given a good account of their rights. The Polish National Alliance has proof that it is worthy to care for brethren who know how to withstand opposition. It is worthy of the assistance of those who

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are not broken by the strongest of enemies. The Polish National Alliance can look bravely to its future because a righteous and strong volunteer (The Falcons) has come to its aid. United, these two organizations are in a better position to further their aims in a more progressive manner. When the present veterans of the Polish National Alliance step out of the ranks, they will be replaced by the capable younger set, trained by the experiences of their elders.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 28, 1910.

[POLES ORGANIZE TO AID HOMELAND]

(Editorial)

There are many Polish military groups in various cities of the United States. There is even the well-known Polish Military Alliance. This, however, does not mean that these groups represent a standing army patterned after those of Europe. To begin with, these groups are not trained or organized adequately, and they lack arms of the latest make. Our Polish divisions are composed of volunteers who, after first organizing the military societies, have to furnish their own uniforms and equipment. From time to time these volunteers are called upon to take part in various celebrations. This is done for the purpose of reminding our people of the military splendor that existed once upon a time in Poland. The main purpose, however, is to maintain in our people the faith that Poland will some day become a free and independent nation through the armed efforts of her sons on foreign soil.

The Polish military organizations, as previously stated, do not constitute an



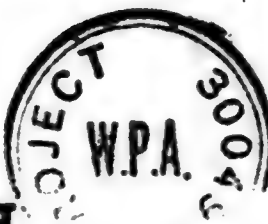
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army ready for military action. There are no Polish military academies in America from which we could be supplied with qualified officers. The command of our military divisions here is in charge of soldiers who gained military rank while serving in the armies of other European nations. The privates are volunteers of various ages and professions, most of whom never completed their military service in Europe. The military drills here don't follow as yet any fixed schedule, nor are they uniform in all the groups. Our entire Polish-American "army" numbers several thousand soldiers, scattered throughout the United States. So far no provision has been made for maintaining paid officers and leaders or for building a military school to train these soldiers.

The sacrifices made by our brethren belonging to these Polish military groups are enormous and worthy of admiration. These soldiers, although employed at hard labor during the day, are willing to devote their evenings and holidays to the drills. They purchase their own uniforms and go into other expenses just for the sake of retaining our military tradition and spirit, thus awakening a desire among our youth to take part in these military drills. It is perfectly all

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right for our fellow-countrymen who have settled here permanently to create military groups, but they should not think of maintaining paid officers and creating a regular army ready to leave against an enemy.





Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 27, 1910.

### ORGANIZATION NEWS

According to a report made public recently by its secretary, the Alliance of Polish Falcons in America, which stands firmly by the Polish National Alliance, has 8,200 active members, not including the several hundreds of candidates whose applications for membership are still pending. These figures show that our immigrants are very much interested in becoming members of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, the membership of which is increasing every day. The Organization has impressed our people so deeply that the young and the old are gathering fast under its protective wings. The Falcons have found their proper field for development in the Polish National Alliance. Prior to joining the Alliance, the Falcons had operated independently for twenty years, during which time they were threatened with extinction many times and could never gather together a large membership. The storms and tribulations that hovered over them only a year ago failed, however, to break the Falcons' morale. Proof of this is that during this year they have nearly tripled their membership, and new candidates are ever on the increase. A good enterprise, conducted honestly by capable leaders and



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free from evil and treachery, will always grow and develop. If the Alliance of Polish Falcons keeps on growing at the present rate, there is no doubt that by the time of its next convention in South Bend, it will have approximately fifteen thousand members. The Polish National Alliance hopes that this prediction will come true.





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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 22, 1910.

RECEPTION FOR MR. M. B. STECZYNSKI



About two hundred and fifty members of the Polish National Alliance gathered last night at Walsh's Hall. Acting on the invitation extended by the Civic Committee, the members arrived to participate in the reception accorded to Mr. M. B. Steczynski, president of the Polish National Alliance, upon his return from the Motherland. Those present were mostly the presidents and secretaries of various groups affiliated with the Polish National Alliance of Chicago and vicinity. Besides these, there were also representatives of the Falcons Alliance, Singers Alliance, The Polish Military Alliance, the former and present officials and workers at the offices of the Polish National Alliance, the former and present members of the Central Committee, the young and old recruits of the Alliance, doctors, workers, journalists, merchants, lawyers, businessmen, in one word the entire Alliance population was well represented. There were also guests from more distant vicinities--from South Chicago, Hammond, Joliet, Lemont. Even the neighboring city of Milwaukee was represented by such prominent members of the Alliance as Dr. K. Wagner, Messrs. I. Czerwinski, W. Zalewski and several others.

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III E After consuming an excellently prepared dinner, Mr. S. Czechowicz, a

I C member of the reception committee, took the floor and after briefly greeting all those congregated, called upon Dr. K. Wagner to be master of ceremonies; Dr. Wagner, after expressing his gratitude, took over his official duties. After an introductory song, given by the Filaret Choir, the chairman called upon Mr. F. Ksycki, vice-resident of the Polish National Alliance, who, as an aide to the president, conducted the affairs of the organization. In a sincere message he welcomed the president back to his duties. He thanked Mr. M. B. Steczynski in behalf of the Alliance, for the hardships he had undergone, and for the excellent accomplishment of the mission imposed upon him by the decision of the Eighteenth Convention of the Polish National Alliance.

And now followed the most important moment of the meeting. Mr. Steczynski called upon for a speech, in a voice trembling with emotion, began by thanking his fellow members for this surprise. He stated that, although unprepared, he would endeavor to give those present a resume of the impressions which he had acquired while in Poland. Then followed a moving and excellent narration about Mother Poland, about all its annexed parts, Warsaw, Torun, Posen, Cracow, Lwow





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III E and Rappersville, about the sincerity and hospitality of the Polish  
I C people, the respect with which they greeted the representatives of the  
Polish National Alliance--thousands of incidents which neither time nor  
space allow us to enumerate here. The picturesque portrayal of the homeland  
before the deeply interested audience lasted for more than an hour and a half.  
He depicted the sufferings of the people, their endeavors, strifes and hopes.  
This was not a strict, formal and official report, for which there will be a  
time and place at the Nineteenth Convention in St. Louis. It was an excellent  
description of the travel of a man who was everywhere, saw, felt, lived through  
and contemplated everything, one who encompasses within himself an entire uni-  
verse of impressions, observations and emotions. Thus he spread this wealth of  
information before his brethren, taking the minds of the audience to their native  
land.

The people have had an opportunity to hear Mr. Steczynski on previous occasions,  
but never has he attained such heights of eloquence as he did on this occasion.



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III E He repeatedly stressed the fact that it was not he himself, as an  
I C individual, nor his colleague, Mr. Abczynski, the assistant censor,  
who were greeted in Poland, but that the people there were welcoming  
the Polish National Alliance, an organization which was not sufficiently  
known by the people of our Motherland and with which they first began to  
become better acquainted during the Washingtonian festivities. Through the  
Polish National Alliance, Poland welcomed and gathered to its bosom all of  
the Polish immigrants in America.

The honorable guest was greeted with thunderous applause before commencing  
his speech. The most important points of his narration were underscored by  
waves of applause. As an external manifestation of gratitude for his ef-  
forts, shown by his bringing so vivid a narrative and description of his  
travels through the Motherland, the audience gave the speaker a rising vote  
of confidence.

Brief speeches then followed by Mr. T. Siemiradzki, who spoke in behalf of



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III E the Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance; Mr. Ignace  
I C Czerwinski, representing the guests from Milwaukee; Dr. Adam Sz wajkart,  
Mr. Anton Czarnecki, Mr. W. Perlowski, Mrs. Josephine Zembal, in behalf  
of the singers; Messrs. K. Zychlinski, Stephen Gorecki, Leon Mallek and Dr. K.  
Zurawski, representing the Polish Falcon Society. The lateness of the hour  
did not permit the chairman to summon other speakers. This inspiring festivi-  
ty came to a close after the singing of the "March of the Polish Falcons" and  
the national anthem.

A collection was made at the hall for the purpose of founding a group of the  
Polish Falcons organization. A sum of thirty-seven dollars was thus gathered,  
which amount was then given to the authorized persons.

We can truthfully say that rarely have we had the opportunity to participate  
in a meeting of such fraternal spirit. The entire occasion was marked by a  
profound enthusiasm, sincere satisfaction and mutual understanding. The





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III E speakers expressed many sound, sane and inspirational thoughts which  
I C were eagerly accepted by the entire audience.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 17, 1910.

[ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH NATIONAL  
ALLIANCE]



(Editorial)

Many societies as well as groups of the Polish National Alliance celebrate this year the twenty-fifth or thirtieth anniversary of their existence. These festivities occur in various cities where the given societies or groups are located, and they are conducted in an elevated mood, joyfully and with decorum. Truly there is something to be elated about when we hear that one group or another of the Alliance has successfully warded off attacks, dissension, underhandedness and slander. These groups, having become hardened in their battles, have come forth victorious, and today they can gladly celebrate the triumph of their wholesome national ideals. Twenty-five years. It is really a period of time in infinity, but how fruitful in the various transitions, in the changes and progress in the lives of individual nations, organizations and individuals making up the population. Just as every nation adds pages to its written history, so also does every large congregation, every organization, or even the most insignificant society possess its history--it has its bright and dark moments, which it



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recollects either with joy or with sorrow. Let us ask each of the older champions of the Alliance about the past of the Polish National Alliance, its transitions and development, its battles and sacrifices, and each of them will present a picture before our eyes--everyone will have something to say on how the work was done for this organization, what it has produced, and how the brave champions defended the good cause--how they did not allow the national standard to be besmirched.

Every group of the Polish National Alliance is likened to a strong pillar upon which our entire national structure rests. Remove these pillars or only undermine them, and we will find that the whole edifice will fall. The duty, therefore, of every group, of every society belonging to the Polish National Alliance is to endeavor to have his pillar strong, that it may not be weakened, or become fragile, but become more massive, that it may acquire durability, which even time and various elements cannot weaken. These pillars can be strengthened only by organizing ourselves, by gaining new champions that they may replace those leaving the field, fill the breaches brought by death to the ranks of the elder fighters for these principles. Each year tears many of our workers from our lines.



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Many did not even have the fortune to live long enough to witness the silver anniversary of the fruitful work done in the national organization in behalf of Poland and our people. These gaps must be filled by new recruits whom the elders should encourage to join the ranks. Let us found as many pillars in this national structure as possible, that it may be more firm, more powerful and more secure. Where there are no groups of the Alliance, but where Poles are found, there let our bright idealism cast its light, let it enlighten the hearts, awaken the spirit, develop the minds and--let it build our future. Let us build this structure higher and wider that it may exceed all others with its vastness, that it may find room in its confines for all Polish immigrants, as among one loving family.

We hereby thank all our societies and groups, celebrating their jubilees, for their work done thus far for the national ideals which are higher than all other ideals. Moreover we sincerely wish that they may live long enough to witness their golden jubilee, when the Polish National Alliance will number, not tens of thousands, but millions of workers for the Polish cause and her sacred mottoes. You have passed through many difficulties, dear members; you have suffered many



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abuses from vicious people during these thirty years. Your joy is therefore the greater that you are not observing a sad anniversary of defeat and failure, but of a complete victory, and that, to you, worthy workers, is perhaps the dearest of all remuneration. Continue to follow the road which you have taken for so many years, and let the love of the Motherland lead you, and the star of hope and of a better tomorrow brighten your path. Continue to work in behalf of the Polish National Alliance because that is a work for all of Poland. Build the Alliance, increase its ranks, spread the true knowledge and principles which refreshen you that others may partake of them, and God and the Motherland will repay you for your efforts.

Equipped by D. Stipelman, 11/20/33  
A. Sufersowicz, 11/2/33

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IV (Swedish)

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 12, 1910.

RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

Whereas, The late Dr. John Enander, who died in Chicago on September 9, 1910, brought great honor to his people as a renowned poet, historian and publisher;

Whereas, He was a sincere friend of Poland and the Polish people, which he continually proved, namely in the fact that in the year 1863, while still residing in his own native land, in Sweden, he influenced the public opinion of his people in behalf of Poland's struggle for independence;

Whereas, When at the same time, when the turbulent waters of the sea cast the refugees of the Polish division upon the shores of Sweden--[the refugees] who, after leaving London on an English ship, had intended to land on the Latvian seacoast so that military operations could be started from that location against the Russian forces, the late John Enander was the first to come to their aid and organized a hospitable reception for the Polish soldiers in Sweden;



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Whereas, As an editor and public speaker, he always proclaimed his sympathy with the rights and political tendencies of Poland; [Therefore] in recognition of all this he was nominated as an honorary member of the Polish National Alliance, which honor he has always prized highly, always appearing publicly with the insignia of the Alliance upon his breast. And therefore, the central administration of the Polish National Alliance has unanimously resolved:

To express high esteem to the memory of an honorable man and a feeling of sympathy to the family of the deceased, as well as to the entire Swedish nation, on the occasion of the death of so worthy and distinguished a citizen;

To place a floral wreath upon his bier with an appropriate inscription and to participate in the funeral procession of the late John Enander.

M. B. Steczynski, president,  
J. S. Czechowicz, secretary.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 12, 1910.

JUBILEE OF THE YOUNG BUSINESSMEN'S SOCIETY  
Group 41 of the Polish National Alliance

A twenty-fifth jubilee celebration of one of the oldest groups of the Polish National Alliance, group 41, known as the Young Businessmen's Society, was held on Sunday, September 11, 1910. A religious ceremony for the benefit of the society was conducted in the morning at the Holy Trinity Church. Reverend C. Sztuczko delivered an appropriate sermon in which he expressed his congratulations to the society, wishing them future growth and development. In the afternoon, at about four-thirty, the members of group 41, as well as other guest groups, met at a certain designated location, and to the strains of a musical band, marched to Walsh's Hall. Here they were met by a large committee from group 2 of the Polish National Alliance, which, as the oldest group, greeted its younger affiliate.

At 5:00 P. M. a gala program began, containing the following:

Music under the baton of Mr. Przybylski.





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Opening of the program by A. Majewski, president of the society.

Introduction of Mr. C. Dorszynski as honorary president, and Mr. F. Marchewicz as secretary of the jubilee program.

Singing by the Wanda, young ladies' choir, with the combined male choir of the Holy Trinity Parish, conducted by A. Mallek.

Speech by Mr. T. Siemieradzki, member of the central administration.

Reading of a report by Mr. J. Floeter, financial secretary of the society.

Congratulations sent by delegates of other societies.

Singing of mixed choral voices as listed previously.

Speech of the first president of the society, Mr. C. Dorszynski.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 12, 1910.

Conclusion, singing of the Polish national anthem, "God Save Poland."

Numerous representatives of old groups of the Alliance--the second, fourth, fifth and others--were seen at the celebration. Dancing began after the completion of the program. The interesting report read by Mr. Flöster, containing the history of the society and that of group 41 of the Polish National Alliance, will be presented in one of the ensuing editions of Dziennik Zwiaskowy.





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Dziennik Związkowy, Zgoda, Jan. 4, 1910



FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

This notice is to remind all those who intend to apply to the Polish National Alliance for tuition loans without interest, that applications for such loans will be accepted until and including January 15.

If you have already received your application fill it out, and together with your school certificate, send it at once.

All Polish National Alliance library groups who need more books, should apply to the Department of Education, which will supply them at once without cost.

These groups which are able to buy their books, will save money, if they make their purchases through our Department of Education. Our order for books will be placed in the near future; it is therefore advisable that we receive your order promptly. We buy for less because we buy in large quantities, thereby effecting a saving in both cost and shipment.

S. Orpiszewski, Secretary.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, April 17, 1909.

### TO WORK

In the last four months there has been a considerable increase of membership in the ranks of the Polish National Alliance.

Each month shows an average monthly gain in excess of a thousand new members. This total has been a dream which we believed, could never be realized. The accomplishment was indeed a surprise, especially since it was achieved without the aid of trained agents. The monthly increase heretofore, was an average of 600 to 800 members, which was considered normal; no special consideration or thought had, however, been devoted to this work, therefore, this unexpected enrollment has added to the prestige and power of the Polish National Alliance, and should show even greater results in the future.

It is not surprising that a thousand two-hundred new members, should lead one to believe that they, after observing this unusual increase, can rest upon the laurels of past performances, and thus, if the Polish National Alliance continues at this rate it will not be necessary to adjust ourselves to existing circumstances. We could go ahead with the plans intended for the increase of only normal proportions.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, April 17, 1909.

Several weeks ago we published a notice, stating that the Polish National Alliance is not keeping up the necessary pace, and that it should have a monthly increase of at least 2,000 members.

At present we have about 1000 lodge units. If each of these secure only 2 new members each month, then membership would grow normally. Now however, the average is one new member a month for each lodge. This is positively not sufficient, and might be considered a standstill.

Ordinary effort is not enough to overcome losses which are caused by death and other inevitable reasons. The Polish National Alliance is a large but ever growing organization, and steps should be taken to further increase its growth by a membership drive in which all should participate. If, however, we have reached a point where we leave the work to someone else, then we also have reached the phase where our progress halts and we are retrograding.

We must always remember that work performed for the Polish National Alliance is work done for our native land; the more we do for one the more shall the other benefit.





Dziennik Zwiaskowy, April 17, 1909.

The Alliance and Poland are one and the same in their meaning; their purpose is to benefit the Poles; and in them we see Polish thought materialized. In its development we see power spreading its effects in all directions. Without the existence of this organization the Polish element in America would be a body without a soul. In consideration of this, every member of the Alliance should take pride in wearing and displaying the membership pin or button. But this is not all, we are facing a bigger task.

We must acquire a reputation as founders of national ideals. We must increase the membership of the organization, despite obstacles. Every one, without exception, should volunteer to build this organization to a faster tempo. We must apply every effort to make it a virtual giant in its field. We have previously appealed to you in a newspaper, requesting that each lodge contribute 2 new members per month. The Alliance would then, at the time of its next convention, have 12,000 new members within its fold. Is that really so difficult to attain? There is no apparent reason why the average lodge, consisting of 30 to 50 members, cannot solicit 2 members; even if they are relatives or friends.

Let us and does not forget its duty to do so. For the sake of the Alliance and the Polish people in America.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, April 17, 1909.

It would be a disgrace if we were compelled to openly admit defeat in our effort to secure only one new member. We must exert all energy at this time, when hatred runs rampant on all sides, and enemies seek to check our growth. Let us of the Alliance, become working units rather, than mere observers, who assume and hope that someone else will do their share. Let every member be a promotor, whether he is an officer of the organization or not. This is not the time to procrastinate or wait for the action of others; we must increase our ranks two-fold, because it is a dire necessity.

All who possess energy and ambition and do not wish to be adjudged dead or inactive members of the organization, should roll up their sleeves and work. The field is vast and unlimited; all that is required is a desire to approach those who have not yet felt the hand of the organization, and emphasize the duty of being a part of this great family. Therefore, we reiterate, let us work in the face of hardships, and then, despite existing obstacles, our efforts shall be well rewarded.

This organization represents our Mother Country in America, it guides us during life and does not forget its sons in death, nor the fate of its children after their life's journey. Let us increase our ranks, and make the Polish National Alliance more powerful.





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Dziennik Zwiaztowy, Apr. 17, 1909.

[P.N.A. MEMBERSHIP DRIVE A SUCCESS]

During the past four months the Polish National Alliance has been increasing its recruiting ranks. Every month over one-thousand new members join. This has broken all previous records. It was not anticipated that the appointed agents could find such a large number of new members.

The normal growth was from six hundred to eight hundred members, according to statistics. It was not considered that this powerful Alliance should point out that the normal growth could be increased greatly by going beyond the present boundary lines for new members.

It should not be surprising to anyone that one thousand or twelve hundred new members are being enrolled monthly, or that this or that unusual growth arose to new laurels. If the Alliance would look after this body of new members it would not be necessary to concern itself with new membership, but look after its own course. At present, conditions are different. It was pointed out in



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 17, 1909.

Remarks that the Polish National Alliance is not progressing as rapidly as it should. This cannot be denied nor padded with instantaneous work. In reality, the growth of the Alliance does not reach its normal expectations. It also was pointed out recently, that the Polish National Alliance should have at least 2,000 new members monthly.

There are about 1,000 groups in this organization. If each group could only bring in two new members a month, then this could be considered as the normal growth. But this is not the case. At present there is only about one new recruit to a group. This is decidedly too small.

Such poor increases in ranks are mostly due to idleness. What is needed is an effort of superhuman quality in order, not only to fill the gaps caused by natural death and other causes, but to exceed the normal growth.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 17, 1909.

This requires every member to work with great effort in order to stay on the road that leads towards the betterment of the organization.

One thousand or twelve hundred new members today in the Polish National Alliance is not enough. Each member should take great steps forward. In this work of development and increasing greatness, each member should compete for new members without question. But there are those allowing others to do their work. It is because of this lack of workers that the Alliance is not increasing in greatness but is actually retarding.

It should be remembered always and everywhere, that work for the Alliance is work for the Polish Fatherland. The more work for the beloved Alliance, the greater are the merits for the fatherland.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 17, 1909.

The Alliance and Poland are one, like every important deed of its people is synonymous, so whenever anything is done from the love of Poland, it is equally done for Poland.

The Polish National Alliance is primarily for the personification of the Polish people. It was born for her, lives for her and works and organizes for her. It is for the betterment of the Poles in America; it is her exponent and harbinger. In the Alliance there flows Polish thought; enriches it in power and spreads it in all directions. Without this organization the Polish people in America would be like a body without a soul. It tries to rescue its people and protect them from ruin.

Every member should try his best to heighten the organization and honor it by wearing its emblem. But the end does not lie here. From empty efforts there is no gain. Before us all there remains work and it is work of a difficult calibre.





Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 17, 1909.

We must promote the meritorious ideals of our people. We must increase our ranks despite the hardships encountered. Not one, or two, or ten, but everyone regardless should get together for this work. The Alliance must remain and maintain its accelerating tempo. We must use every effort in order to reach this goal.

It was pointed out that if each group of the Alliance would have signed two new members each month, the organization could have increased its ranks by almost twelve thousand beginning today. In reality, is this difficult? Is not a group of thirty or fifty members in a position to get two members, even if only among the ranks of relatives or friends? It would be a shame to deny this, for one member with conscientious effort could get that number if not more.

Effortless power! At present when from all directions flow upon us jealous blows from our enemies who use every means to break up our Alliance, effort-





Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 17, 1909.

less force is needed. Let everyone of us become an organizing worker. Let us not have within our ranks those who look upon others to help the cause. Let every member be a promoter without question, whether he is an officer, or whether he holds office in some establishment. Today there is no time for delay, no time to put off our work for the gain of others. We must double our efforts, we must increase our ranks as never before, because there lies in this our salvation. He who is well and able and has the ambition and does not desire to be dubbed a slacker, should start energetically to aid the cause. The field is very large. Within it lies fertile possibilities. One must put in hope and initiative in order to fuse together the scattered fields, so they could feel that they too belong to the same family. Let us all get to work then, who like and love the Alliance. Let us overcome the barriers. After all, the Polish National Alliance is the essence of our Fatherland and is like a mother that looks after her son during life, and after



POLISH

- 7 -

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 17, 1909.

death, keeps him in remembrance, and looks after his offspring. On-  
ward for our cause today. Increase our ranks! Let the Polish National  
Alliance grow and become famous.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicageski, Vol. XIX, No. 128, June 1, 1908.

## MEMORIAL DAY PARADE TO THE FOOT OF KOSCIUSZKO'S MONUMENT



### Summary:

The celebration held Memorial Day at the foot of Kosciuszko's monument was a beautiful manifestation of Polish patriotism to the hero of two countries. Because this American holiday fell on a Saturday, a few Polish citizens thought that it would serve the purpose for the Polish people to pay tribute to Kosciuszko's monument in Humboldt Park and show the other nationalities that the Polish people in Chicago did not forget about their hero.

A few thousand Poles, among them the aged and the young, did not pay any attention to the prediction of bad weather but took part in this parade. The people gathered at the corner of Division and Milwaukee Avenues, displaying banners, flags and society emblems. The people along Division Street joined in the parade as they passed by until they reached the foot of the monument.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 128, June 1, 1908.



The Polish cavalry was first in line at the post of the speakers' stand, the second group was the P. N. A. Singers' Society of America, under the direction of Mr. J. B. Wiekliniski. They sang Polish songs and the Star Spangled Banner; the Polish army group under Capt. B. S. Maciejewski, paraded and displayed the Polish flag, banners and their uniforms.

President of the committee in charge of this parade was Mr. Mazur, who gave the opening speech, this was followed by the P. N. A. Singers under Mr. R. Hensla's directions sang, "Look, Kosciuszko, at us from heaven"; Mr. P. Holinski made a speech thanking the Polish people for taking so much interest in memory of our hero Kosciuszko.

Mr. Busse, County Commissioner, and Mr. Zalewski, gave speeches which were followed by all the people singing, "Boze cos Polske."



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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 28, July 11, 1906

## POLES IN CHICAGO

### CONVENTION OF POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE

The Polish Women's Alliance finished its sixth convention last week.

Several resolutions were adopted for support of the organization.

Important items of the resolutions were on the gradual assessment.

They also elected a commission to deliberate on the problem, and set aside a sum for educational purposes.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol.16. No.239. October 13, 1905.

"To Respected Polish Societies in Town of Lake"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dear Brothers and Sisters:—

Next Sunday, Oct. 15, a group of the Polish National Alliance in the Town of Lake, will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the organization of the Polish National Alliance. A committee of delegates representing this group from Town of Lake is contributing greatly to this activity, to make this celebration one of the best ever held and to bring glory to the Polish National Alliance. The principal aim of the committee is to invite all Polish Societies from our community to take part with the groups of the Polish National Alliance in this great and honorable celebration.

This celebration will begin at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the corner of 48th and Paulina, where the different groups led by a band will march to the hall located in the park at 45th street. The admission is free, so be present.

We have high hopes that the societies from Town of Lake, which have in the past worked and assisted us in all our affairs, will be kind enough to accept our invitation and be represented by a large group at the 25th year celebration, in other words the silver Jubilee of the organizing of the Polish National Alliance groups in Town of Lake.

Committee.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol.16. No.179. August 2,1905.

**"Information."**

To assemble and entertain the young Poles as the old Poles do, the "Polonia League" is arranging during the summer season, evening concerts conducted by Mr. Kipkowski one of the best young Polish concert orchestras in Chicago. These concerts will take place at the "Polonia League", located at 141-149 W.Division St. Concerts will begin at 8 o'clock and finish at 10 P.M. For tonights program we have the following: -

- 1). March,, "Seventh Army Corps" - Weldon
- 2). Overture, - "Litana" - Hildreth
- 3). "Merry Comrades" - Vollstedt
- 4). Cornet Solo "Palms" - Fame, Mr. Leon Kipkowski.
- 5). Excerpts from the Opera "Martha" - Flottow
- 6). March "yankiana" - E.E.Loftis
- 7). "Awakening Liva"
- 8). "In the Shade of an old apple tree", (b) "Cornfield Capers", - Von Felzer.
- 9). Overture "Faust" - Verdi
- 10). March "Coronation", - Mayerbeer.

**Everybody is invited - Admission free.**

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ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, June 15, 1905.

CONVENTION OF POLISH WOMEN



During yesterday's session, at the convention of Polish Women, it was decided that each member of the alliance, make the contribution of one cent each month, toward the Polish National Fund.

Members were urged to continue their interest in the promotion of the Polish national spirit; and to keep their language alive by teaching it to their children.



POLISH

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III B 3 a

Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historya Polska w Ameryce,

II B 2 f

The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 a

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**THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE**

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The Polish National Alliance was founded in 1880 as a purely

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Polish, free, independent, and patriotic organization.

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The first congress in Chicago passed the laws that the Executive

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Board of the Polish National Alliance should be composed of the

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Central Committee and the Censor whose duty, as the first officer

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of the Alliance, it was to control all activities of the Central

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Committee. He must also be heedful lest the laws passed by

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congress of the Alliance are violated.

The aims of the Alliance according to the first paragraph of the constitution, are to care for moral and material development of the Polish element in the United States by forming and establishing certain institutions based on the principles of the Roman-Catholic Church. Such institutions are: Polish

Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historia Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Houses (separate from homes), schools, charitable institutions, and Polish industrial establishments.

Paragraph 2--The guardianship over the Polish immigration in America.

Paragraph 3--Political upbuilding of the Polish immigration as American citizens with the help of the official organ of the Alliance and by making closer contacts with the native American press for the protection of the Polish interests. It must be insisted upon that every new member should take steps toward securing American citizenship.

Paragraph 4--The commemoration and observance of Polish patriotic holidays to the greater glory of Poland, and the fulfillment of the duties imposed upon us by our national honor.

Paragraph 5--Temperance and moderation in the use of alcoholic beverages for the members of the Alliance.

Article III, paragraph 1 states: Because the Roman-Catholic religion is the "reigning" faith of the Polish people, we deem it our duty to abide by it and to live according to its precepts.



Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historia Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Article III, paragraph 2 says: The Polish National Alliance is not taking part in religious discussions because it is the province of the Holy See and the bishops of the church.

Article III, paragraph 3, states: Because whereas among the Polish nation are also a certain number of Poles who profess other religious beliefs besides that of the Roman Catholic, we obey the laws as set forth by the constitution on the 3rd of May, 1791, which guarantee them the freedom of religion and admit them, as Poles, to our organization that we all may work together for the good of the Polish nation. This last paragraph, or rather the practice of it, was the cause of the inflexible fight between the Roman-Catholic Union and the Polish National Alliance. This fight was intensified for a short period after the Alliance' congress in Cleveland in 1895. Up to that time the Socialists and the members of the Polish independent church were not admitted to membership.

As a result of propaganda and agitation by the editor of Zgoda, Mr. Jablonski,

Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historia Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"for equal rights for all", the congress in Cleveland, after long and animated discussions, struck out the paragraph pertaining to religion and opened wide the gates of its institution declaring that the Alliance admits all Poles, Lithuanians, and Ruthenians without restrictions to their political, religious, and social views. All the official divine services must take place in the Roman-Catholic Church because the Roman-Catholic religion is the religion of the majority of the Polish people.

In order to secure the protection of the laws of the country, the charter was obtained; the institution was reorganized and the new constitution adopted during the extraordinary sessions of congress in Chicago which doesn't even mention religion. Anarchists and criminals are forbidden membership in the Alliance up to this day.

This intense fight which broke out after the Cleveland congress, slowly subsided, because the Alliance, after showing a rapid growth in membership

Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historya Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

and treasury, gained for itself the right to existence, and is today, as far as membership and property is concerned, the greatest Polish organization in the world. Formerly, to the Alliance, the Union was not patriotic enough, so now the Alliance is not religious enough for the Union.

During its third congress the Union unites again with all the church societies and prepares for the fight with the Alliance. And so, when the delegates of the Alliance gathered in Chicago in September 1885, for the third congress, they were refused the divine services for the success of their deliberations. The Alliance immediately sent complaints to the ecclesiastical authorities. The matter reached, not only the bishops in America, but Rome as well.

Of all the aims that the Alliance had set for itself, the building of Polish Houses, schools, charitable institutions, the fostering of Polish industry, the Immigrants' Home, and the commemoration of the Polish national holidays, only the last one was completely realized, the others

Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historya Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

were attained only in part or not at all.

Recently, however, the Alliance broadened the field of its activities for the congress of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and organized the committees for education, commerce and industry, immigration and colonization. There is also a committee for the assistance of the members who are victims of misfortune.

Now that the Alliance has won the fight for its existence the other aims that it had set for itself may be realized. Impartial people agree that the Alliance was the first to celebrate the Polish national holidays. The spokesman for the Alliance says: "Let those who are finding fault with us ask our brothers in the Alliance who taught them to love Mother-Poland, who instilled in them the idea of the necessity of the union in thoughts and actions with our old and poor native land."



Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historya Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Toward the end of 1885 the membership increased considerably and a better future seemed to be dawning because few Polish priests were taking an active part in the work of the Alliance. This had such a salutary influence that at the opening of the sixth congress in Bay City in 1886 there were sixty delegates representing forty four groups. Altogether the Alliance had then forty four groups and 1,893 members.

On the motion of Rev. D. Kajer, Mr. Brodowski drew up a resolution protesting against the violence and outrages committed against our brothers in the Prussian part of Poland and sent it to Berlin, Vienna and Lwow (Lemberg).

In the same year, after paying off the shareholders, the Zgoda becomes the exclusive property of the Polish National Alliance.

In order to better attract members to the new organization the founders



Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historya Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

decided to include the death benefit in the sphere of its activities. But on account of its slow growth, it could not be put into effect until 1886 when the fifth congress, observing the notable increase of members, decided finally that in case of death of the member his wife receives \$500 and in case of death of the wife of the member he receives \$250. At present the death benefits range from \$300-\$900.

Since the reorganization of congress and the requirements of the law, the women have equal rights with men.

The continuous attacks of the majority of the Polish Roman-Catholic priests compelled several Polish citizens to submit the constitution of the Alliance to the archbishop of New York and to the bishop of Newark in order to obtain their judgement. Both these church dignitaries approved the constitution completely. This approbation exerted a wholesome influence on the development of the Polish National Alliance.

Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historia Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Of no lesser importance to the Alliance were the activities of its censor, Mr. F. Gryglaszewski, who, as a federal building inspector, was constrained to travel continuously in an official capacity, all over this country. Never did he neglect even the slightest opportunity to spread the words of truth about our Alliance and was always coaxing our countrymen to flock under its banner, encouraging the timid and enlightening the misinformed. The results of his activities were seen in the increase of membership from 1,893 to 3,210 in one year.

Another great move in the history of the Alliance was the founding by the Central Committee of the National Treasury, which was transferred to Rappersville, Switzerland after the Cleveland congress of 1895. The members of the Alliance never ceased supplying the National Treasury with money.

In 1886 a Polish seminary was established in Detroit, Michigan through

Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historya Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

the efforts of Rev. Dabrowski who appealed to the congress of the Alliance for the support of his endeavors. The members of the Alliance imposed on themselves a voluntary tax for the benefit of the seminary. The enemies of the Alliance, angered because several Polish priests became members, issued a statement in which our organization was depicted in the worst light and 1887, established a weekly Holy Water Sprinkler (Kropidło) whose express purpose was not only blackening, but if possible, complete annihilation of the Alliance. The publishers did not attain their intended purpose. The Holy Water Sprinkler expired after fifteen months, but as a remembrance it left a complete party of its adherents who received the name of the Holy Water Sprinklers.

In the beginning of 1888 the Central Committee of the Polish National Alliance took an important step when it sent to the ~~Præfect~~ (Head) of the propagation of faith in Rome, ~~Cardinal~~ Ledochowski, a complaint against a certain part of the Polish priests on account of the constant and unjust persecution of the Alliance. The complaint was signed by 2,470 members.

Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historya Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 90275

The eighth congress, held in Buffalo in 1889, was a turning point in the history of the Alliance. In this congress three Polish priests took part. They were, Rev. D. Majer, Rev. W. Domagalski, and Rev. J. Wojcik. The congress was deliberating upon the subject of adding certain amendments to the constitution when Rev. Domagalski made a motion to add to paragraph 3, article IV "with the exclusion of the notorious infidels and the Jews". What took place then is described by Rev. J. Wojcik in the following words: "During the first day the motion was under discussion and was carried with a majority of votes. On the second day somebody made a move to discuss again the motion that was passed yesterday. Rev. Majer objects and threatens that the priests will leave the Alliance if the motion that was voted on is not accepted.

"The matter was hushed up. But to our surprise it was again brought up for discussion during the afternoon session. We priests kept silent, for now we saw the machinations of the leaders. And so when that motion was finally rejected with the majority of votes, we left the hall."



Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historia Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co. Milwaukee, Wis., 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The minutes of the session adds that Mr. Sleszynski, a delegate from New York City, shouted enthusiastically after the priests, "You can walk out but the Poles will remain in the Alliance." The motion of Rev. Majer was defeated with thirty-one votes against eight.

The majority of the delegates were of the opinion that in the face of the proclamation of the National Government in 1863 (Polish Revolution of 1863) the Poles of Mosaic or other confession should not be kept out of patriotic activities because it would be against the principles, on which must be based a truly patriotic organization.

Up to the congress in Buffalo, Rev. Domagalski was a contributor, without pay to Zgoda. His able articles were directed against the Resurrectionist Fathers for their hostile stand toward the Alliance. Later Rev. Domagalski went over to the Resurrectionists and directed his attacks against the Alliance, this time less ably but more brutally.



Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historia Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

There is a belief in the Alliance that Rev. Domagalski intended to trip Rev. Majer with his motion about the exclusion of Jews and the notorious infidels because Rev. Majer was held in greater esteem and was exerting stronger influence in the Alliance than himself.

After the motion of Rev. Domagalski was vetoed Rev. Majer together with other priests were forced to leave the Alliance and form a new organization, the Roman-Catholic Union. A severe partisan fight began to rage.

For some time afterwards it seems that there were no Poles in America but only the Unionists and the Alliance men. Those who were not members of the Alliance were not regarded as Poles, and one that was not a member of the Union was not regarded by the Unionists as a Catholic. Whoever, in America, wanted to be a Catholic and a Pole at the same time found himself between the devil and the deep sea.

Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historia Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

But now times have changed and the fights ceased.

During the congress of 1889, Mr. A. Mallek of Chicago was elected general secretary of the Alliance. When the newly elected Central Committee came to take over the books and the treasury from the former general secretary, Mr. Morgenstern, he could not be found. He disappeared, taking the whole treasury with him. Fright and panic seized everybody. And to make matters worse the newly elected vice-censor, Mr. K. D. Nowak, taking advantage of his official position, began duping and cheating the parishioners of St. Adalbert's church in Buffalo, wheedling money out of them under various pretexts; such as sending a delegation to Rome with a complaint, etc. The Alliance was in a very critical situation. It was saved only through the energy of the Central Committee which immediately fired Mr. Nowak and sued the surety company that bonded Mr. Morgenstern.

The second time the Alliance was in trouble was after the congress in

Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historia Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Philadelphia, in 1897, when its treasurer, Mr. Wleklinski, ran away with the funds. But this time also the energetic action of the Central Committee saved the organization. The defalcation was repaid. The Alliance showed a constant growth.

During the congress of 1891 the delegates were greatly surprised by the letter of Dr. Kalusowski from Washington, D. C., offering his library worth \$7,000 to the Alliance, as well as his collection of important documents pertaining to Polish history and Polish immigration in America, with the condition that the Alliance use it as part of a public library and a national museum. The congress accepted this gift.

During the divine services, before the opening of Congress in Detroit in 1891, Bishop Foley, who blessed the work of the Alliance, was supposed to have said, "I am well aware of the fact that there are certain Polish priests that persecute the Alliance, but you must not pay any attention to it, for we all know that there are some bad examples among the priests, and all the groundless charges and accusations will fall sooner or later."

Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historia Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

And so they fell. In 1896 they began to build a new structure in which to house the offices and printing presses of the Alliance. The foundation stone was consecrated by Rev. Sztuczko, pastor of the Holy Trinity church. The building itself was not consecrated.

It would be worthwhile to mention here, an interesting fact. Rev. Wacław Kruszką received a letter from archbishop Kotzer forbidding him to perform the consecration of the new Alliance building, although Rev. Kruszką had no intentions of doing it as he was not even asked to take part in the ceremonies. One may easily guess who was instrumental in causing this order to be issued.

The gradual and steady growth of the Alliance can best be shown by figures.



Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historia Polska w Ameryce,  
The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Year	Groups	Members	Treasury	Death Benefits
1880	9	?	\$126.30	-----
1885	10	295	\$,460.63	\$134
1890	113	3,426	1,144.73	22,500
1895	210	7,515	28,182.71	50,800
1900	451	28,358	98,339.05	159,200
1904	595	40,035	242,441.53	240,430



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Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historya Polska W Ameryce, The  
Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905, Vol. III,  
p. 142.

POLISH



### POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION

The only link uniting, to a certain extent, Poles during their early sojourn in America were newspapers bringing them news from different Polish settlements in America. Occasionally voices were heard calling for closer unity among the settlements. The Polish Catholic Gazette wrote: "Our countrymen who do not belong to any organization, not even to a parish, do nothing for the Polish cause."

"If there are only five families, organize a society if only for the purpose of lectures and education, and then let the whole organization join the Union. Many of you have been paying dues for three, five, ten, or even fifteen years and then, either on account of business or because of search for work, were forced to move to some other town. You lose all the money you paid, all benefit rights, because you are out of the regular district, and other organizations are not willing to accept you because you are too old or they are demanding an initiation fee."



Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historya Polska W Ameryce, Vol. III, p. 142.

Such arguments were convincing, especially in those days when settlements were not stable and the settlers were moving from place to place. There were also other causes of a moral nature inducing unity. Lack of understanding and of common action was felt more and more as the years went by. It was plainly visible that though there were many Poles dispersed over the broad lands of the United States, without proper leaders they would be swallowed up by other nationalities.

In order to prevent this, a group of priests and laymen worked hard and with devotion to form a plan on how to unite all Poles in America into one strong link which could withstand denationalization. This link uniting us all in Christian love was to be the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

The first idea of organizing the Union originated during the congress in Detroit in 1873. A committee was elected and empowered to prepare and convoke a second and bigger congress in Chicago. This congress was held in Chicago on October 14, 15, and 16, 1874 and was marked for the laying of the foundation for the Polish Union in America.

Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historia Polska W. Ameryce, Vol. III, P. 142.



The duty of the Unions was to preserve the "holy faith" and nationality, mutual fraternal aid, and to work for the furthering of education. In order to accomplish these aims, the constitution was formulated; and in order that the constitution be faithfully and properly executed, an executive board was established. To aid them in their work, the executive board was given a newspaper, which, in its first decade was given the name Gazeta Katolicka (The Catholic Gazette), under the editorship of Mr. John Barszynski.

Everybody knows that in order to realize such great aims as fraternal mutual aid, spreading of education, and the uniting of all true Poles, funds were necessary. It was agreed to collect one dollar per year, dues from every member. This money was used for a good purpose in accordance with the order of the congress. Poor schools were given assistance, orphanages received aid, etc.

The second congress devoted a great deal of time to the school question. It has the best evidence in the fact that since its very beginning the Union has protected the schools.



Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, Historya Polska W Ameryce, Vol. III, p. 142.

During the congress of 1886, it was decided to establish the death benefits. This novelty was looked upon with misgivings. And so after the first death, the newly introduced mortuary benefit ceased to exist. Not till the congress of 1887, in Chicago, were better foundations laid for the death benefit idea which helped to create greater confidence in the new plan.

The death benefits proved to be valuable in the growth and development of the Union. It was an incentive which grew out of common needs, and induced the Poles to join the Union; it was a chain that united hearts in common work for more effective mutual aid; it was a link of brotherly love; what happened to you to-day, may happen to me to-morrow.

Since 1888, the official organs of the Union have been Wiarai Ojczyzna (Faith and Motherland) and later, Narod Polski.

On April 1, 1905 the Union had 18,344 members, and there was \$129,877 in the treasury.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 30, Feb. 5, 1903.

THE QUESTION OF THE POLISH CATHOLIC FEDERATION

Chicago, Ill. Jan. 30, 1905.

Dear Brothers:

For the second time we are addressing you, dear brothers, on this important question we intend to speak of the Polish Catholic Federation. The work and energy displayed was already mentioned to you during the recent address. We, nevertheless, hope that you know the necessity of organizing the Poles into one body or a Federation, and the great results we would be able to gain, if we were so united. Only working together we shall be able to save and keep our younger generation in the faith of our fathers and in Polish nationality. So, dear brothers, take this question under careful consideration at your future meeting.

The Federation demands only ten cents dues a year from each member. Everyone can pay this. So for this reason join the Federation and contribute ten cents for this worthy aim. This small offering will make nobody poor, and from all of these small donations we shall be able to gather a large sum, from which we will be able to meet our needs.





Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 20, Feb. 5, 1903.



We firmly believe, dear brothers, that you will be grateful to us for asking you to do this. Polish Catholic Organizations should and ought to belong to the Federation. We know that not one of our members has any complaints against this Federation.

Zgoda , Vol. XXII, January 8, 1903.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ATTENTION

According to the last statement of the general secretary, "Zwiazek" counts 33,253 members. It would be good if the membership of "Zwiazek" could reach 40,000.

Work, dear brethren, toward getting new members for our organization. Much detriment was caused by the strike of miners in Pennsylvania, where a large number of our members were suspended from work, on which account they were not able to pay their dues. But now when work is available, those arrears are gradually paid off to "Zwiazek."

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Zgoda, Vol. XXI, No. 14, April 3, 1902.

**IN THE AFFAIRS OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS**

Thanks to the newly established constitution, the Alliance lists over 12,000 female members. This vast number of Polish women should partake more frequently in the affairs of the Alliance. We know from facts that the women of the Alliance, belonging to groups with their husbands, are not in the least interested in the affairs of the Alliance.

They do not attend the group meetings with the expectations of having their husbands fulfill their duties in everything; they know nothing of the administration in their groups; they don't send any of their delegates to be represented at conferences (at the last conference meeting we had the presence of only one woman delegate); in one word, they treat their rights and duties carelessly, negligently, as members of the Alliance. This should not be the case. The Polish women who have joined the Polish National Alliance should not take the attitude with regard only to the benefit from the insurance point of view. The Alliance, classifying a great difference between the males and the females, has





Zgoda, Vol. XXI, No. 14, April 3, 1902.

called upon and requested the Polish females to work jointly, and through that, the Alliance says, we can be certain of success in our national politics.

To achieve this sort of recognition we must stand up, go to work and fulfill our duties as citizens.

It shall not be long when in all civilized countries the women shall receive the same equality and recognition as that of man in political affairs. Already our generation of women may go to the polls, take part in the parliament and in Congress, and then create with man the laws for the nation, and guide its future.

The true friends of the people long awaited patiently for this moment, from which they foresaw that we shall derive a great deal of benefit. From their point of view, the women mingling in politics will bring with themselves a great deal of good, smoothness, greater care, and a cleaner slate in the line of politics.



Zgoda, Vol. XXI, No. 14, April 3, 1902.



With the admission of women to the parliament, the women shall advance our schools and institutional budgets, and curtail the costs for war, police department, etc.

Before we undertake this big job, the good and right thing to do is to prepare ourselves for this task by accomplishing smaller things first. Our Alliance with its finances, its national politics, its activity, is already a small empire, a metropolis on a small scale. It is not only worth to work for it, but to work and prepare yourself for greater and bigger things in the future, the things we predict that shall come soon to us.

If the men disturb the women of the Alliance in their groups in any way, they are at liberty to establish their own groups, special groups for the women. In this sort of groups the women would have their own government, their treasury, their own politics. This sort of groups could then send out one of their own delegates to the conference and the conference would benefit a great deal by this.





Zroda, Vol. XXI, No. 14, April 3, 1902.

Well, let us forget for the present about those women who belong to these various groups. We would not care to lose any good member of our organization. A more important factor that confronts us, that is, the Polish women who still don't belong to our society, the ones who still don't belong to any of our groups.

If there are so many ladies' church societies, why can't there exist Polish national societies and be combined with the brotherly groups of the Z.N.P. (P. N. A).

The Alliance is waiting and calling out: "Do not go and join any other organization unless it is a strictly national institution, prominent and strong; those organizations which you fellow men and brothers respect as the best."

We care not to hinder any existing Polish women's organization. But we are free to say, as anyone else is, and to choose the best for ourselves. We are free to grasp anything for our organization that would bring



Zgoda, Vol. XXI, No. 14, April 3, 1902.

Benefit to our nation. It is the admitted truth even by our enemies that the Polish woman is the treasure of our nation. We would like to see a lot of this treasure in our Alliance.

It is a known fact that in inviting all of the Polish women to join our Alliance, we would collide with the existing alliance of women. We respect this organisation, admit the duties and patriotism of its members and their capability of governing, but that's the way it goes. Everyone strives for his own.

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POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. XX, No. 51, December 19, 1901.

**TO THE P. N. A. GROUPS IN CHICAGO**

**Dear Brothers:**

We are planning to protect the Poles in Chicago from the barbaric attempts and lies of the German people against the Polish population here. The Central Board of the P. N. A. (Polish National Alliance) has decided to hold a mass meeting in one of the biggest halls, the Auditorium, in the heart of our city. It has been decided to call all Poles to the meeting because we have been insulted because of our ways of living, our religion, and our Catholic school system, and have been belittled and cursed by Germans before the eyes of other nationalities in Chicago.

To talk over the plans and steps to be taken in this movement, the Central Executive Committee of the P. N. A. has invited all officials of the P. N. A. groups in Chicago and vicinity to a mass meeting at the offices of the P. N. A., Monday, December 23, at 8 P.M.

The Executive Committee does not have to go into details, dear brothers, to tell you the importance of this matter. Let us show them that we are still alive.



Zgoda, Vol. XX, No. 51, December 19, 1901.



We cannot give up! The Russians, Austrians, and Germans said that we were not able to take care of ourselves and our country, and that is why Poland was under their rule. Now, that the Poles are working their way to the top in everything the Polish initiative undertakes in our City of Chicago, they are taking drastic steps to prevent us from accomplishing our aims and ambitions.

Doesn't this prove to you, Polish men and women, that we are a fighting class of people? We must be, if the other nationalities, especially the Germans, are doing everything to belittle us.

Do you, people, believe that we Poles have strength? If so, let us profit by it at this moment and show the world that Polish nationality lives; that we work for the betterment of ourselves and most of all for the freedom in this land of the free. If we fight and continue fighting, and in the end lose (God forbid!), at least we Poles can be proud that we went down to defeat fighting to the very last. Remember this, that the future of the Poles depends on us alone. Do not look around for help from others, because this is mostly the cause of all our troubles.



Zgoda, Vol. XX, No. 51, December 19, 1901.

For the sake of our own good come to this meeting, so we can discuss our true feelings openly.

This is a very important matter and should be of interest to all P. N. A. members, as well as all other Polish people. Do not be ashamed, come and speak your opinion in this great fight in behalf of all of us (Poles). Show them that we are living and do not intend giving up without all others knowing that we are a fighting people.

With brotherly regards,

The Executive Committee of the P. N. A.



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Zgoda, Oct. 3, 1901.

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[CONCERT]

Sunday, Sept. 29, at the home of the Z. N. P., a concert and entertainment was given to raise funds for the Z. N. P.'s library and museum. The Polish public supported this concert so earnestly that the hall was filled to capacity. The program was made up of selections consisting of musical and vocal numbers and declamations, which were beautifully performed.

Some of the numbers on this program were executed so dramatically that it was a pleasure to be present and witness them.

Mr. Ruy Steimann, violinist; Mr. Tomaso, mandolin-player; and Mr. G. Lo Verde, pianist, received tremendous applause for these beautiful musicals. Miss S. Kolakowska and Mr. W. Szuwalski were greatly applauded for their declamations.

Mr. J. Ernest, M. Nowakowski and Mr. J. Szymanski sang opera numbers accompanied by Miss K. Durska at the piano.



Zgoda, Vol. XX, No. 40, Oct. 3, 1901.

Choirs from St. Stanislaus, United Polish Singers' Society, and the Chopin Choir, combined as one group, sang three pieces under the direction of Mr. Mallek. The applause was so great they returned and sang an encore.

The program came to a close with Paderewski's Choir, which sang, "Order of Battle."

The net proceeds of this concert were \$260, which was given to the secretary of the Z. N. P.

The Zgoda takes this opportunity to thank Mr. Kolakowski for planning and for making this concert a huge success.

Narod Polski, Vol. V, No. 38, Sept. 18, 1901.

**MCKINLEY ASSASSINATION**

Telegram sent by management of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union to private secretary of President McKinley is as follows:

"George B. Certelyon,  
Secretary to the President, .  
Buffalo, N. Y.

"The Polish Roman-Catholic Union of the United States deploras sincerely and profoundly the dastardly attempt to assassinate our beloved President McKinley. We pray that the Almighty may spare his life. Kindly extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. McKinley in her hour of sorrow.

Anthony Polenz, President.  
Thomasz Krolik, Secretary.  
Rev. Francis Lange, Chaplain."





NAROD POLSKI VOL. V. No.30. July 24, 1901.

COURT RECORD OF INJUNCTION.

Last Thursday Attorney Piotrowski appeared before Judge Hanecy to void the injunction against Klemons J. Belinski, former president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union who was removed from office the twenty-third of last month for falsifying his age.

This being vacation time for Judges, Judge Hanecy did not wish to go into the matter, saying it was not urgent, and does not require immediate settlement. Upon statements of Mr. Piotrowski that in spite of the injunction, Mr. Belinski threatens to attend the Polish Roman Catholic Union convention as a delegate. Judge Hanecy said, that the injunction does not pertain to the convention and the convention and the officers of the convention can ignore it.

The Judge added "that if Mr. Belinski should go to the convention they need not let him in the hall, and that if he came in thru





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the door he could be thrown out of the window." The convention can fire him out of the window." These are the words the Judge used in his decision,

Mr. Belinski did not wish to step back without some ceremony, so he will with great ceremonies. The old proverb that "He who digs pits under another falls in to them himself." It would be better for Mr. Belinski to stay at home peacefully and not run to courts. That is not a credit to him because everyone knows what favors Mr. Belinski showered upon his clients and upon the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

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Narod Polski, Vol. V, No. 1, Jan. 2, 1901.



### DEAR BROTHERS

The old year has past, with its record of work, accomplishments and battles.

We are a year older, but a year older in experience. Through our mind flit moments of happiness and success, painful thoughts of the loss of a loved one, - in a word - we take stock of the past year and count our gains and losses.

The old year is closing the nineteenth century. We are standing at the gates of a New Year and a new century, and look with fear before us, for no one knows what awaits us, what losses to expect, whom death will take from our circle of friends and relatives.

The past was most successful for us, dear brothers.

As children of one mother, our Holy Church, and sons of our country, we should and must always cling together.

Divided, we will always wander and fall, temptations will lead us astray, off the straight road, and we will end in a mire of unbelief, with which we are surrounded on all sides, but we will not fall, if we hold to our faith, together.

Narod Polski, Vol. V, No. 1, Jan. 2, 1901.



Poland was so long great, as she served God faithfully, but when her faith cooled, God forsook her and delivered her to her enemies.

We wanderers should never forget, that we are Catholics and Poles belonging to a nation that by her greatness and honorable character has shown the way to other nations.

Let us faithfully guard our treasures, let us increase in the New Year our number of members, with the same zeal as in the past year.

Let us offer our work for the Polish Roman Catholic Union to the Heart of Jesus and ask our guardian "The Blessed Virgin of Czestochowa," to intercede to Her Son for us to shorten our wandering. Let us make a resolution to live in harmony and Christian charity, and work for one another and all for one.

Do not forget, dear brothers, to fill our legions with young members.

Urge the young brothers to join us and always and everywhere by words and actions, prove that we are Poles and faithful sons of our church, and if it is God's will, the sun of freedom will again rise upon us.



Narod Polski, Vol. V, No. 1, Jan. 2, 1901.

We wish you and your families every success, and God's blessings in the New Year.

We hope that you will continue to help us in our work and perform your duties to the Polish Roman-Catholic Union faithfully.

Our sisters and members of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union we also wish success in furthering their organization and blessings of God in their work.

The Venerable Clergy, who so warmly support our organization, we give sincere thanks for their efforts up to this time and ask them to continue in the coming year to give us their support and help us grow.

The more members, the larger our circle, the longer we stay in our battles with the enemy, the sooner we will attain to the ideals and aims of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union.

Management of the Polish Roman Catholic Union



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Narod Polski, Vol. IV, No. 39, Sept. 27, 1900.

### STUDENT'S AID SOCIETY

This society has the purpose of promoting by word and deed the benefits of a higher education for Polish youth.

It is urged particularly that the high education of Poles be gained in Polish institutions, wherever they exist.

By word and pen the society will remind the Poles of this patriotic duty, to guide the parents who become negligent in this respect.

Since the St. Stanislaus' College at Chicago is an institution of high learning, which with regard to results compares favorably with the American institutions of the same standing, it has the right to issue diplomas; for the reason the Students' Aid Society decided to pay special attention to St. Stanislaus College.

The Society believes in its holy mission, and at the same time expects, that there is not a Pole who does not approve of the Society's purpose.





Narod Polski, Vol. IV, No. 39, Sept. 27, 1900.

The society tries to interest all classes of the Polish communities with the wish that every Polish patriot, without exception, however poor he may be, will, must and may become a member of the said society.

For that reason a minimum fee of \$1.20 per annum was agreed upon (30¢ quarterly) which amount is sufficient for one to become a member of this society.

Of course each patriotic member is allowed to make bigger contributions, if he wants to, so that the funds may grow.

We apply in person or by letter to the secy: Kazimierz Neuman, 145 W. Division St. Chicago, Ill.

The society thinks it is doing a patriotic duty by following the outlined program of education and high learning for the Polish youth on which their future depends.

Although it was organized only four weeks ago the society has 76 members, among them the 76 years old historian and patriot, Zygmunt Milkowski, who is of the opinion that the Poles in the U. S. never will loose their warm and sincere love for their fatherland.





Karol Polaki, Vol. IV, No. 39, Sept. 27, 1900.

The society expects that Poles, not only in Chicago but wherever they live in U. S. will join this society.

If these expectations are fulfilled, and the good results of our work begin to show then we may report to our brethren in our dear fatherland:

"We watch and we will be ready." Chicago in September 1900.

Wiktor Bardonski, Pres.  
Karol Macher, Vice-Pres.  
Kazimierz Neuman, Sec'y.  
Andrzej Kwasiogoch, Treasurer

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NAROD POLSKI Sept. 5, 1900 Vol. IV No. 36

### Chicago Chronicle

Mr. Victor Bardonski was elected president of the new Organized Polish "Students Aid Society". Vice Pres: K. Machek, Sec'y: K. Neuman, Treasurer: A. Kwasigroch. Any Pole, who wishes to pay 10 cents monthly dues, can be a member.

Mr. Bardonski, Zabajkiewicz and others. The purpose would be to encourage the parents of Polish children to send their children to a Polish college. Aid will be given to children of parents without money. The college should be acquainted with this Polish institution. Scope standard and never be lower than the standard of similar institutions so as to secure for this Polish College the fullest support of all interested. The members of the meeting did acknowledge the need for such a society, and all those present were ready to join and entered their names as members with the secretary.

A committee was elected to write by-laws which will be submitted for reading at the next meeting.

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Narod Polski, Vol. IV, No. 35, Aug. 30, 1900.

STUDENTS AID SOCIETY

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The invitations issued by Mr. Victor Bardonski brought together a few local residents to one of the halls of St. Stanislaus of Kostka College to talk over the founding of a Students' Aid Society.

The aim of this Society was explained by the President of the meeting Mr. Bardonski, Zahajkiewich and others. The purpose would be to encourage the parents of Polish children to send their children to a Polish college. Aid will be given to children of parents without means. The public should be acquainted with this Polish institution, whose standard must never be lower than the standard of similar institutions so as to assure for this Polish college the fullest support of all interested. The members of the meeting did acknowledge the need for such a society, and all those present were ready to join and entered their names as members with the secretary.

A committee was elected to write by-laws which will be submitted for reading at the next meeting.





Zgoda, Vol. XIX, No. 29, July 19, 1900.

FOR A POLISH LIBRARY

The directors of the P.N.A. museum and library are striving to raise funds to purchase new Polish books. Due to the number of P.N.A. members, there are not enough books in the library to furnish each member with at least one book, but after they have read most of our books what have we to offer to our members? This is the great question that confronts us.

To overcome this shortage of books, the directors have made arrangements to hold a picnic, August 5, at Laznowski's grove, located on Irving Park, opposite the Slovis cemetery. The admission fee is ten cents a person. At this reasonable price the directors are sure a tremendous crowd will be on hand. Music, entertainment and games will be played, the proceeds of this picnic will be used solely for purchasing new books. We are sure everyone will spend an enjoyable Sunday.

Zgoda, Vol. XVIII, No. 25, June 22, 1899



### NEW POLISH WOMEN GROUP ORGANIZED

June 15, 1899, a group of Polish women from Bridgeport, met at Mrs. Catherine Wieklińska's home, located at 3230 S. Morgan street to organize a new women's group. This was the second group organized, known as the United Polish Ladies in America, group of St. Helen.

The following ladies were chosen: Mrs. Wieklińska, president; Pelagja Hernacka, vice-president; Marie Perlowska, recording secretary; Agnes Gajewska, financial secretary; Anna Okon, cashier. Julia Patyk, Josephine Cieszyńska and Francis Paczkowska are on the executive committee.

The next meeting of this group will be held at the home of Mr. Wieklińska, June 22, in the evening.

We hail this new group and send them our best wishes. Every Polish woman interested in Polish affairs should join and take an active part in their meetings and undertakings.





Zgoda, Vol. XVII, No. 15, April 14, 1898.

JULIUS ANDRZEJKOWICZ

Not quite a month has passed since we were in deep sorrow for the death of Julian Lapinski, one of the founders of the Z. N. P., when again we are met with sorrow, this time through the death of Julius Andrzejkowicz, also one of the organizers of the Z. N. P. Thousands of people, many of them members of the Z. N. P., bow their heads in this hour of sorrow on account of the death of Mr. Andrzejkowicz, for his unblemished work in behalf of this great society.

He is the first man in America who said, "All the Polish societies unite as one; in unity there is strength." Thus this was the first step toward organizing the Z. N. P. He is often referred to as the true founder and the father of this great society. Although his body lies in a tomb hill today, he will always remain in the hearts of the Z. N. P. members as an unforgotten and undying memory.

Julius Andrzejkowicz was born in August 1821. In the year 1848 he toured through the different Polish towns and spoke about patriotism and the love



Zgoda, Vol. XVII, No. 15, April 14, 1898.

for his native land, but he was greatly opposed to being under the rule of Russia. He formed a group of young men to rebel against Jankowski's tyrannical rule, but they met with defeat, many of these men were killed, some were sent to Siberia, others fled to the land of freedom. After his defeat at the hands of Jankowski, he went to France where he lived a few years, but the urge to go to the land of freedom was so strong that he left France and arrived in America in 1854. He resided in Philadelphia for many years. Through his kind words and work, because of his undying love for the Polish people, he organized this society of Z. N. P. He was elected the first censor of the Z. N. P., the highest office of this new organization. He was re-elected to this office three terms, but declined to accept the fourth time because he had too much work, not enough sleep and the advancing age kept him from fulfilling this position to the best of his ability. He was a true Polish patriot; always willing to devote his time for the sake of the Polish people.

A few years back, the urge to visit his fatherland was so great that he could not resist it. He left Philadelphia for Galicia, his native province,



Zgoda, Vol. XVII, No. 15, April 14, 1898.

but his work and love for America was greater, and in a few months he was back in America.

At the last meeting of the Polish parliament of the Z. N. P., Mr. Andrzej-kowicz was present despite his old age. He enjoyed being among his own people and listened to the conversation, ideas and aims of our young people groups. The people paid him the utmost respect and applauded him when he was called upon the stage to speak.

Our hearts are heavy with sorrow every time his name is mentioned; his work on this earth has ended; he has fulfilled his good intentions; he has given strength to his followers, who are continuing this work in his footsteps.

Mr. J. Andrzejkowicz was also a member of group No. 1, of which he was the organizer. In their books he was member No. 1. At the fourth meeting of the Polish parliament he was made honorary member of the Z. N. P.

Mr. J. Andrzejkowicz died April 3, 1898, and was laid in eternal rest and



Zgoda, Vol. XVII, No. 15, April 14, 1898.

peace April 6, 1898. Many members of Z. N. P. groups from out of town were present, among them two of his colleagues, Mr. John Blachowski and Mr. John Popielinski. They are the only two members alive of the original five who have received credit for helping to organize the Z. N. P.



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Zgoda, Vol.17. No.2. March 17, 1898.



Address to Independent and Catholic Society Delegates in Chicago.

The present committee, elected by the P.M.A. and the P.R.C.U. board of directors, at their last meeting March 10th, decided to invite all delegates representing independent and Catholic, Polish and Lithuanian societies to be present at the next meeting Saturday April 20, at Schultz's hall, at 8 P.M. located at Noble and Blackhawk Sts. The purpose of this meeting is to get as many societies interested in this great movement that is possible. Their main object is to make plans for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Adam Mickiewicz.

M.A. LaBuy, Pres.  
S.Barszczewski, Sect.



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Narod Polski, Vol. I No. 33, Dec. 29, 1897.

### WITH THE NEW YEAR

The coming year will be well remembered in the history of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, which has shaken off harmful influences, forsaken a dangerous road, and taking at present a new way; no doubt the crowds will follow, favoring our organization, those faithful who can differentiate between right and wrong.

Doctors insist that every organism needs a shakeup after which it can grow better.

In nature, for instance, a storm although destructive refreshes the atmosphere. The learned say that the soul of man is great, flaming and bright, when it has suffered greatly.

The more it suffers, the more it is strengthened and rises above the temporal. Small sufferings are like sparks from a flaming torch.

Kured Polski, Vol. I No. 53, Dec. 29, 1927.



If our organization were weak, we would have undoubtedly fallen under the weight which fell upon us unexpectedly, we would not have lived through and awakening of finding that those in whom we believed, fled with the first alarm, betraying their institutions and causing a loss of widows and children.

Like a great oak strongly rooted does not bend with every breeze and in a storm stands proudly while slight trees bend in every direction so the Polish Roman Catholic Union weathered the storm and came out triumphant.

We see no clouds, indeed a rainbow has risen bright and refreshing. Polish Roman Catholic Union, like an oak, is spreading new roots, over all America, gathering its countrymen - people of good will, who are flocking under its protective wings, knowing they will find protection, and brotherly love and, in case of trouble, help and sympathy, knowing that nothing threatens them under the protection of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

We greet the New Year with a peaceful conscience, with great hopes and a sincere resolve to work for the good Polish affairs, stirring up wherever we can the sacred fires of Faith, and brotherly love, asking for nothing in return, but confidence and adherence, and so unite still closer in the coming year,





Narod Polski, Vol. I No. 55, Dec. 29, 1897.

Let us love one another, defend each other, because if we do not stand up in our own defense of our countrymen, who will come to help us in a strange land.

Remember always that we are Poles, and have from our forefathers a command: Our sacred faith, language and national customs. This we must obey and leave to our children as it was given to us. Let us follow the examples of other nationalities in good things, let us adopt their good or useful customs, but not lose our own and not deny our Roman Catholic Faith and the Polish language.

Things have come to such a pass that a charlatan dressed in clerical garments misleads the people, saying he is a priest, holds sacriligious ceremonies, and easily take advantage of the faithful.

There have been found two such sacriligious bishops. The Buffalo imposter is now in prison, and the one in Chicago is awaiting the same fate.

It is difficult to know what to do, to laugh at the ease with which the people were taken in, or to cry at their blind stubbornness.



Under these circumstances faithful Poles should unite in a strong chain and strive towards one goal, especially when they have an organization where they can unite. Polish Roman Catholic Union has worked for a long time to unite all our countrymen in a strong Catholic organization. If we have not gained this end it is the fault of the Poles, who interpret their American freedom wrongly and think they can discard conscience, faith, God and man given laws.

God gave man free will, but also gave him brains to control the will. He also gave laws which everyone must follow, if he does not want to end miserably.

To those, who create or uphold such, taking advantage of American freedom, we remind again - watch for the end! Mend your ways in the New Year and you will see that you will be at peace and be of help to the Polish American public.

Do not listen to people of ill-will, follow your own conscience, it will advise you best. These words are not for our brothers who are members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.



Narod Polski, Vol. I No. 53, Dec. 29, 1897.

These have taken the right road and will not swerve. We refer to the stray ones who are on the wrong path, to those who go on without an aim, not knowing where they are going. These we would like to gather, show them the right road, to take the road together.

We began our work in the name of God. This work will be difficult at first, but we have no doubt that groups of our organization will aid us.

Every machine, especially a complicated one, needs co-operation of all its parts.

So the new system of the Polish Roman Catholic Union will function properly when all groups work together with the officers of the organization, who do not begrudge time and work to bring our aims to success.

That we will succeed, we have no doubt. Let us begin then the New Year with unbending faith and we will rejoice not only in our twenty-fifth anniversary of the existence of the Polish Roman Catholic Union but also over the triumph of truth over falsehood, faith over atheism, orderliness over havoc.



Polish  
Polaki, Vol. I No. 53, Dec. 29, 1897.



We greet the New Year merrily, with hope, in good will, and to our beloved brothers wish the best of health, good will and success in all undertakings. Let us work in the New Year quietly and sincerely, and God, the good, who weighs on the scales of justice and love, our good and bad deeds, will bless us, and that blessing of God we wish to ourselves and you brother members in the New Year.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1897.

### **PATRIOTIC MANIFESTATION IN SOUTH CHICAGO**

A patriotic manifestation to commemorate the sixty-seventh anniversary of the Polish insurrection against Russia took place Sunday, November 28, in the Immaculate Conception Parish. The affair was arranged through the co-operation of the local societies--religious and nationalistic. After a parade about the parish, the program was opened by Charles Witkowski, who, after a short address, called upon John Keziczynski and John S. Derpa to act as chairman and secretary respectively.

A prayer was said for the fatherland by Reverend F. M. Wojtalowicz, pastor of the parish. The program was as follows:

1. March, piano solo, F. Pawlowski.

2. Speech, Reverend F. M. Wojtalowicz.

11. March, piano solo, Miss Talach.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1897.

3. Song, "Exiled," B. Dembinski and St. Cecilia Choir.
4. Declamation, "Anniversary," Miss L. Frankowska.
5. Speech, S. Barszczewski.
6. March, piano solo, Miss Polaczyk.
7. Song, "Of Smoke of Fires," Dembinski Choir.
8. Declamation, "The Anniversary of the Rising," Miss F. Strozewska.
9. Speech, "Obligations," John Dawczynski.
10. Declamation, J. Nowak.
11. March, piano solo, Miss Polaczyk.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

E. HONEST, 6/3/41.  
MURDER BY E. HONEST, 2/2/41.  
MURDER BY E. HONEST, 4/20/41.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1897.

- 12. Song, "Black Dress," School Choir.
- 13. Speech, J. F. Smietanka.
- 14. Song, "On Our Brothers' Graves," Dembinski Choir.
- 15. Speech, J. Szymanski.

The affair was concluded with the mass singing of the Polish National hymn "God Save Poland." A collection for the Polish Hospital netted \$9.35.

John S. Derpa  
Secretary.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagowski, Dec. 1, 1897.

#### ST. CASIMIR POLISH PATRIOTIC PROGRAM

A patriotic program to commemorate the anniversary of the [Polish] November Insurrection against Russia in 1830 was given last Sunday, November 28, at the parish hall by the Polish societies of St. Casimir Parish. The auditorium was full before the program was started at 3 P. M.

Albert Dranicki, president of the manifestation committee, after opening the exercises with a short talk, introduced the president of each society, and called upon Reverend W. Furman and Valentine Szymanski to act as chairman and secretary respectively.

The program was as follows:

1. Song, "Mazur," St. Casimir Parish Men's Choir under the direction of Mr. Dombek.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1897.

2. Declamation, "The Starving," Miss Josephine Granicka.
3. Song, "On the Other Side of the Vistula," parochial school children's choir.
4. Speech, Victor Pijanowski.
5. Declamation, "Cross and Sword," F. Wojciechowski.
6. Song, "For the Graves," Bell of Freedom Singing Society, under the direction of J. Mielecarek.
7. Speech, "Polish Youth," Mr. Andruszkiewicz.
8. Song, patriotic air, St. Casimir Parish Women's Choir, under the direction of Mr. Dombek. (Its rendition was so stirring that the choir was compelled to give an encore.)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1897.

9. Declamation, Stanislaus Bona.
10. Song, "Poland Is Not Yet Lost," Ball of Freedom Society.
11. Declamation, young Malkiewicz.
12. Song, "There Is a Country within this Country," school children's Choir.
13. Speech, "Early Polish History," S. Nicki.
14. Declamation, "Polish Song," Thomas Bona.
15. Song by School Children.
16. Declamation, "Prayer," little Maginska.
17. Song "Mazur," Parish Choir under direction of Dombek.

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All the speeches, songs, and declamations were well done and amply rewarded with applause. Credit should be given the nuns for the school children's fine performance, and Mr. Dumbek for his expert direction.

Following the concluding speech of the pastor, the audience joined in the singing of the [Polish] national hymn, "God Save Poland."

**Valentine Szymanski**  
**Secretary.**

POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1897.

NOVEMBER MANIFESTATION IN SOUTH CHICAGO

Through the combined efforts of all the societies in Saint Michael Archangel Parish, a patriotic program attended by a capacity crowd, was given Sunday, November 28, at the parish hall to commemorate the uprising of 1830 against Russia.

Reverend Paul Rhode opened the program with a brief address and called up J. Szostakowski to act as chairman. John Sarafin acted as secretary.

The program was as follows:

1. Saint Casimir Band, "Bracia Rozmaita" (Anniversary Brothers).
2. Declamation, "We Are Not Allowed," by Joseph Stefanski.
3. Saint Michael Archangel Choir, "Boze Ojcie" (God, The Father)

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1897.

4. Band, "Ciezko Ranny" (Mortally Wounded).
5. Lecture, "Cause of the November Insurrection," Mr. Ekiert.
6. School Children's Choir, "Wislo Moja" (My Vistula).
7. Declamation, "O Matko Moja!" (O My Mother!), P. Kmiecik.
8. Parish Choir, "Z Dymem Pozarow" (Of Smoke of Fires).
9. Speech, Reverend Paul Rhode.
10. Drills and Song, Kosciusko Guard.
11. Declamation, "Dziecie Polskie" (Polish Child), W. Lulinska.
12. Band, "Na Groby Bracia" (On Our Brothers' Graves).



14/03/47

POLISH

#### IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1897.

13. Declamation, "Niewola" (Slavery), S. Pawlak.

**14. Speech, P. Czechowicz.**

15. "God Save Poland," band and audience.

All the numbers were rendered in the best style, and the public applauded each participant. A collection for the Holy Family Orphanage netted five dollars.

**John Sarafin**  
**Secretary.**

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. I, No. 47, Nov. 17, 1897.

### THEATER PARTY AND DANCE FOR PATRIOTIC CAUSE

Thanksgiving eve, Wednesday, November 24, St. Casimir Young People Society of St. Stanislaus Parish is arranging a play and dance to be held in Schoenhofen's Hall.

The entire proceeds of this affair will be donated, half to the fund "Polish Immigration Home" and the other to the "Kosciuszko Monument Fund." Because of the great esteem which the popular society of St. Casimir enjoys and above all the purpose to be attained, we favorably commend this affair and urge all good citizens to help these young members to success whose watchword is "Work In The Field of Nationalism."

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Narod Polski, Vol. I No. 41, Oct. 6, 1897.

POLISH



### UNITED EFFORTS

A special committee of convention delegates of the POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION has started to work in earnest. Two groups have turned in a sworn statement of the state of the treasury of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, a third group worked on the system of past dues of members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, another group is being formed for the purpose of organizing young Poles in the Catholic organization. Members of societies belonging to our organization are helping steadfastly our officers in the hard work of organizing the Polish-American public in a strong organization which would be a strong bulwark against atheism, gather under its care those of wavering faith and tempted by enemies, the weak countryman in a strange land. We will not go in detail as our opponents are doing, we will not fight with sword, remembering the words of Our Lord "He who fights with a sword dies by it."

We will fight with confidence in God, with words of truth and faith on our lips, under the care of that Patron of ours, who so many times saved our country in her difficulties and in Her mercy is interceding to God to send to the blinded the Holy Ghost to enlighten the hardened stragglers.

We believe in the intercession of the Heavenly Queen of Poland, we feel the moment is near when light will overcome darkness, when rebellious groups will be converted or disappear.





Narod Polski, Vol. I No. 41, Oct. 6, 1897.

The Polish Roman Catholic Union will work to hasten that blessed moment, to gather the scattered groups all over North America not with an artificial and short lived flame but with a powerful knot of brotherly love, our common Catholic faith, and national arms.

We will not build castles on ice and try to convince the people that the ice is granite, but will slowly and steadily raise a Polish Catholic building of faith on the mount of Jesus built by true patriotism. The ice will melt, the castles will tumble in ruins, but our building will endure through ages, to testify to the power of God, to work with faith. The Jewish-Socialist agitation armed to destroy everything that is holy, to remove "judges with a code" and "priests with mass" has increased greatly in these times, and we need a strong Polish-Catholic organization. This organization is the Polish Roman Catholic Union and its brave members, who stand steadfastly by their organization and work towards its growth.

In this work other Catholic organizations will undoubtedly help us. We must unite and work together, as one Catholic newspaper says "either in one spirit and one thought and defend together, our faith of our forefathers, spread the glory of God among ~~deluded~~ people, awaken the spirit of patriotism, but not with sharp words but with calm, quiet work, spread morality, education, inspiring



Narod Polski, Vol. I No. 41, Oct. 6, 1897.

love of country, which we should love all the more now that she is suppressed and in slavery. We turn a pleading eye to God in whose hand rests the fate of all nations. We hope that other Catholic organizations will help us, laying aside small issues and offering our work on the altar of the general good of Polish public. We must all join hands forgetting all misunderstandings in face of that terrible illness that attacks the Polish American public, this doubt and it's consequences-the schism.

Our members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union well know the material help in case of death is not our main reason of existence nor our main aim. That is Christian duty, which we rightfully perform.

Our main aim is to invite Polish-Catholics into one large family, defend our members from false prophets, who having no faith in their hearts, tear it away from others. Sectionists and demagogues having on their lips the word of God even when they are arousing the people to wreck the works of God, that is His Church and her priests, to approach God without intercession, to free from revealed commandments the hearts and thoughts of our people - these are the greatest enemies of our Polish people in America, betraying everyone, God, our people and our country. Against these we must arm ourselves by joining forces, not to attack and fight them, but to defend the teachings of Christ, our Holy Faith and the ideals of our country.



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POLISH

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Zgoda, Sept. 16, 1897.

TO MY BROTHERS OF THE ORGANIZATION

The 12th Polish parliament conferred upon me another presidential administration with the central government. Upon a new and very burdensome and responsible, or answerable as you may have it, position, I shall avow those same principles and the same ideas that I have for the past four years done as an editor of our organ. I shall, above all, stand by and respect the resolutions of the parliament.

In public affairs I know of no acquaintances, no friends, or enemies. Everyone can find me to be a sincere friend. I shall never pause or hesitate to aid the Polish laborers in their strife, of whom the Alliance on the most part consists.

We all, my companions in office and our sincere and loved censor, shall keep vigil upon you in general. With the fundamental aid and security of the Alliance, we shall strive for harmony and intrinsic order.

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Zgoda, Sept. 16, 1897.

I also point out that I shall bring about various new methods in lowering our expenditure and do everything in my power to expand and enlarge the Alliance.

Not for a moment will I forget about the Alliance's political mission. It is our duty to guard all Polish affairs against all America. What greater result could we achieve than joining with those who strive for the public cause as a united public? We can be assured of the freedom of our nation.

And so, aid your government in its work, brothers of the Alliance. Strive for the recognition of the Poles. Lend a helping hand to anyone who cares to work for the nation.

Love and wishes.

F. H. Jablonski,

President Z. N. P. Central Gov't.

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**II D 1**

**POLISH**

**Dziennik Chicagoski, June 30, 1897.**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILITARY SOCIETIES**

Among the many new laws passed by the State legislature is a statute that pertains to all the military societies of Illinois. Certain paragraphs will have to be considered by the Polish military organizations.

In the future the military societies will not be permitted to carry arms or to hold drills or conduct any kind of exercise with them. Only the use of a broadsword will be permitted. No uniforms will be allowed to be worn similar to those of the Army, especially to the regalia of an officer. This will deal a death-blow to many societies, and the remainder will have to reorganize and institute changes. As a "military society" no group will be permitted to exist.

The paragraphs of the new law dealing with private military societies read as follows:

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**Dziennik Chicagoski, June 30, 1897.**

**"It will not be within the law in this State to belong to any society, except as a volunteer in the regular State militia, United States Army, divisions of the Grand Army of the Republic, or Sons of Veterans, that is of a military nature, or to drill or parade with arms. A reservation is made for students who attend military academies or similar institutions in which training in military tactics is part of the curriculum, provided that they get permission from the Governor to drill and to parade in public with arms under the command of their military instructors. A reservation is also made with the understanding that this order may not be interpreted as forbidding the wearing of a broadsword by members of benevolent organizations.**

**"All those guilty of breaking this law by wearing uniforms and arms or parading with them will be fined not more than ten dollars or sentenced to no more than six months in prison, or both.**

**"Every person who is not a member of the State militia, the United States**



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 30, 1897.

Army, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans, or the United States Navy, and who wears the uniform or the regalia of an officer used by the nation's defense units will be subject to arrest and a fine of one hundred dollars."

This law was signed by the Governor and will go into effect July 1, 1897. Our military societies should consider this new law carefully in order that they may not be subject to a fine. According to the first paragraph all these groups will virtually have to disband and cease to exist as military societies. Perhaps some method will be found to reorganize them so that they may continue to exist within the law.

Such large and excellent organizations as the Chicago Zouaves, the Aurora Zouaves, the clau-na-Gael Guards, etc., will undoubtedly be compelled to disband, and the same will be true of the youths' military groups.

At the same time it has been stipulated that schools will be permitted to

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicageski, June 30, 1897.

to include military training in their curricula, and the students will be permitted to drill and parade with arms provided that the schools get written permission from the Governor.

This law will even affect police officers to this extent, that they will not be allowed to wear badges that are similar to those of the United States Army.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 4, 1897.

FROM POLISH FALCONS GROUP NUMBER 7

(Correspondence)

Sincere thanks are extended to all Polish societies for taking part in [the ceremony of] raising the banners of the Polish Falcons, Group Number 7, held Sunday May 31, at Palaski Hall. Thanks are especially extended to the officers of the Polish National Alliance, for their presents, particularly the gold pin; to the Polish Women's Central Society of America, for the gold pin; to the King Stephen Batory Society, for the ribbons; to the King Casimir the Great Society, for the gold pin; to the Crown of Poland Society and the Henry Dabrowski Society, for the ribbons.

The following groups donated their services: Bartosz Glowacki Society, Polish Mechanics Industrial Society Number 1, Krakus Society, St. Michael Society Number 1, and the singing societies Halka, Moniuszko, Bell of Freedom, Morning Star, Late, and Gracowites.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicageski, June 4, 1897.

Donations also came from the Polish Alliance Falcons and other Falcon groups of Town of Lake and South Chicago. Telegrams came from Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia. Thanks are also extended to E. A. Jablonski, editor of Zgoda (Harmony); Casimir Zychlinski, president of the Polish Falcons of America; S. A. Osada, Dr. S. Barszczewski, and Mrs. T. Samolinska, for their speeches, recitations, and verses.

The financial results of the program are as follows:

Income	\$199.90
Expenses	<u>139.28</u>
Net	\$60.62

Dear Friends: Sunday's performance and attendance will always remain with us as a fond memory. Tears of happiness rolled down our cheeks as the new banners were unfolded on the stage, for they will awaken our youth to further work for Poland and our people. The goal of the society will be reached through your

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**Support.**

Once again we wish to thank everyone for taking part in this event.

**The Committee of The Polish Falcons.**

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B. Howard, 2/16/41.  
Eggsford, E. Thomas, 4/16/41.  
Tonia Yates, 5/18/41.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagowski, June 1, 1897.

**THE APPROACHING POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE CONVENTION**

(Editorial)

The Polish National Alliance censor has no right to complain about the abundance of his duties. His work started with an address of thanks to those who had supported and elected him as the "people's choice" and ended with a message calling forth another convention. Two speeches during the course of two years is not much; otherwise the labors of the censor would have amounted to more. The Alliance members would have canceled this office long ago if it were not for the endeavors of certain ambitious Polish individuals who deem it an honor to boast about a worthless title before the American public. This is especially true of businessmen who wish to arrange certain deals during the election campaign. He knows the state of thought in the Alliance groups, as well as the position and efforts of the present leaders of the Alliance. This circumstance also explains the tone of other addresses or appeals which are circulated, written as though they were by important individuals of the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1897.

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day, presidents of republics, or revolutionary committees which prepare the people for the most violent undermining of the government. In order to give criticism to such an appeal one must be cautious not to burst out with laughter over the naivete of the authors, who go so far as to count upon the credulity of the readers of such statements, for they are of the opinion that words and phrases are all that are necessary to impress them. T. M. Holinski is guilty of such naivete in his recent appeal. This is surprising because he is a sensible and intelligent person, for he speaks of "confidence in justice and the help of God" in the continued national work of the Polish National Alliance. He further asserts that his discredited organization "will wrest Poland from her shameful state of bondage".

Nevertheless this naivete is only pretentious. Mr. Holinski is aware of present conditions. He knows the trend of thought in the Alliance groups, as well as the reaction against the efforts of the present leaders of the Alliance. Thanks should be extended to these leaders for attempting to introduce into the Polish national and Catholic element fallen Poles in the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1897.

form of Jewish rabble, socialism, anarchism and "Independent" [those independent of the Pope] brawlers.

This Polish and Catholic element is going to voice a strong protest against the abuse of sacred rights for sacrilegious aims. This element will make a motion requesting a change in the constitution and will support new candidates for the various offices in the Polish National Alliance. These offices were taken over by individuals whose actions are responsible for the present state of affairs. Zgoda, official organ of the Polish National Alliance, is responsible for elevating these outcasts to the dignity of patriots.

Just which of the particular evils is going to be used as a basis of protest by the conservative faction of the Polish National Alliance is not for us to guess at present, but it is as clear as the sun that the present officers of the Polish National Alliance and the Zgoda stand against the party of honest people. They are preparing to divert the attention of the Alliance members at large from the evils, which were brought about by the leaders and were

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1897.

glossed over by them with beautiful phrases which were heretofore unknown in the columns of the Zgoda.

At the recent meetings of the Polish National Alliance groups, the speakers urged their listeners to "stand by the sacred beliefs of our forebears". The Zgoda has taken up the "banner of Christ" today, to protect it, despite the fact that the Alliance stated sometime ago that it has nothing in common with any religion. To this same category of phrasemongering, whose aim is to confuse the people, belongs a "series of matters" which, according to the censor, "should be taken up at the next convention". This entire series is mentioned below in order that they may be taken up more fully in the future issues of the Dziennik Chicagoski. The matters which have significance and also those which do not will be discussed. The purpose of this is to determine whether the Polish National Alliance should be considered a general Polish-American organization, relative to its efforts in maintaining our nationality and the Catholic faith, or just as a Chicago clique which is trying to confuse the people through phrasemongering and by shutting out of their hearts their Polish

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culture and religion.

The duty of the censor, but not the duty of the members of the Alliance, at the next convention, should be that of bringing up for discussion several major issues, some of which are:

1. Introduction of a graduated death benefit fund.
2. Publication of a Dziennik Narodowy (National Daily).
3. The Immigration cause.
4. Search for suitable places for colonization.
5. Measures for extending education among the Poles in America.
6. Measures for settling the differences which have sprung up at the various Polish parishes and have brought shame to the Poles at large.

It is the duty of the Poles who are concerned about the honor of their nationality to take steps to improve their position. The misunderstandings

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1897.

which have arisen within our ranks have lowered our position in the eyes of civilized peoples and give the best evidence to our enemies to prove their claims that we are not politically mature or fit to be self-governed.

7. To pass resolutions which would prevent accepting applicants who are too old for membership; those who have had the opportunity to get into the organizations for many years; sickly persons; or those whose wives are ill.
8. Continued support of the Polish National Fund at Rapperschwil, Switzerland, and co-operative work with the Polish Immigration Alliance in Europe.
9. Closer relations with the Poles in Brazil.
10. A special and general fund for delegates.
11. Support of the Falcons, Singer's Alliance, and the Polish Youth Alliance of America, since these organizations work hand in hand with the Polish National Alliance, for they can accomplish a great deal for the Poles.

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U.S. Museum, S/38/41  
Entered PA 1. C11108b70, S/52/41

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This will help to eliminate any controversy which may arise at the convention because the delegates will know that serious matters are to be taken up.

The convention also ought to consider the matter of a more solid organization.

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Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 21, May 27, 1897



## **PRESS REVIEW**

### **CHICAGO PARK CONCERTS**

In a short while summer concerts will again be given in Chicago parks. Music is usually furnished by German orchestras with the exception of one Czech orchestra. Can't there be found one among our Polish orchestra directors, who would try and get the park authorities to engage at least one Polish orchestra in some park?

Without a Polish orchestra we cannot expect other foreign orchestras to play Polish melodies. Within the past year the directors of the Polish Youth Alliance sent a resolution to the park commissioners in which they demanded that the concert orchestra render Polish musical compositions, but being late in the season their resolution did not bring about the necessary results. Such a resolution should again be sent whether or not a Polish orchestra is engaged. Messrs. Polish directors, to action! Demand that which 125,000 Poles in Chicago rightfully deserve.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1897.

POLES HOLD DEMONSTRATION IN  
ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL'S PARISH

With the combined efforts of all the church and nationalistic societies of St. Michael the Archangel's parish a patriotic demonstration was held in the parish hall, commemorating the adoption of the Polish constitution of May 3, 1791. The initial speaker of the evening was Zbigniew Brodowski, president of the Polish National Alliance. He was succeeded by Casimir Neuman, editor of the Dziennik Chicagoski. The Reverend S. Cosimi, C.R., was the third speaker, and B. Klarkowski was the fourth.

All the speeches were in a sincerely patriotic vein. The other numbers, songs, declamations, etc., held the interest of the audience throughout the program.

The important feature of the entire affair was the fact that societies of two factions, religious and nationalistic, not only worked hand in hand to plan this program but demonstrated that peaceful co-operation can exist

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1897.

between them.

Credit should be accorded to those who made this patriotic exercise possible.

R. HOWARD, S/SJ/TJ.  
RECEIVED PA C. H. HARTIG, S/JJ/TJ.  
JAN 10 1901

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Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 17, April 29, 1897

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**MEMORANDA**

All of our clerical newspapers admit that the Polish National Alliance is the most powerful organization in America. Pick up any newspaper and you will see that it writes about the Alliance.

All are interested in the Alliance, all Polish newspapers write entire columns about Alliance affairs. It is quite a while till the convention but our papers are already writing about it. Willing or unwilling, they admit first place to our institution.

It is most certain that little will be mentioned about the convention of the Roman-Catholic Union.

This is very pleasing to us. We have won in the struggle of recognition.



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Zgoda, April 22, 1897

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### LOCAL CHRONICLE

#### A New Organization

The 16th of March marked the birthday of a newly organized society, the Holy Cross Organization.

The admission fee is of \$1.00. Monthly dues are 25 cents. Meetings are held every third Sunday of the month. This organization joined the Z. N. P. group.

The following administrators had been elected: Ed. Bauer, president; St. Pelczynski, vice-president; K. Sakonki, secretary; M. Czeszewicz, cashier.

J. Krolak, financial secretary,  
J. Krolak, treasurer,  
J. Krolak, secretary,  
J. Krolak, treasurer,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1897.

### DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE CHOSEN

A meeting of delegates of Polish societies of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish was held yesterday afternoon at the parish hall. Twenty-eight societies were represented. The purpose of the gathering was to choose a committee that will make all preparations for staging national patriotic demonstrations. All those societies that

After preliminary discussions, an election was held and the following were chosen for the committee:

John Gniot, president,  
John Nering, vice president,  
W. Barwig, treasurer,  
T. Krolik, financial secretary,  
A. Kwasigroch, director,  
S. Zahajkiewicz, stage manager,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1897.

Reverend Francis Gordon, chaplain,  
J. Burchardt, marshal,  
B. Klarkowski, recording secretary,  
A. Stachowicz, H. Abraham, S. Zahajkiewicz, trustees.

The next meeting of this patriotic group will be held on February 14, at 1 P.M. All those societies that did not send delegates to the last meeting are urged to send them to the next meeting.

In union there is strength, and this is especially important to us in America for we should act in unity and in harmony.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1897.

NO, DEAR BROTHERS: BUT....

(Editorial)

It is with great pleasure that one of our antagonistic newspapers publishes a resolution adopted by a certain society of the Polish National Alliance, for it is primarily aimed at the Dziennik Chicagoski. The resolution supports the idea of organizing the Dziennik Narodowy (Polish National Daily).

That is nothing new. Many Polish newspapers have been devoting space to such a plan for a long time. We have said nothing of this because we greatly doubted that even a large organization would care to put much money in such a venture. We voice no opposition to organizing such a newspaper; however, regret is expressed for those who will lose by helping to finance such a paper. The Dziennik Chicagoski has withstood the competition of the Telegraf (Telegraph), Dziennik Polski (Polish Daily), and a second Telegraf. This paper can wish the new daily, in the event that it is published, all the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1897.

success in the world; for it will not interfere with the progress of the Dziennik Chicagoski. Experience permits us to make such a statement.

We should like to say a few words about the resolution which was adopted primarily because of us. Various aspersions have been cast at this daily and we desire to answer them in a brotherly way, without anger or hatred.

The resolution states that the Dziennik Chicagoski does not act in accordance with its platform, for "it does not take an unbiased point of view on all things".

No, dear brothers, we do not look on all things in an unbiased way, but we do take an interest in everything in accordance with the principles that have been taught us by the kings, heroes, and teachers from times immemorial up to the present. We are not biased, dear brothers, but those are who have a distorted attitude toward our affairs, or those who have taken away the first two words from the immortal slogan "Faith and Fatherland," or those who wish to



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Dziennik Chicageski, Jan. 9, 1897.

change the banner to "Fatherland and God," claiming that patriotism has nothing to do with religion. This outlook is certainly biased; we take into account both sides, the religious and the patriotic.

It is asserted that we have attacked the organization to which the society belongs and thereby have irritated their feelings of patriotism and nationalism.

No, dear brothers, we have not attacked your organization, and we have always treated your members with the greatest respect. This is evidenced by the fact that many of them are our friends. But we are opposed to those who lead the organization along false roads, and who by their pronouncements confuse the general public. It is only natural that such tactics hurt our religious and patriotic feelings.

We are accused of systematically confusing public opinion, of casting aspersions upon the Polish National Alliance, its governing board, various Polish institutions, and upon persons holding important positions in the Polish

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1897.

public light, as well as upon those heroes who lost their lives in the Polish insurrections and in other wars of Polish history.

No, dear brothers, we do not slander or calumniate anyone, but truth and facts are pointed out in order to show how the leaders of the above-mentioned organization have slandered Polish institutions, representative Polish individuals, the unfortunate insurrectionists (by arranging blasphemous services in the Independent National Church in their honor, as an insult to the forefathers of our heroes), Polish history (by a sacrilegious defamation of one of the greatest holy bishops and martyrs of Poland), etc.

No, dear brothers, we do not behave in the way that you claim we do, but those that you wish to protect do behave that way. We do not attack and challenge, but protect Polish institutions, historical facts, and leading Polish citizens when they are attacked. To remain silent when, as a patriot, we can protect those assaulted, would be a national crime. Such crimes are committed by the accusers--those who are responsible for dividing the Poles with

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1897.

some kind of independent Catholicism, or by those who close their eyes when it comes to defense.

Do not read our daily newspaper, dear brothers, if you do not agree with its policies. We never made it a point to oppose your organization, but be honest, recall the facts, and support your periodical newspapers with the same beliefs and with the same patriotic and national feelings that they support. Under such conditions you will honestly admit that we have the same right to come to the fore for our religious and patriotic feelings and that we have the same right to express them clearly.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 10, 1896.

### CADETS HOLD A DRILL CONTEST

A drill contest for a gold medal was held on August 2 by the cadets in the town of Lake district. The contest was arranged under the auspices of the Polish White Eagle Society. The following societies participated in the contest: A battalion of Pulaski Volunteers from St. Adalbert's parish and the Kosciusko Guards under the protection of Saint Florian of South Chicago.

The gold medal for the best drill was awarded to the company commanded by John Szymonajtys of the Kosciusko Guards.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 25, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

The Wielkopolska Polish Society of Chicago, Illinois, was incorporated in Springfield, Illinois, by Mr. Joseph Rosinski, Mr. Leon Wysocki, and Mr. John Marach.

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Edited by B. J. Raymond, 3/52/47.  
Thomas Bialkowski, 8/52/47.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

At last Sunday's picnic of the Falcons of Town of Lake, the following awards were presented to winners in the drill contest: a gold medal to Z. Urbanowicz, a silver medal to K. Pawlak, and a diploma to W. Gurniak.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

1. Jodg.  
Mitted pa  
Thomas Macdonald  
3/16/41  
5/32/41

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1896.

**PROTEST**

(Correspondence)

Resolution adopted on May 5 at a special meeting of the Pulaski Volunteers.

Whereas, Dziennik Polski [Polish News, not Polish Daily News] published an article on April 27, purporting to be a report of a dance given by the Pulaski Volunteers, in which certain unjustified accusations were made, which were pure figments of the imagination of a certain deluded reporter; and

Whereas, everybody enjoyed himself at our dance as at any other respectable Polish dance; and

Whereas, this reporter evidently desires to injure the good name of our organization, which has many times proved its devotion to the Polish cause, as the drills at the various celebrations conducted in the Polish language prove, and

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U.S. HOWARD, 3/8/47.  
Existed PA E. T. Howard, 3/14/47.  
Thomas Bjachowski, 1/13/47.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1896.

which is supporting the Second Corps of the Polish Soldiers in America, a patriotic organization to which they belong; be it therefore

Resolved, That we protest against these unjust accusations in this article, and in the name of Justice we call on the Dziennik Polski to publish an effective article, which will restore the good name of our organization, which may have suffered dishonor in the eyes of the public due to the libelous article mentioned above.

Companies A, B, and C,  
  
Pulaski Volunteers.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 4, 1896.

**A RECEIPT**

I have received five dollars from the agency of the Polish League in La Salle, Illinois.

Szczesny Zahajkiewicz,  
Secretary of the Polish League.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 23, 1896.

**ATTENTION, CONTRACTORS! IN REGARD TO BUILDING A  
HOME FOR THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE**

Plans and specifications for the Polish Home are complete. The work will not be given to a general contractor but to several, each a specialist in his field. Contractors wishing to file bids may examine the plans and specifications any day between 9 and 12 o'clock in the morning and 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the General Administration offices of the Polish National Alliance, 574 Noble Street, Chicago.

The closing date for filing bids is May 15.

The General Administration of the Polish National Alliance reserves the right to accept or refuse any or all bids sent in.

Our Polish Roman Catholic Union, for example, possesses the power of religion with the power of **The Building Committee of the Polish National Alliance Home.** Furthermore, The Polish National Alliance, indifferent to the power of

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R. Homestead, 3/30/41.  
Billed by E. Jones, 3/13/41.  
Thomas H. Chomaski, 1/3/41.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1896.

**INTERNAL STRIFE IN OUR COMMUNITY, AND ITS CAUSES**

(Correspondence)

Besides good will there must be order and the proper sequence in our actions.

From all sides are heard remarks that something should be done for an ideal, something should be done for Poland, something must be done to correct conditions among us.

We all agree with this and, in expressing our good intentions, we do it harmoniously. But when the time comes to carry out these good intentions, then matters appear in a different light.

Our Polish Roman Catholic Union, for example, combines the power of religion with the power of patriotism; it wishes to perpetuate religion and a free fatherland. The Polish National Alliance, indifferent to the power of

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1896.

religion--leaving it to the discretion of individuals--depends almost entirely on the power of patriotism with which to regain our fatherland.

The purposes of one and the other are the same; the good will is the same in one as in the other. Logically, therefore, these two camps could march along together without causing harm to one another.

But, no! They are fighting, attacking each other, destroying themselves. This results in battles, fraternal strife, destruction.

If our fathers, who had complained about the licentiousness prevalent in Poland in more recent times, could arise from their graves and see the ignoble conditions of our social structure, they would willingly return to their graves, so that they would not see the tragic fate being prepared for us by personal feelings, selfishness, and the quarrels of individual patriotic adventurers.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1896.

A heavy burden has fallen on us here in America. We are to retain our individuality here on the soil of Columbus, raise our souls to a higher spiritual plane, rid ourselves of fatal diseased growths which have attached themselves to our souls in the last one hundred years of imprisonment, and finally, to give all our strength for the purpose of liberating our beloved fatherland from the hideous chains of bondage.

Will we perform this sacred duty? With tears in our eyes we are forced to answer, "No!"

Casimir Brodzinski says: "A nationality is an ideal born in us; its members are united, and wish for its realization. It is one family enjoying the same family hearth and adventures. It is as one person in its aims....God desired nations to be as individualized as are people, and so they exert an influence on all mankind and create the necessary harmony in thought and action."

All sincere patriots understand the importance of these words, and that is why

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1896.

they defend religion, the national tongue, and the fatherland with its monuments and memorials. They severely condemn the irreligious, the anarchists and all other destroyers of our national ideal....Therefrom flow appeals to guard everything that represents an individual national trait.

This thought created the Polish Roman Catholic Union on this continent discovered by Columbus. It is an organization guarding the pure faith of our fathers, truly and sincerely Polish. That this organization must declare war upon the enemies of our Polish ideals and those opposed to our Catholic ideals should not surprise us. But let this battle be not the purpose but the means to an end.

Fight the enemies of idealism; love our brethren.

Do not make this a fratricidal, heartbreaking struggle that would leave behind it a lasting, bitter enmity....Let its aim be to fight evil and not to shame and destroy our brethren. Fight with love.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1896.

The newspapers--the teachers of the reading masses, who watch every movement--should accept this reasoning if they desire to see their people as one power, unbreakable, and enormous, capable of accomplishing the great aims intended.

Alas! One thinks of profit, the other of personal satisfaction, another of this, another of that; instead of unity, there are quarrels, enmities destruction. Where does all this lead to? That is clearly seen.

Personal ambition comes first; selfishness wins; quarrels triumph; the newspapers oppose one another; everyone is pulling for his own interests without regard to the general welfare, without a thought of holding together and keeping the national ideal, our fatherland, unblemished.

We almost come to the point where a Pole will be ashamed to call himself a Pole; and whose fault is it? Our own! One brother is willing to give the other brother the finishing blow.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1896.

Such things have happened in the past and, alas, are happening now among us exiles.

Will times improve? We cannot prophesy about that now....Let us pray, however, that they will, soon. Do not let troubles frighten us. Let us make a public confession of our political transgressions, and let us endeavor to improve. Perhaps such an improvement will come.

National solidarity will be realized, there will be only one shepherd that is, the national ideal--and one sheepfold--all the children of our beloved fatherland, Poland.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 14, 1896.

THE BATTALION OF PULASKI VOLUNTEERS  
IN ST. ADALBERT'S PARISH

(We have received the following correspondence with a request that it be published in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

The military societies for the young men, providing pleasant recreation and accustoming them to discipline, obedience, and solidarity, are growing in number here in our St. Adalbert's Parish.

At the present time the newly formed Battalion of Pulaski Volunteers is enlisting many new members. We have two uniformed military companies in St. Adalbert's Parish already. One of them is composed of youths who are eighteen or older, while the other is composed of youths who are from fourteen to eighteen years of age.

It is proposed to organize a third company for men of more mature age.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 14, 1896.

Polish is the official language at all meetings of the cadets in St. Adalbert's Parish, and the officers and commanders carefully supervise this, seeing to it that the young boys speak only in Polish, and that they also perform their religious duties faithfully.

Whoever wishes to carry a rifle, and listen, and learn, may come to our meetings.

Candidates from fourteen to eighteen years of age may call on March 16, at eight o'clock in the evening at Hall No. 1, St. Adalbert Church, entrance on 17th Street. Those of eighteen years or older should call at the meeting on Thursday, March 19, at the same hour.

The entrance fee for the younger boys is fifty cents and one dollar for the older boys. This reduced fee will be in effect only a short time. The

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 14, 1896.

Committee reserves the right to accept or refuse any applicant.

The Committee

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POLISHIII B 2Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1896.NEWS ITEM

The "Guard of Kosciusko" military society, under the protection of St. Floryan, in South Chicago, was recently incorporated in Springfield, Illinois. The incorporators were Mr. J. Szymonasjtys, Mr. J. Stelmasik, Mr. Andrew Guloz, and others.

Howard. 18/2/40.  
11/12/40. 10/1/40. 12/4/40.  
10/1/40. 11/12/40.



POLISH

Dziennik Chicageski, Feb. 26, 1896.

**THE POLISH SOCIAL CLUB IN ST. ADALBERT'S PARISH**

The Polish Social Club in St. Adalbert's Parish, as announced by us some time ago, finally has been organized. The officers are: Mr. S. F. A. Satalecki, president; Mr. W. Antkowski, vice-president; Mr. Blaszczyński, treasurer; Mr. Dankowski, secretary; Mr. Frank P. Danish (Danisch), Mr. Max L. Kaczmarer, and Mr. Joseph Petrowski, members of the committee to prepare a constitution. The headquarters of the club are in Pulaski Hall.

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Thomas Macdonald, 17/32/40.  
Edward J. Macdonald, 17/32/40.  
John Macdonald, 17/32/40.

## NEWS ITEM

Another company of Pulaski Volunteers in St. Adalbert's parish, to be known as Company B, has been organized. Mr. Albert Danisz (Danisch), formerly of Company A, is the Captain.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1896.

**NEWS ITEM**

The General Henry Dabrowski Society was incorporated in Springfield, Illinois, yesterday, by Mr. Michael Mezydlo, Mr. John Matkowski, Mr. George Murawski, and others.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

The Society Of The Defenders Of The Polish Crown, of Chicago, was incorporated in Springfield yesterday by the following: Valentine Bykowski, John Kaminski and Michael Kleczewski, and others.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1896.

BUILDING OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE HOME

We read in the last issue of the Zgoda (Peace), that at an extraordinary session of the central administration, held on January 16, it was finally decided to build a Polish National Alliance Home.

It will be built on West Division Street (the third and fourth lots west of Noble Street), on lots, described in the mortgage records as "Lots 22 and 23 in Block One (1), in Moherhoff's Sub. of S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Block 13 in the Canal Trustees Subdivision of the W  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 5, T. 39 N., R. 14 E. of P. M." This spot is opposite the home of Mr. Kielbasa.

The lots cost \$4,900.00.

The committee, comprising Messrs. Blaszezynski, Wleklinski, and Centella is authorized to transact all business concerning the building of the Polish Alliance Home. The committee is publishing an appropriate notice



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1896.

to the architects, and asks them to send sketches and plans and an estimate of costs, before January 29.

On that day, the central administration will consider the plans and bids submitted.

The central administration has adopted a motion that the cost of building the Polish National Alliance Home, should not exceed fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 20, 1896.

FROM THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT  
OF THE POLISH LEAGUE

(We have received the following announcement with a request that we publish it in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

We are glad to announce that last week we shipped one hundred books to form the new branch library of the Polish League, in care of Mr. B. Conrad, at Antrim, Pennsylvania.

The shipment consisted of the following books [Translator's note: A long list of books is omitted in translation].....

The complete library consists of one hundred bound volumes, comprising over one hundred and fifty stories, etc. These are all moral and patriotic

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagowski, Jan. 20, 1896.

books, written by well-known Polish authors.

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to all those who have in any manner helped to complete this library, and we respectfully request further donations either of books or of cash.

Let us remember that only enlightenment, based on the foundation of our Holy Faith, can lift us out of our present incompetence, and that all those who sincerely have the welfare of the Polish people at heart should not limit themselves to mere words of praise for the hard and troublesome labors of this Educational Department of the Polish League, but should endeavor to support it materially.

We have still many books on hand, and are completing the ninth library, but, because we lack financial means, the work is progressing slowly. We are,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagowski, Jan. 30, 1896.

therefore, appealing to the hearts of our prominent Poles, and especially to the reverend priests, to contribute to this Educational Department. We respectfully ask our young people and the various agencies of the Polish League to help us, and God will repay you for your kindness.

In the name of the Educational Department,

Reverend John Kasprzycki, vice-president,  
Ignatius Kowalski, secretary,  
141-143 W. Division Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 17, 1896.

**TO THE ARCHITECTS**

All architects wishing to prepare and submit plans, sketches, and estimates of cost on the new Polish Alliance Home to be erected in Chicago are requested to call at once at the office of the Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance, 574 Noble Street, Chicago, where the general secretary will give further particulars and more information.

The Central Administration reserves the right to choose one of the submitted projects to be completed, or to reject any and all of the submitted propositions. All of the plans and sketches must be ready and deposited in the office of the Central Administration not later than the twenty ninth day of January, 1896, twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Central Administration.

Committee:

A. Blaszczyński



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 17, 1896.

W. Wleklinski

A. X. Centela

The Central Administration requests that all plans be sent to the following address: M. J. Sadowski, General Secretary, 574 Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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J. J. Sadowski, General Secretary, 574 Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois.  
T. B. Sadowski, 10/10/40  
10/10/40

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1896.

**ABOUT THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE**

We note in the Springfield, Illinois, official report of new corporations the following item:

"The Polish National Alliance of Chicago has filed a petition to dissolve and surrendered its charter for the purpose of reorganization as a fraternal, benefit insurance company under the laws of the State of Illinois."

What does this mean?

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**POLISH**

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1896.

**[NEW POLISH CLUB]**

The Kosciusko Pleasure Club of Chicago was incorporated yesterday in Springfield, Illinois, by W. Wiczorek, W. Slominski, Frank Chmielowski, and others.

Translator's note: This is a nationalistic club.

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1. Helmut, 10/11/40  
Ernest & E. Lina, 10/2/40  
Thomas Bickowski, 10/5/40

1. Helmut, 10/11/40  
Ernest & E. Lina, 10/2/40  
Thomas Bickowski, 10/5/40

1. Helmut, 10/11/40  
Ernest & E. Lina, 10/2/40  
Thomas Bickowski, 10/5/40

1. Helmut, 10/11/40  
Ernest & E. Lina, 10/2/40  
Thomas Bickowski, 10/5/40

1. Helmut, 10/11/40  
Ernst, 10/2/40  
Thomas Blackowski, 10/5/40

1. Helmutz, 10/11/40  
 Alfred P. E. Tinea, 10/2/40  
 Thomas Blackowski, 10/5/40

1. Hetmowitz, 10/17/40  
 Egreed pa E. Linae, 10/2/40  
 Thomas Bickowski, 10/5/40



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I D 2 a (3)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1895.

#### WELFARE DEPARTMENT OF POLISH LEAGUE PUT INTO ACTION

Meetings were held on December 3 and 6 by the newly organized Welfare Department of the Polish League. This new branch elected the following officers: Stanislaus Sz wajkart, president; John Nering, vice-president; W. Burda, recording secretary; Francis Kwasigroch, financial secretary; Reverends Vincent Barzynski and Adolph Nowicki, spiritual directors (sic); F. Wleklinski, W. Jedrzejek and W. Jozwiakowski, civil directors.

A number of motions were adopted at the initial meeting. A committee worked out the regulations for the Welfare Department which were adopted at the second meeting. It was agreed to divide the various duties among a number of committees, one of which, the Financial Committee, was chosen; others are in the making. This committee will be headed by F. Kwasigroch, W. Jedrzejek, and W. Jozwiakowski. The secretary was urged to make haste in getting in contact with the secretary general of the Polish League relative to the needs of all its agencies.

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POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1895.

II B 2 a

IV A questionnaire is being prepared and will be sent out to all agencies.

The purpose of this is to find out the conditions prevailing in each agency so that proper measures may be taken to remedy any situation that might hinder the development of the agencies. Among the other actions adopted by the Welfare Department were: organization of labor societies, political groups, building and loan associations or saving banks, according to the needs of Polish communities in various cities. It was also agreed to set up a Polish bank in Chicago, since there is no need to organize any building and loan association, because many are already in existence.

Plans are being made to have all representatives of the League convene in Chicago in January.

It must be added that, although the Welfare Department is set up to help the Polish League and its members, it will also give assistance to the general Polish public.

From the beginning, as long as all the committees are not chosen, meetings

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POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1895.

II B 2 a

IV of the Welfare Department will be held weekly.

This organization is also going to come to an understanding with the Educational Department, another department of the Polish League, and co-operate with them in their endeavors. The first step in this direction has already been taken. Mr. Jozwiakowski, who is a member of the Educational Department, has been made a director of this group, and he has been consulted on plans for mutual assistance.

St. Andrew's Society of the same parish also gave \$4.00.

Donations from other sources for the Polish League, amounting to \$2.50 were also received by the Holy Trinity Parish Agency.

All these donations amounted to \$10.00.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

Respectfully,  
Secretary of the Polish League.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 5, 1895.

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR POLISH LEAGUE

The Polish League Agency of Holy Trinity Parish has contributed \$8.18 for the Polish National Fund (this money was to be used for the continuation of the work for the liberation of Poland) of the Polish League.

The St. Joseph Brotherhood of Holy Trinity Parish gave \$1.06 for the same cause.

The St. Hedwig Women's Society of the same parish also gave \$4.32.

Donations from other sources for the Polish League, amounting to \$2.30 were also received by the Holy Trinity Parish Agency.

All these donations amounted to \$15.86.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

Szczesny Zahajkiewicz.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 4, 1895.

**COLLECTION MADE AT SOCIAL FOR POLISH LEAGUE**

At the suggestion of L. Kalisz, a collection was made at a social held at the residence of Martin Ptaszek for the Polish League. A total of six dollars was collected.

**Szczesny Zahajkiewicz**

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POLISH

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IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 27, 1895.

### DONATIONS FOR POLISH LEAGUE

Boleslas Dalkowski of Toledo, Ohio, has sent \$4.20 for the Polish League. This sum has been turned over to the Expense Committee of the Toledo convention.

At the first meeting of the Polish League, September 25, Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, and Reverend John Kasprzycki, pastor of St. Adalbert Parish, donated two and seven dollars, respectively, to the Polish League.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

Szczesny Zahajkiewicz

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 26, 1895.

### POLISH LEAGUE HOLDS MEETING

The first meeting of the new administration of the Polish League, recently elected at the Toledo convention, was held yesterday. Those present were: Joseph Napieralski, president; John Arkuszewski, vice-president; Reverend John Kasprzycki, spiritual advisor; Szczesny Zachajkiewicz, secretary; Peter Kiolbassa, treasurer; Reverend Vincent Barzynski and Leon Szopinski, trustees; and Stanislaus Sz wajkart, former secretary general.

The secretary read the minutes of the Toledo convention, which were given to him by Leon Szopinski, recording secretary of the convention. The changes to the statutes were read and accepted. It was agreed to have them read before the administration next Monday and then printed. It was also agreed to accept and publish the appeal of the new administration, together with the accomplishments of the Polish League for the past year.

The League then voted to create a Department of Welfare, and the following

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 26, 1895.

members were chosen for this work: Reverend Adolph Nowicki, Reverend Vincent Barzynski, S. Sz wajkart, W. Burda, John Nering, Francis Wleklinski, and Louis Kalisz. It was agreed to invite these members to attend Monday's session, at which time they will be officially sworn in to undertake their duties.

The Toledo convention contributed \$4.20 and the Reverends Barzynski and Kasprzycki each contributed one dollar toward this welfare work.

Meetings of the Polish League will regularly be held on the first Wednesday of each month, although the next meeting will be held on Monday, as previously announced.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 25, 1895.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI

The administration of Dziennik Chicagoski wishes to acknowledge receipt of the following donations:

Stanislaus Kocan and Nicholas Sedrowski of Fall River, Massachusetts, sent one dollar for the Kosciusko Monument Fund, one dollar for Polish National Fund of the Polish League, and fifty cents for the Educational Department of the Polish League.

Eugene Jasewicz, 1224 Geneva Street, Racine, Wisconsin, sent twenty-five cents for the Polish League and twenty-five cents for the Polish National Fund.

The money has been forwarded to the designated places.



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IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 23, 1895.

**POLISH FALCONS FETE EUROPEAN GUESTS  
AT PULASKI HALL**

Two distinguished European guests, Dr. C. Lewakowski and S. Balicki, were feted last night by the Polish Falcons of Chicago at Pulaski Hall. The guests were welcomed by fifty young ladies and seventy young men, a company of thirty trained Falcons and the entire Falcon staff.

Casimir Zychlinski opened the festivities with a short address appropriate for the occasion. Dr. Lewakowski also spoke, and he told the audience that he came to America with the idea of awakening the Polish spirit but that he was surprised to see it unfolding before his eyes. The Polish doctor voiced his satisfaction at the work which is being done here to foster Polish culture.

Greetings were extended to fellow Falcons by Mr. Balicki, a veteran Falcon from Europe.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 23, 1895.

The short addresses were followed by drills executed by the Polish youth.

Mr. Balicki was made an honorary member of the Polish Falcons Alliance (Dr. Lewakowski had been previously so honored). Then A. Mieczynski, an official of both the Polish Falcons Alliance and the Polish Sokols Alliance, gave a speech. He was followed by Dr. Lewakowski, who imparted the idea of uniting this group of Falcons with those of Galicia, an Austrian-occupied Polish province.

After the exercises thirty persons attended a banquet. Many toasts were given; among them a toast in honor of the Polish League of America was given by Dr. Lewakowski.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



3. Johnson, 10/2/40  
Office, H. B. Taylor, 2/20/40  
Tort's Gate, 2/18/40

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**POLISH SOCIETY INCORPORATED**

The St. Michael Krakusy Society [a nationalistic and military organization--its garb was typical of the City of Cracow] was incorporated yesterday under the laws of the State of Illinois at Springfield. Its incorporators were: Valentine Zimny, Albert Kolisiak, Jacob Zimny, and others.

POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 3, 1895.

POLISH LEAGUE BRANCH OF ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA  
PARISH HOLDS MEETING

A meeting of the Polish League Branch in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish was held Sunday, September 1, at 4 P. M. Over two hundred persons attended the meeting which was held in the parish school hall.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read by the secretary, Leon Szopinski, president of the Branch, stressed the importance of the Polish League's work, its accomplishments up to the present time and the significance of its task for the future. He was followed by the Secretary General of the Polish League, Stanislaus Sz wajkart, who spoke on the activity of the League, the Educational Department and Polish National Fund, branches of the Polish League. Mr. Sz wajkart stated that the organization had opened thirty-one branches during the past year. He stressed that the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Branch had 446 members. After referring to the Leagues initial convention held here last year, the speaker urged this group to choose several

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 3, 1895.

delegates for the Toledo convention to be held this month.

The Reverend Vincent Barzynski urged the Branch to continue to fulfill its duties for the Polish League and to popularize its work.

Clement Belinski, president of the trustees of the Polish National Fund, was called upon to say a few words. He ardently urged all Poles to join the Polish League.

It was agreed to postpone the election of delegates for the convention at Toledo until next Sunday.

A collection for the Polish National Fund and for the Polish League netted \$5.11. The former received \$3.69.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 10, 1895.

**NEW POLISH NATIONAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED**

The Carol Chodkiewicz Mutual Aid Society, a Polish national organization, was recently incorporated under the state laws at Springfield. The incorporators were Joseph Jarka, Paul Nawrot and Frank Hoffman.

[Translator's note: John Carol Chodkiewicz was a famed Lithuanian warrior and hero who flourished about 1560.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 6, 1895.

AGENCY OF POLISH LEAGUE HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING  
IN ST. ADALBERT PARISH

Last Saturday, August 3, the branch of the Polish League of America in St. Adalbert Parish held its first annual meeting. The president, Clement Belinski, presided.

Joseph Napieralski, J. I. Migoalski, F. Czerwinski, Reverend John Radziejewski, and President Clement Belinski spoke at the meeting.

The following contributions were received for the Polish National Fund:

The Sorrowful Heart of Mary Society .....\$6.00

The Holy Family Brotherhood ..... 4.80

Joseph Plewa, Regina Tarnowska, Victoria Sikora, John Kroplewski, John Kowalski, and Joseph Napieralski gave twelve cents each. Others gave lesser amounts.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275



1. Duration 0/30/70  
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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

#### IV

Contributions were also made for the Polish League. The total contribution for the Polish National Fund amounted to \$12.15, and \$1.91 was contributed for the Polish League.

L. Jastrzemski, secretary,  
907 West 17th Street

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 11, 1895.

**NEW POLISH SOCIETY**

**The Polish Sokol Society of Town of Lake was recently incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. The incorporators are Joseph Zaleski, Stanislaus Jankowski, and S. P. Popek.**

The undersigned have signed the constitution and bylaws of the Polish Sokol Society of Town of Lake, and have paid the dues for the first year. The dues are as follows: For the first year, \$1.00; for the second year, \$2.00; for the third year, \$3.00; for the fourth year, \$4.00; for the fifth year, \$5.00; for the sixth year, \$6.00; for the seventh year, \$7.00; for the eighth year, \$8.00; for the ninth year, \$9.00; for the tenth year, \$10.00. The dues are payable in advance, and the first payment is due on or before the 1st day of January, 1896. The dues are payable in advance, and the first payment is due on or before the 1st day of January, 1896. The dues are payable in advance, and the first payment is due on or before the 1st day of January, 1896.

The members of the society are requested to pay the dues on or before the 1st day of January, 1896.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 12, 1895.

TO THE AGENCIES AND MEMBERS OF THE POLISH LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Chicago, Illinois  
June 6, 1895.

The undersigned most kindly begs the agencies and members of the Polish League of America to send their dues for the Polish National Fund of the League. As is well known, one of the assessments which every member is obliged to pay is the payment of one penny per month, or twelve cents per year, toward the Polish National Fund. Because a majority of the members have paid their assessments in advance, that is from May 1, 1894, to May 1, 1895, or from June 1, 1894, to June 1, 1895, the time has come to start payment for the next fiscal year. Naturally, this does not apply to those who joined recently, since their dues were paid in advance--it applies only to those who are paid up until June 1, 1895, or some period before then.

The secretaries of the agencies are requested to start the collection of these

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 12, 1895.

contributions and to send the same to the secretary of the League. All these members who have made payments directly to me are requested to do so again or else pay the secretary of the agency in which they have enrolled.

In view of the fact that this assessment is so small and the members of the Polish League so many, and since the money of the Polish National Fund cannot be used for correspondence, it is impossible for me to write to every member whose assessment is in arrears; that is why this reminder is directed to the secretaries of the agencies and the members of the Polish League through the means of the Polish press.

I ask that all Polish papers kindly reprint this notice.

Stanislaus Sz wajkart, secretary of the Polish League

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1895.

**AN APPEAL**

**Compatriots!**

Over a year ago the Polish League of America was organized during Polish Day in Chicago. The purpose of this organization was to unite the forces of all the Polish people living in the United States for the common interest of the Polish national cause. At the mass meeting held on May 8 it was agreed to hold a convention of the Polish League every three years. It was also agreed, however, to hold the next convention during May of the following year, because that year was to be one of preparedness and organization. It was recommended to the newly elected officers of the Polish League that they engage themselves in bringing to life the Educational and Welfare departments and establish agencies of the League throughout the country, and in this way build a foundation upon which the League's various branches might develop their activity in the future.

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III B 4

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1895.

For reasons beyond the control of the administration, this body was forced, after careful consideration and suggestions by the delegates, to delay this convention a few months and hold it in September. This change was also made on the grounds that a number of large Polish organizations were to have diets during the month of May of that year. This change lessened the possibility of failure of the meeting. In compliance with a motion that this convention be held in a city east of Chicago, the administrative body chose Toledo, Ohio.

In view of the fact that the time for this gathering is approaching, the officials of the Polish League of America urge all Poles residing in the United States to become members of this great organization, whose past and future may best be judged by what was accomplished last year. The Educational Department began functioning just a little more than six months ago and since then has won inestimable recognition. Without any doubt, the work of this branch will become far greater as soon as its constitution, which has been formulated, is agreed upon at the coming convention; in this way much prestige will be added.

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III B 4

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1895.

to its work and development. The Welfare Department has worked out its own laws and will present them for approval in September. As soon as it receives authorization, this department will also start its work, which will grow in importance.

The officers have succeeded in establishing agencies of the League from the Pacific to the Atlantic oceans; these agencies now number thirty and will be considerably more by the time the convention is called.

Preparations for future activity have been arranged by the administration of the Polish League during this year, and will be carried out by the departments with the assistance of the agencies already in existence and those that are to be opened. Numerous unexpected obstacles and difficulties have been met by the governing body; these may have lessened the growth but have not destroyed the idea of the Polish League nor brought damage to its recognition in general.

In order that the coming convention may bring about the most favorable results,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1895.

and manage not only to strengthen the organization but also to place it upon the most stable foundation for the development of its work, the undersigned officers of the Polish League desire to encourage all their compatriots in America, regardless of party affiliations, to enter this organization, which has noble aims and great hopes, in large numbers; in this way the League will be in a position to carry out its aims completely, when the forces of all willing workers are united on the field of action for the common good of the Polish nation.

In truth, during the course of the year, many objections were raised against the minor statutes of the League and many feasible reasons were given under the assumption that certain individuals were not permitted to join this organization. But these faults, compared to the more important purposes, are trivial and can be easily ironed out as soon as there is a demand for this from one side and co-operation from the other. That is why the coming months prior to the convention in September are suitable for taking up such matters. After reaching some general agreement you should recommend such changes as you

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1. HEDMONT, 8/30/40  
MILBY, JR., 8/30/40  
MILBY, JR., 8/9/40

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may deem necessary, relative to the statutes of the Polish League, to the administrative heads. Those who object to some of the statutes, those who oppose some of the actions of the League but are not against the main principles, yet are of the opinion that their entrance into the organization is barred, may bring up the matter at the convention where they will be heard and such modifications made in the statutes as will eliminate any further objections and dislikes in the future.

**In the name of the administration of the Polish League,**

Joseph Napieralski, president  
Stanislaus Szwaifkart, secretary  
Peter Kielbassa, treasurer

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 5, 1895.

COLLECTION AT PICNIC NETS \$1.30 FOR  
POLISH NATIONAL FUND OF POLISH LEAGUE

(Summary)

Many prominent families of St. Hedwig Parish attended a picnic in the vicinity of St. Adalbert Cemetery Monday, June 3. During the course of the day a collection for the Polish National Fund of the Polish League netted \$1.30.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 2, 1895.

NEW POLISH CLUB ORGANIZED

The Pulaski Pleasure Club was organized on April 22 in St. Adalbert Parish. The following officers were elected, John Kowalski, president; Anthony Jezierny, vice-president; Thomas Ronowski, financial secretary; Valentine Astomski, recording secretary; and Stanislaus Szmergalski, treasurer.

The next meeting will be held on May 5, at Sobolewski's Hall, 19th Street and Hoyne Avenue, at 1 P.M. All those desiring to join are requested to attend the meeting. Entrance fee is only fifty cents.

Stanislaus Szmergalski, treasurer.

1. HARMONIA 8/8/40  
Egited by B. 2. Japok, 5/31/40  
Lontz Szare, 5/31/40

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 2, 1895.

**ANOTHER POLISH SOCIETY JOINS POLISH LEAGUE**

The St. Michael Polish Hussars Society of St. Adalbert Parish voted unanimously to join the Polish League. At the same time its secretary, W. Pelka, sent forty-one cents for the National Fund and three dollars for the Educational Department.

Stanislaus Sz wajkart,  
Secretary of the Polish League

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III B 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 30, 1895.

NEW BRANCH OF THE POLISH LEAGUE OPENED AT  
ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

The St. Joseph Young Men's Brotherhood Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has opened a branch of the Polish League at its headquarters. Eighty members joined. This marks the twenty-eighth branch that has been opened to date.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 1, 1895.

**ST. JOHN CANTIUS PARISHIONERS HOLD MEETING  
RELATIVE TO JOINING POLISH LEAGUE**

Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock a meeting was held in the upper parish hall by the parishioners of St. John Cantius Church relative to joining the Polish League, which was organized last year.

The president, Joseph Walinski, of the newly organized branch of the Polish League, opened the meeting, and asked Reverend J. Kasprzycki to act as chairman.

Reverend Kasprzycki, pastor of St. John Cantius Parish, spoke to the large audience about the wonderful advantages of belonging to the Polish League, for, according to him, there is power and victory in unity. He made reference to the opportunities it offers to its members, especially the younger generation, and urged everyone to take advantage of these opportunities by

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- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 1, 1895.

joining the organization. The accomplishments of this growing institution were referred to, especially the opening of libraries, reading and lecture rooms, and the publication of patriotic pamphlets. To this he added the efforts that are being made to revive patriotic feeling in the Polish youth. He urged young and old to unite and work for our youth.

The next speaker, Louis Kalisz, spoke in the same vein.

Mr. I. Kowalski, then spoke. He presented the aims of the League, what is demanded of its members and what is offered. "It is a well-known fact that an organization is needed that will stand above partisanship," he emphasized. "By being connected with the League, one can go onward more bravely despite the agitation of our enemies, because the instigators who are fattened by their money will lose their field of activity", he continued.

The advantages offered to Polish youth when the parents joined were indicated

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 1, 1895.

by the speaker. He urged them to join if they wish to instill Polish patriotism in the hearts of their children. For their work the mothers and fathers will be rewarded with affection and respect.

Reverend F. Matuszewski was the final speaker. He told the people to disregard those opposed to the League, and pointed out the good of the society.

Upon the request of the pastor, over 200 persons gave their names to the Membership committee. An appeal by Reverend Matuszewski for contributions to the Educational Department of the Polish League brought \$8.43.

Great enthusiasm was shown by the audience, judging by the applause and responses.

Felix Gibasiewicz,  
recording secretary

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Montg' 5/13/40.  
Lafayette B. S. Esq., 5/2/40.  
Montg' 6/18/40.

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## POLISH LEAGUE BRANCHES CONTINUE TO GROW

The Polish League of America, which was organized in Chicago last year, has recently opened a new branch at Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Reverend Jachimiak is largely responsible for its opening, for he made all the plans.

A dedication ceremony took place on March 21 in the school hall. Officers were also installed. M. Kaliszewski was appointed president.

**This is the nineteenth branch to be opened in less than a year. Long live the Polish League!**

A complete financial statement for the past three months will be furnished the same time.

Approved: For Captain Thomas, a member of the Board of Directors, by special

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 8, 1895.

**EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF POLISH LEAGUE HOLDS MEETING**

A meeting of the Educational Department of the Polish League was held last night. At the meeting many important matters were discussed, and a number of resolutions were passed.

Among the many matters taken up were the plans for opening of two more libraries, the fourth and fifth, arrangements were also made to publish the second book. Plans were begun for an entertainment program to raise more funds, for the regular contributions have been exhausted. It was also decided to start another drive for the cause of the Educational Department.

A complete financial statement for the past three months will be published within the near future.

Reverend Jachimiak became a member of the Educational Department by special

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invitation.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 8, 1895.

According to previous plans, three lectures were included in this meeting, namely: Ignacy Kowalski on "Trzy Rozbiory" (The Three Partitions [of Poland]) and "Konstytucya Trzeciego Maja" (The Constitution of the Third of May); Szymon Krawiec on "Thaddeus Kosciuszko"; and Stanislaus Sz wajkart on "Polish Insurrections After the Partitions".

A collection for the Educational Department brought \$2.75.

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R. Howard, e/2/40.  
Edited by J. J. Jones, e/2/40.  
Louis Xefe, e/1/40.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1895.

**POLISH SOCIETY INCORPORATED**

The Pulaski Volunteers Society (under the guidance of St. Michael) of St. Adalbert's Parish was incorporated yesterday under the laws of the State of Illinois. The incorporators are Frank P. Danisch, Joseph J. Bielinski, and Joseph Michalski.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



1. Kaimovits, 8/14/40  
Edited by B. S. Japow, 8/2/40  
Ionia Nale, 4/2/40

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1895.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DONATIONS**

The following contributions were made to the Polish National Fund of the Polish League:

Walter Zwierzynski, thirty-five cents; Anthony Rozewicz, Francis Fryza, and Joseph Tyszper, ten cents apiece; and Joseph Tigalski, five cents.

One dollar and twenty cents came from F. H. Kowalski, secretary of the St. Hedwig Society of South Bend, Indiana.

Stanislaus Sz wajkart,  
secretary of the Polish League

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1895.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR POLISH LEAGUE

The following contributions were received by the secretary of the Polish League, Stanislaus Sz wajkart: Francis Czachorski, of South Chicago, gave \$1, of which twelve cents was designated for the Polish National Fund; Anthony Polenc gave eighty-five cents for the Polish National Fund. The following persons contributed twelve cents each for the Polish League: Casimir, Vincent, Marianne, Stanislaus, and Stanislaw Zenty, of 876 West 18th Street, and Anthony Luczak, 930 Van Horn Street; Martha Luczak gave thirteen cents. Edmund Jarecki, teacher at St. Stanislaus Kostka College, gave fifty cents for the educational branch of the Polish League.

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**POLISH**

**Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 22, 1894.**

**POLISH LEAGUE AGENCY HOLDS MEETING  
IN ST. ADALBERT PARISH**

On December 20, the Polish League Agency of St. Adalbert Parish held a general massmeeting. The local parish hall was filled to capacity by men, women, and young people.

The meeting was opened by C. J. Bielinski, attorney, who acted as chairman. L. Jastrzemski acted as recording secretary.

Speeches about matters of the League were given by Reverend Radzajewski, pastor of St. Adalbert Parish, C. Bielinski, J. Napieralski, and S. Zahajkiewicz. All speakers were enthusiastically applauded for their deliveries.

A statement of the financial status of the organization revealed that \$64.32 is on hand.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 22, 1894.

A collection for the Polish League Fund brought \$3.17 and \$7.00 was collected for the Educational Department of the Polish League. The total collection was \$10.17. S. Zahajkiewicz sponsored the collection, which was supported by Mr. Bielinski.

Interest in the affair was shown by the entire audience.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1894.

ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH DRAMATIC CIRCLE  
STAGES PROGRAM

Dispensing with dances and other social functions during the year of national mourning. The St. Stanislaus Kostka parish Dramatical Circle staged a patriotic program last night at the school hall.

The program was as follows:

1. "The Year of National Mourning and the Stand of the Dramatic Circle,"  
S. Zahajkiewicz.
2. "To Youth," declamation, by J. Oszwaldowski.
3. "Rose," solo, by Miss Lazarska.
4. "Kosciusko's Mourning March," declamation, by J. Burchardt.
5. "Last," duet, by Miss Lazarska and Mr. Robakowski.
6. Declamation, Miss Pankanin.
7. "The Fatherland", duet, Mrs. Anna Jozwiakowska and Mr. Zahajkiewicz.
8. Declamation, Mr. Robakowski.
9. "Polish Beauty", solo, by Wanda Barwig.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1894.

10. "An Old Man and An Evil Spirit," declamation.
11. A Rose on a Grave," song, Mr. Zahajkiewicz.
12. "Modulation of the Voice," a talk, Mr. Zahajkiewicz.
13. Declamation, Vincent Jozwiakowski.
14. "Sowinski," declamation, Mr. Woszczynski.
15. Monologue, S. Zahajkiewicz.
16. New Resolutions.

All the numbers of the program were delivered in good style and were generously applauded by the audience.

The affair was concluded at 10 P.M.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1894.

#### NOVEMBER MANIFESTATION IN ST. CASIMIR PARISH

Through the efforts of Reverend W. Furman, pastor of St. Casimir Church, and the co-operation of the parish societies, a patriotic manifestation commemorating the insurrection against Russia on November 29, 1830, took place at the parish hall Sunday, December 2, at 3 P.M.

Shortly after 2 P.M., the hall, decorated to fit the memorable occasion, was filled to capacity. Just before the program got under way the members of the Holy Cross Society entered the auditorium en masse and took their places on the right side of the hall, while the members of the Women's Choir, under M. Marcinkowski's direction, followed behind and took their places on the opposite side.

John Rosinski, president of the Program Committee, opened the exercise and called upon Reverend Furman and John Grzegorzewski to act as chairman and recording secretary respectively.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicageski, Dec. 10, 1894.

The pastor spoke a few but sincere words, pointing out that the large gathering present indicated the true patriotic feeling of the Poles in St. Casimir Parish. He stated that peace and unity was becoming an accepted fact and that the congregation was taking more interest in matters of the Church and the fatherland.

Songs by the parish choir followed, of which the "Farewell of a Soldier" was outstanding. Warm applause was given this group for its fine work.

J. Mirski was the next speaker of the day. He painted an oral picture of the November rising and emphasized the valor of our forefathers. The causes of the failure of this attempt for freedom were also touched. Generous applause was given the speaker as he made his bow.

Miss Mary Pawlowska gave a stirring recitation of a poem, "The Anniversary at Prague," followed by the singing of the Women's Choir, which sang

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1894.

"Of Smoke of Fires." Both numbers were well received by the crowd.

The speech by Albert Wachowski created quite a stir among the gathering. He reviewed the highlights of Polish history to the present day and pointed out that lack of unity and harmony is the cause of all evil. He did not mince words when he said that there is lack of unity and harmony within our ranks today. "We do not support our own kind and do not wish ourselves success," the speaker averred. He insisted that an end should be put to all this, for we should remember that we are Poles, that we should not only train our children but instill in them our patriotic feeling and impart to them the need for harmony and unity, and the need of fulfilling patriotic obligations. "Without this Poland will not be rebuilt," concluded Mr. Wachowski. This stirring address won the acclaim of the audience.

A declamation, "The One-hundredth Anniversary," by Louise Lewandowska, was next on the program, followed by a short talk by Alphonse Tokarski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1894.

This speaker talked on the persecution that befell the Poles after the failure of the November insurrection, a persecution which has been growing steadily ever since. "Yet," he said, "we have been able to withstand this merciless onslaught....We live and will live as long as we will safeguard in the depths of our hearts the love for our fatherland." Generous applause followed as the speaker left the stand.

"In the Shadows of Kosciusko" was recited by Miss Golembieska. Then the local choir sang "Where is My Home?" followed with declamations by young Andruszkiewicz and Rosinski.

The pastor took the stand to conclude this memorable but sad occasion. His address was long and full of meaning.

"Poland," began the speaker, "was great and valiant. The Polish nation continued to be victorious as long as it had faith in God. But as soon as this belief began to wane and the spirit of unfaithfulness began to prevail,



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1894.

selfishness and unrestraint took root. Dissension and lewdness without reflection started to reign. It was shortly afterwards that the country began to weaken and fall, because God no longer favored it with His blessing."

Later the pastor referred to our condition in America and pointed out the menacing movements against our society: currents spreading through disbelief, excessive growth of unscrupulous capitalism, the exploitation by millionaires who have shortcomings in faith and other moral principles. The speaker stated that only true Christianity can deliver us from all this.

"No matter where evil prevails," continued the pastor, "whether in Europe or America, we should not lose hope. The understanding Lord is not going to persecute us forever for our fathers' wrongs and will once again have mercy upon us. All of Europe is in a state of anticipation. No one knows when the zero hour will arrive, therefore, we should be prepared. We should work in brotherly fashion and not in anger and hate, for it is

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1894.

certain that our fatherland will rise once again in heavenly light and favor. The white eagle will rise and spread its wings high over our homeland."

It is needless to say that this speech impressed the audience, for the long applause spoke for itself.

A collection made for the Polish orphans netted \$7.15.

"God Save Poland," a Polish hymn, was sung by all present to end the program.

John Grzegorzewski

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1894.

**NOVEMBER MANIFESTATION IN ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH**

Last year the Polish League Agency of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish took upon itself the arrangement of staging patriotic manifestations to commemorate the Polish insurrection against Russia on November 29, 1830. Because this year the date fell on Thanksgiving Day, the patriotic exercise was postponed until Sunday, December 2, and arrangements were made for the use of the Polish Hall, Bradley near Noble Street.

A capacity crowd filled the exquisitely decorated auditorium last night; even the gallery was occupied. A festive air prevailed throughout the evening, and all enjoyed the speeches, declamations, and songs. Silence reigned throughout the program, broken only by applause as each performer made his bow.

The program was opened with a short address by Leon Szopinski, president of the Polish League Agency. When he concluded, he called upon Reverend John



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1894.

Kasprzycki, pastor of St. John Cantius Parish, and Stanislaus Szwajkart to act as chairman and recording secretary respectively.

After the stirring singing of "Farewell" by the St. Stanislaus Kostka College Choir under the direction of Ignatius Kowalski, instructor, a historical speech was delivered by I. N. Wrzesinski.

Mr. Wrzesinski began his talk in the second person using the Polish League as his theme. He emphasized the noble aims and principles of this organization, including the opposition encountered during its start. The speaker urged the leaders of this group to continue their fine work, for in the end their efforts would overcome all obstacles. Afterwards he related the events that had led to the organization of this fine society and stressed the need for unity, understanding, and leadership. Mr. Wrzesinski also pointed out how these shortcomings could be eliminated through co-operation. Warm applause was given the speaker when he concluded.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1894.

After the speech, the Women's Choir under the direction of Andrew Kwasigroch sang "Girl of Warsaw." This was followed by a declamation by the popular Miss Hedwig Bereszkowska, whose rendering of the poem "By the Goplo" [a legendary lake] enchanted her listeners. Then the college choir sang "After the Battle," followed by a recitation, "To Youth," by one of the choir members, Joseph Kopezynski.

The second speech of the evening was given by I. Kowalski, who spoke on the things he had read in the Polish press of America, stressing the conditions under which we are living. He pointed out the need of looking after the Polish youth who are to be the future citizens of this great free country. Mr. Kowalski also touched upon bridging the gap between the Polish immigrant and prevailing conditions in this country.

Using the words "Brothers, to Arms! The Fatherland Is Calling Us!"

Throughout his speech, the speaker continually stressed what the fatherland demands of us at this time, especially of the immigrants. He suggested



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1894.

that the best method is the care of our youth and then the striving for unity and understanding in our activities. In conclusion he urged that something be done about having Poles employed in establishments that the Polish people patronize.

This was followed with the singing of "Song of Hope" by the St. Cecilia Choir under the baton of Mr. Kwasigroch. Such enthusiasm was expressed by the audience that it was necessary to have the chairman inform the people that the program was long, leaving no time for encores.

The next number on the program was the presentation of drills by five military groups, of which the cadets, made up of Polish youth, were outstanding.

Declamations by J. Sobieszczyk, "A Russian Gift," and by young Gorecki, "The Death of General Sowinski," as well as songs by the St. Cecilia Choir, followed.

A speech by Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1894.

Parish, brought an end to the gala patriotic program. The pastor stated that although he had made many speeches from that rostrum he had never had an opportunity to speak at so sad an anniversary.

"We find ourselves in the presence of a sad and mournful year of the last partition of Poland," declared the priest. "As in the homeland, so in this country voices have come to the fore that this year should be one of mourning, commemorating the various national insurrections for freedom through patriotic manifestations. We are not only fulfilling this but are also conducting work for the common good of our poor motherland. We also feel her needs, her pains, her sorrows, and know how to act in order to relieve some of this.

It is useless for us to put on lavish demonstrations, for simple, sincere efforts made among our immigrants in Chicago and the country over will bring far-reaching results. A denial of certain material pleasures should be made and money spent in this direction should be turned over toward the work for

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1894.

the motherland."

This affair opened at 8 P.M. and was concluded at 10 P.M. with the singing of "God Save Poland."

Stanislaus Sz wajkart.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1894.

**PATRIOTIC MANIFESTATION AT PULASKI HALL**

The Polish Societies of St. Adalbert Parish pooled their efforts and held a patriotic manifestation at Pulaski Hall Saturday, December 1. A capacity crowd was on hand in the beautifully decorated auditorium. John Napieralski opened the program with a short address and then called upon Francis Smietanka and John F. Mielezarek to act as chairman and secretary respectively.

Fiery patriotic speeches on the November 1830 insurrection against Russia were delivered by Casimir Zychlinski, Stephen J. Napieralski, and Clement J. Bielinski. All speakers were well received by the audience. Songs and declamations were also a part of the program. The Chopin Choir, under the direction of Mr. Henzel, sang a number of patriotic hymns.

At the conclusion of the program, it was agreed to send a letter of thanks to

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1894.

Dr. C. Lewakowski for his stand at a recent session of the Vienna parliament against the oppression of the Polish nation. The hymn "God Save Poland" concluded the exercise.

The exercise was held in the Polish church, 11th St. The exercise was opened by a prayer, and called upon by Dr. C. Lewakowski and Dr. H. Kowalski, who acted as chairman and recording secretary respectively.

Several interesting addresses, papers, and resolutions were presented. A resolution was passed by Dr. Lewakowski. Other papers were presented by Dr. Kowalski, Dr. C. Lewakowski, and Dr. H. Kowalski. The exercise was concluded by a prayer.

Dr. C. Lewakowski was elected chairman of the Polish committee, and Dr. H. Kowalski was elected secretary. A resolution was passed by Dr. Lewakowski. The exercise was concluded by a prayer.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 30, 1894.

#### NOVEMBER MANIFESTATION IN HOLY TRINITY PARISH

A patriotic manifestation commemorating the November insurrection of the Poles against Russia in 1830 was held last night at the Holy Trinity Parish Hall through the efforts of all parish societies. The affair was opened by S. Terezewski, who called upon S. F. Adalia Satalecki and J. J. Chrzanowski to act as chairman and recording secretary respectively.

Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, pastor, who delivered the first address, urged work and sacrifice for Poland. A historical speech was given by I. Machnikowski. Other speakers were T. Radzinski, Mrs. Kadis, and Anthony Stefanowicz, who spoke in Lithuanian.

Declamations were made by Casimir Adamowski, Miss P. Sniegocka, and A. Lisztewnik. A piano solo was rendered by Mrs. Lande. Solos were sung by Miss A. Wojtalewicz and Mr. Gatkowski. Songs were also given by the Chopin

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 30, 1894.

and Wanda Choirs.

At the close of the exercise a collection which netted \$37.15 was taken for the Holy Trinity School. One fourth of this sum was turned over to the Rapperschwil Fund.

Upon a motion made by John F. Smulski, it was agreed to send a letter of thanks to Dr. Lewakowski for his stand at the Austrian parliament in Vienna in behalf of the Poles. In this respect a committee composed of Reverend C. Sztuczko, J.F. Smulski, and E. Z. Brodowski was chosen to take care of the matter.

Edited by J. F. Smulski, 2/15/41.

2/28/41.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1894.

**POLISH LEAGUE IN THE UNITED STATES, POLISH  
NATIONAL FUND IN RAPPERSCHWIL, AND JERZMANOWSKI**

(Editorial)

In the controversy between the Polish League in the United States and Mr. J. Jerzmanowski, its former president, the most important question is: Who is to blame?

This is a delicate question because it is personal. In answering it, it is not our desire to pass judgment on anyone; we only desire to explain that neither the Polish League nor its administration is guilty, and that this institution is not and can not be responsible for the outcome of the controversy.

Mr. Jerzmanowski must have been aware of the constitution when he accepted the presidency, for he had a copy of its outline, which had been prepared and printed before the massmeeting, and which contained all the points Mr.



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Jerzmanowski wanted to change at the meeting held by the Board of Directors six months after. Practically nothing was added to these points, as only minor changes were made in the constitution. By accepting the presidency of the League unconditionally, Mr. Jerzmanowski accepted its platform also, as adopted at the massmeeting. He must have known that this Fund [Rapperschwil's] existed in America, because he himself had previously contributed toward it, and because it had been widely publicized in our newspapers, to say nothing of the fact that it is written very plainly in the constitution. It seems that at that time, that is, last May, he was of the opinion that, besides the Rapperschwil Fund, there was another fund here in America. This is probable, inasmuch as the Allied Poles in New York and Mr. Jerzmanowski control an eight-thousand-dollar Polish-American fund, which up to now has not been transferred to the Rapperschwil Fund.

Therefore, sometime between May and October, not the administration of the League, but Mr. Jerzmanowski changed his mind on the matter.



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We will omit the motives of this change, as they undoubtedly are very noble, but, nevertheless, facts are facts. When Mr. Jerzmanowski came to Chicago in October to participate in the meeting of the Central Board of Directors of the League, he demanded, impelled by his changed opinion, immediate revision of certain articles of the constitution which he considered improper and threatened to resign if these changes were not made. Could the administration of the League yield to his demands? No. This is in accordance with the simple rules of logic and common sense. The legislative power of the League is vested in the convention, which makes and abolishes its by-laws. The administration of the League is an executive body whose function is to see that the bylaws are carried out. Abolishing any bylaws incorporated in the constitution of the League would be simply unpardonable licentiousness on the part of the administration.

The officers of the League are in the right because they have not violated any bylaws of the constitution in their refusal to yield to Mr. Jerzmanowski's demand; on the contrary, they would have committed a wrong had they yielded

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to him. But this is not all.

At the meeting in question, where these views were expressed, it was shown that despite the differences of opinion between the president of the League and the other members of its Board of Directors, a modus vivendi was reached for the good of the cause. As Mr. Jerzmanowski declared that he could not work for the good of the League unless changes in the constitution were made, he was asked to submit these changes in writing, that they might be presented at the next convention for deliberation. This was a concession on the part of the administration, made in the name and for the good of the cause. Mr. Jerzmanowski agreed to this with noble readiness, and the controversy was settled, as the official report proves.

After making such concession, can it be said that the administration of the League was guilty of the charge made by "an anonymous communication" in Zgoda to the effect that "this matter had been decided at the point of the sword"? Any honest person will admit that it was not. Despite the assertion made by

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the author of the "communication," the administration of the League did not precipitate a crisis; on the contrary, it avoided it, for it did not wish to deprive itself of its "thinking and noble head." This was in October. Then came the first days of November. The administration of the League had not changed its attitude toward its president and there had been no official contact between them. Then suddenly came the resignation of the head of the League, with the explanation that it was caused by circumstances beyond his control.

Evidently, there must have been some change of attitude sometime between October and November. What was this change? Even the author of the "communication" from New York City seems not to understand it, for he keeps mum about it; and if he doesn't know what the change is all about how could we expect the administration of the League to understand it?

At any rate, the administration of the League is not responsible for this changed attitude and it cannot be blamed for the outcome of this controversy.



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Our object has been to elucidate this point. We repeat, we are not looking for guilty persons. Perhaps other complications are responsible. The fact, however, is that the administration of the League acted sensibly, with dignity, and in the interest of the public.

This fact is established for the purpose of silencing those declared enemies of the League who would like to see it fall, and those false friends who, like the author of the "communication" in Zgoda, annoy the League with hints and insinuations.

So much for the first question as to who should bear the blame. But there is another question: Will this controversy harm the League? And also, what will be the future of the League?

That the controversy in question can not harm the League is proved by the controversy itself, which showed that the administration abides faithfully by the bylaws.



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As to the future of the League, we should not worry about it. What was good in May is good today too. Big national issues remain unchanged. That there is no leader willing to realize our national aspirations is sad, but the aspirations still stand. History is not made by an individual but by the people. The aims of the League are either noble and accomplishable or they are not. In the first case, they will be achieved even without Mr. Jerzmanowski; in the second, even one hundred men of his type would accomplish nothing.

It is understood that nothing is perfect in the beginning, and the constitution of the Polish League is no exception. If there are faults and imperfections in it, time will disclose them and the public will make the necessary corrections. If its guiding star is the good of the people and Poland, the Polish League will not perish; on the contrary, it will overcome all obstacles in its way to elevate and unite the people. In other words, it will accomplish its purpose.

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**Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 9, 1894.**

**OFFICIALS HOLD CONFERENCE**

Members of the Central Board of the Polish League in the United States held a monthly meeting last Wednesday, at 7 P.M., in Dziennik Chicagoski's office. At this meeting several important problems were settled. The secretary read the resignation of the president of the League, Mr. Erasmus J. Jerzmanowski, which was addressed to him. It reads: "New York, October 30, 1894.

"To the Central Board of the Polish League in Chicago.

"Because of reasons beyond my control, I hereby tender my resignation as president of the Polish League.

"Wishing you success, I remain,

Respectfully yours,  
E. J. Jerzmanowski"

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The resignation was accepted, and thereupon it was decided that Mr. Joseph Napieralski, first vice-president of the League, be the president until the next convention Mr. Michael Kruszka, second vice-president, become first vice-president.

Subsequently, committees were appointed to organize educational and welfare departments and prepare plans for their functioning, the latter to be submitted at the next convention for deliberation.

As to the committees, it was decided that they should consist of nine members appointed by the president. It was agreed, for practical purposes, that all members of the League's Educational Department Committee be chosen from League members residing in Chicago, and that all or most of the members of the Welfare Department Committee be chosen from residents of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



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Pursuant to these decisions, the president made the following appointments:

**Educational Department Committee:** Reverend E. Siedlaczek, chairman; Reverend John Kasprzycki; also, S. Zahajkiewicz, Ignace Kowalski, Leon Szopinski, Henry Nagiel, M. L. Piotrowski, Andrew Kwasigroch, and Peter Lignan.

Welfare Department Committee: Dr. Julian Czapka, chairman; Peter Kiolbassa; and Clement Belinski of Chicago. The other seven members are residents of Milwaukee.

Both the Educational Department and the Welfare Department committees will hold their meetings in Chicago on the dates and at the locations designated by their chairmen.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 23, 1894.

REPORT OF THE MEETING HELD BY THE CENTRAL BOARD OF  
THE POLISH LEAGUE IN THE UNITED STATES

At the meeting held on October 17, 1894, by the Central Board of the Polish League in the United States of North America, the following members of the board and guests were present: E. J. Jerzmanowski, president; J. Napieralski and M. Kruszka, vice-presidents; Peter Kielbassa, cashier; Reverend Vincent Barzynski, in place of Reverend Gulski, who represents the clergy; Reverend Grace of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Dr. Czumka; Clement J. Bolinski, chairman of the trustees of the Polish National Fund in America; Jastrzebski; H. Nagiel; S. Zahajkiewicz; Bednarsz; J. M. Pietrowski; and Stanislaus Sz wajkart, secretary of the Polish League.

E. J. Jerzmanowski, president of the League, stated that many persons could not join the League on account of certain restrictions in the constitution of the organization, and suggested that the constitution be amended. Pursuant to his suggestion, it was decided to go over the paragraphs of the constitution

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Dziennik Chicagoński, Oct. 23, 1894.

and make the necessary changes, to be submitted for approval at the next convention to be held next May.

The members of the board present at the meeting thereupon began the tedious task of revising the constitution. Every paragraph was discussed separately, and certain changes and cancellations were recommended.

It was decided to print ten thousand copies of these changes and to send them to all agencies, societies, and persons in charge of the distribution of the League's literature.

Subsequently, the secretary read the financial report of the League. The report shows that at present the League has ten agencies, of which three are in Chicago.

Thirty-nine societies have applied for membership, and many of them have sent their contributions for the Polish National Fund and for the upkeep of the

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League. The League has 1,554 members, and the condition of its treasury is as follows:

Treasury receipts	\$1,224.68
Expenditures	<u>335.29</u>
Cash in the treasury	\$ 889.39

Of this sum, \$742.16 belongs to the Polish National Fund and \$143.43 to the Polish League. The remainder, or \$12.72, has not been entered, pending the decision of the donors, who so far have not stated for which fund this amount should be appropriated.

It is understood that our collectors and agencies still hold funds, and that they will reach our treasury in time.

Stanislaus Sz wajkart  
Secretary.

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Edited by W. Tyma: 4/18/47  
Typeset by: 3/27/47.





Zgoda, Vol. XIII, No. 37, Sept. 12, 1894

TO BROTHERS NOT BELONGING TO THE Z. N. P.

We are informing the Polish public that the United Society will in the next few days join, as a group, the Z. N. P. At the last meeting a motion was made to wait until the next meeting to be held Sept. 15 at 7:30 P. M. at Nalepinski's Hall, located at Noble and Chopin streets, before admitting this society as a group of the Z. N. P. This is the last meeting at which people wishing to become members of any group of the Z. N. P. will be admitted for fifty cents.

The Z. N. P. will not only accept single people but the married couples as well. Those not wishing to become full members can join the Zgoda group at 15 cents a month, this group is not a regular group of the Z. N. P., but one that supports the weekly paper Zgoda.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 16, 1894.

**FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE  
POLISH LEAGUE IN AMERICA**

**II**

In my last week's report, I described the work of the central board of directors of the Polish League in America and its development during the first three months of its existence. To supplement my statement, I should add that, during this first quarter of a year, the League was incorporated in the State of Illinois, and that most of the members of the central board of directors were bonded according to the regulation prescribed by the Polish Mass Meeting.

Last week, the League gained members in the State of Michigan, and a new agency (the seventh) was organized in Ladington, Michigan. It may, therefore, be said that the Polish League has members in all states in which Poles live.

Today, I will attempt to acquaint the friends of the League and the public

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 16, 1894.

with the outline prepared by the central board for future work, which will and must be undertaken during the following quarters, before the next convention, which will be held in May, 1895. This, the second part of my report, is not official, for I was not authorized by the administration of the League to make it, but I am quite confident that it will not be indecorous on my part if I take the liberty of presenting it, because I feel that, as secretary of the League, it is my duty to present these plans to the public.

Because of a very important reason, which I cannot disclose because it is outside of the jurisdiction of my office, the trustees of the Polish National Fund did not adopt for themselves any rules or regulations, and they have not begun their activities. This matter must be finally and definitely settled during the next quarter. The trusteeship of the Polish National Fund, an authority equal in rank to the central board of the Polish League controlling some of its [the trustees'] actions, constitutes, in a way, a separate authority, but it must co-operate with the central board of the League; therefore, a mutual understanding within a very short time is absolutely necessary.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 16, 1894.

From now on, the central board of the League will direct its activities toward further development of the Polish League. The more agencies we will be able to organize in different Polish settlements, the more members the League will have; the more opponents who are silenced by facts instead of words, the more confidence the public will have in the central board, and so much the quicker the members of the board will realize their duties and perform them according to their ability. As stated above, there are nuclei of the Polish League in all states in which Poles live; therefore, we hope that further organization work will be relatively easy. The return of the president of the Polish League from Europe will undoubtedly contribute toward this, and the work itself will be facilitated by the already existing agencies.

In the next quarter, at its semiannual meeting, the central board of the League will probably appoint a committee for preparing a detailed plan concerning the Educational and Welfare Department prescribed by the constitution, and this plan will be submitted at the next convention. Appointing of these committees, which will have sufficient time for preparing the plan, will be more advantageous

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later on, when the membership of the Polish League will be larger than it is now--at a time when the choice of capable personnel is relatively poor.

During this second quarter, the organization will be firmly established, more agencies will be organized, and the foundation for future development of the Polish League in America will be laid; in the third and fourth quarters, we may try to establish relations with Europe, as was propounded by the founders of the League (at the first meeting). In order to influence the European press favorably toward the Polish League in America, we must be able to show, not only plans and good intentions, but something that is tangible and well organized. Our countrymen in Europe are aware that the Poles in America held a general meeting and that the Polish League has been organized--and they are very favorably inclined toward our plans. Attempts were made to discredit us in their eyes, therefore we should not be surprised at their hesitancy; they will show their sympathy toward us when our plans become established facts, and there is hope that the Polish League in America will be able to present these facts six months after its establishment. Then it will be possible to give it



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publicity in the Polish press of Europe, as was done here in America, and, though opposition is possible and even probable over there, as it was here in America, yet the victory will be so much easier if the facts proving the existence of the League are introduced.

In carrying out these plans, the central board of the League is confronted with difficulties arising from inadequate funds and the lack of opportunity to hold frequent conferences. If the central board of directors consisted of people who are wealthy, ready to make a sacrifice, devoted to the cause of the League--people who could serve without detriment to themselves or their families, if it had special agents who could travel continually, or funds necessary for such undertakings, then the League would undoubtedly make better progress. There is no doubt that the ideals of the Polish League are accepted with open hearts, and that the organization is supported everywhere, but, in our circumstances, where all transaction must be affected by means of correspondence (the more so when the press wields only a small influence over our people), progress must be very slow and the work tedious and painful.

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We desire to gain the support of 1,500,000 people, but we can reach only a few thousand of them through the press. This is very inadequate and, in this respect, we are surpassed by other nationalities, especially the Irish, among whom there are only a few who do not read papers.

We need persuasive words. Of course, in gaining members, we will also gain helpers for propagating the League idea by words and deeds. We do not say that we cannot obtain great results, but we do maintain that the progress must be slow, and that the beginning is rather difficult.

According to the declaration made at the mass meeting, this first year of the Polish League's existence is only a year of preparation. During this first year, the central board of the Polish League must be considered as an organization committee and its members understand their duties accordingly. At the coming convention, the central board can prove by facts that this organization has thousands of members in every state where Poles live, that agencies are organized wherever it is possible to do so, that departments are established

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and their activities are outlined, that the departments have capable officials and workers, that the educational and the welfare departments are ready to begin their work, to open a bank, to hold bazaars, to organize workmen's clubs, etc., that we have established relations with Europe, and that the sympathy of our countrymen has been gained. I do not think more could be expected. All this is not yet activity in the full sense of the word, but a preparation for activities. No one will expect more from the central board in this preparatory year, especially if we take under consideration the difficulties with which we were confronted--hard times, lack of funds and strong agitation by our opponents.

Stanislaus Sz wajkart,

Secretary of the Polish League in  
America.

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W. Howard, 3/3/47.  
Edited by C. C. Towles, 5/18/47.  
Typed by J. J. 18/47.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 7, 1894.

**FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE POLISH LEAGUE IN AMERICA**

The secretary of the Polish League in America has submitted his first report on the activities and development of the Polish League for the first two and a half months. The report was read at a meeting of directors, held on August 1, 1894. It reads as follows.

As this report will also be published in the newspapers, I have decided to add to the dry figures a few explanatory remarks, because I think they will interest the friends of the League and explain to the members and the public the functions of the League, and activities of its central board of directors; this, in my opinion, is necessary for an understanding of the report.

This is the first quarterly report. It is quite true that this first quarter does not contain three full months, but this does not matter, where mathematical exactness is not necessary, for there are four quarters in a year, and four reports may be prepared, if necessary. The object of this report is to acquaint

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 7, 1894.

the public with the activities of the League and the task that lies before its administration.

The Polish League's first quarter marks its struggle for existence, and the circumstances made it so that it was a true fight for existence, for we all knew that we were not without enemies from the very beginning. It was, at the same time, a period of preliminary work or, may I say, a period of formation. It is true that a Polish mass meeting has outlined the object and functions of the League and the duties of the central board and its respective members, but the working out of the details was left to the central board of directors. There were also great difficulties to overcome, which hindered progress.

To these difficulties belonged, besides the bitter and tiring fight with the opponents of the League who fought it stubbornly at every opportunity, the further circumstance that the central board could not meet for frequent consultations. I am taking this matter up in order that the next mass meeting,

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or the next convention of the Polish League, may take it under consideration and make necessary adjustments. The members of the central board of the Polish League perform their duties gratuitously, and as every official usually has his own occupation, and must work hard for his daily bread, he can not devote so much time to public matters as is required by such a large organization as the Polish League. And the circumstance that almost every member of the central board lives in a different locality or in a different city--quite often at a great distance--makes it so much the harder. Holding conferences under these circumstances therefore entails great expense and loss of time, and for the board members to act independently without mutual understanding is an impossibility; correspondence as a means of handling business affairs, is not satisfactory. The League has no funds for traveling expenses, because the mass meeting did not provide for this item; under such circumstances, holding frequent meeting is an impossibility. Another contributing factor is the absence of the president of the League, who is still in Europe, and the unfortunate circumstance that a few members of the central board of the League were unable to fulfill their duties on account of sickness or business.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 7, 1894.

Despite these and other difficulties, the League has made good progress during this first quarter.

The League has met with great enthusiasm throughout the United States in spite of the loud noise and quiet (but dangerous) intrigues of its enemies.

During the first few weeks, many persons from different localities, and a number of societies, applied to the secretary for membership; donations also were sent. This first (pardon my expression!) impetuous movement was rather dangerous, because necessary order could not be established, and it might have caused misunderstanding. Misunderstanding was possible because, at the mass meeting, the meaning of the Polish National Fund, guarded by the League, was defined, but the public, filled with enthusiasm for the League and not realizing that it had not yet begun to function, flocked to it as if it were an ideal organization for which we had been longing for some time. The secretary of the League dared not check this movement; on the contrary, he encouraged it by frequent



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1894.

appeals until it was possible for the members of the board of directors to hold a conference, on June 6, at which the rules and regulations for organizing agencies, and other important bylaws which will regulate all functions of the organization, were adopted.

After loud manifestations, which were a benefit to the League, and after the first meeting of the members of the central board of directors, a quiet but effective work began.

The work began, not publicly in the newspapers, but by correspondence. The clamors of the opponents quieted down a little, which enabled us to work in peace. From that time, the secretary sent out more than seven hundred circulars containing instructions for the agencies and appeals to the public; he also sent sixty-two official letters containing matter relative to administration, and two hundred and forty-one letters, concerning the League's problems, to persons who either worked part time for the League or whom we wish to win to the cause.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1894.

Our work brought the following result:

The League has members in twelve states: California, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Wisconsin, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Missouri. There are applications for membership from the State of Michigan, but so far there are no agencies or members there. Activities will begin there in a short time.

In these twelve states there are thirty localities in which the League has individual members and societies. The League has only six agencies, but many more are being organized.

From these thirty localities, thirty societies joined the League. However, I cannot submit the exact number of members of these societies or agencies, because the secretaries have not sent complete reports, but the reports on hand indicate that fourteen of these societies have seven hundred and seventeen members.

There are seven hundred and eighty-seven independent members who do not belong

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 7, 1894.

to any society. These members joined the League themselves, and promised to pay the regular dues to the League, and to the Polish National Fund in America.

According to the reports, three thousand persons are paying regular special assessments to the Polish National Fund in America.

The following agencies of the Polish League have been organized and are active:

Agency No. 1, at St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish in Chicago: L. Szopinski, president; Thomas Krolik, collector; Boleslaus Klarkowski, secretary.

Agency No. 2, at St. Adalbert's Parish in Chicago: K. J. Bielski, president; Joseph Napieralski, chief collector; Lucian Jastrzebski, secretary.

Agency No. 3, in Hill Creek, Wisconsin: Reverend Jachinski, president; ? Szczesny, collector; Slowinski, secretary.

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Agency No. 4, at St. Hyacinth Parish in Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Ignace Goraki, president; Theodore Sebolewski, secretary; John Demagalski, collector.

Agency No. 5, in Toledo, Ohio: Anthony Skyperski, president; Stanislaus Schlessor, collector; August Kasprzak, secretary.

Agency No. 6, in Posen, Wisconsin: J. Bogumil, president; J. Samolewski, collector; F. Jasinski, secretary.

I am submitting a financial report. However, I wish to remark that this report is not complete, because most of the societies and agencies have not sent their reports. The "common fund," or the money sent to the League without a designation, will be apportioned between the Polish National Fund and the League by the trustees of the Fund, because the donors did not specify to which fund their gifts should be credited.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 7, 1894.

Here is the financial statement:

To the Polish National Fund . . . . .	\$ 689.61
To the Polish League . . . . .	444.42
To the common fund . . . . .	18.40
Total	<u>\$1,152.43</u>

Expenses to date:

Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	\$ 64.25
Drawing of bonds . . . . .	25.00
Office [rent] . . . . .	25.00
Smalski's Printing Shop. . . . .	45.00
J. J. Migdalski's Printing Shop. . . . .	21.50
Badges for the Polish mass meeting . . . . .	60.00
Charter for the Polish League. . . . .	6.00
Total	<u>\$ 242.75</u>

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 7, 1894.

The miscellaneous expenses are as follows:

Paper for temporary record books . . . . .	\$ 2.50
Postage, telegrams, etc. . . . .	16.75
Office expense for the month of June . . . . .	25.00
Polish Publishing Company. . . . .	20.00
Total	<u>\$ 64.25</u>

Printing jobs were divided among three printing shops, namely: Gazeta Katolicka, J. J. Migdalski Printing Shop, and the Polish Publishing Company. The first printed ten thousand copies of the constitution of the Polish League in America (\$43.00); the second printed the stationery (\$21.00); the third printed one thousand copies of instruction for the agencies, one thousand appeals to the Poles, one thousand letters to citizens asking for co-operation in organizing agencies, and five thousand five hundred receipt blanks (\$20.00).

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 7, 1894.

After paying these bills, for which checks have been drawn, the books will show the following balance:

The Polish National Fund . . . . .	\$ 689.61
The Polish League in America . . . . .	201.67
Common Fund . . . . .	18.40
Total	<u>\$ 909.68</u>

In reality, this sum is the property of the Polish League, as are the funds held by collectors of agencies and treasurers of societies.

This report will be concluded next week, when I will present the plan of the central board of directors for the next quarter.

Newspapers favorable toward the League are asked very kindly to reprint this report.

Stanislaus Sz wajkart,  
Secretary of the Polish League in America.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 14, 1894.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BRANCHES OF THE POLISH LEAGUE IN  
THE UNITED STATES

HOW TO FORM AN ORGANIZATION

As soon as there can be found, in any Polish parish or colony in the United States of North America, a number of people of good will who desire to work in the interest of the motherland, as outlined by the principles of the Polish League in the United States and under its guidance, a mass meeting should be called for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Polish League.

After explaining to the audience the purpose of the meeting and the principles of the League--and after reading, if necessary, the statutes, circulars, and other literature of the League--those present may proceed immediately to organize a branch. To accomplish this purpose, the applicants for membership will sign their names on a proper form and hand it to the secretary of the meeting, and, when this formality is over, the new members of the League may

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choose from their number the officers of the branch, namely: a chairman, a secretary, and a local collector. From this moment the activity of the branch begins, the first function of the branch should be to notify the secretary of the League that a branch has been organized.

#### DUTIES OF BRANCH OFFICERS

The duties of the respective officers may be prescribed at the meetings, and sent to the central board of the League, or district office (if such has been established), for approval.

The branches have the following duties toward the central board of the League and its district commission:

1) The chairman of the branch must see that all regulations of the central board and the district are scrupulously observed and that the other officers and members of the branch comply with the statutes of the League and with

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instructions as received.

2) The recording secretary of each branch is obliged to keep; a) a list of societies and their members together with their addresses; b) a minutes book in which he should record all details of the proceedings of the meetings held by the branch; c) a statement showing the payments made by the respective members to the Polish National Fund and the Polish League.

Moreover, the secretary must make monthly reports to the central board or the district office (as soon as the latter is established), in which he must report how many persons have joined the branch (the report must show the number of men, women, and children under fourteen years of age), how much was collected for the Polish National Fund, and how much for the League; also, he must report the most important activities of the branch during the month.

3) The collector is obliged to accept all payments for the Polish National Fund and the Polish League, and also to keep a record of payments made at

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the meetings. At least once a month he must deliver all collected money to the treasurer of the district or if this office is not yet established, to the treasurer of the central board of the League.

The monthly reports of the secretary and the treasurer should be mailed simultaneously at the end of every month.

It is a duty of every member of the branch, including officers, to contribute at least one cent a month to the Polish National Fund. The League has no right to impose any other assessments on its members. However, every member of the League may donate to the League as much as he wishes.

The officers of a branch, especially the chairman and the secretary, are obliged to observe strictly the sixth paragraph of Article I of the constitution of the Polish League.

The question whether the officers of the branch should furnish a bond may be

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decided by the branch itself.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES OF BRANCHES

Besides the regular routine work resulting from membership in the Polish League, every branch should also engage in activities which will uplift the patriotic spirit of the members, bring moral (and if possible, material) benefit, promote education, prosperity, and, in general, work for the aims and principles of the Polish League.

In order to accomplish this purpose, the central board of The Polish League recommends to the branches the following:

- 1) To hold general meetings at least twice a month.
- 2) At these meetings, the members of the branches should discuss the general welfare, give lectures, dissertations, or debates on

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subjects in which the public is interested.

3) To stage national celebrations, either independently or in co-operation with other branches.

The branch has the right to appoint committees for the purpose of handling special matters, such as education, welfare, labor, etc.

The secretary of a branch should inform the central board of the League as to any special activities, and comply with instructions which might be sent by the board.

Therefore, outside of the duties toward the central board of the League or toward its district commission, the branch is in many respects independent, and it is not necessary to wait for the approval of the central board before beginning some good activity. However, the central board should be notified, and when this authority deems it necessary to give instructions in order to

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preserve uniformity of action, or for the purpose of guarding the principles of the League, such instruction should be strictly observed.

Moreover, in one of its bulletins, the central board supplimented its instruction as follows:

- 1) The bulletin issued by the central board of the League should be read at the meeting called for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Polish League.
- 2) The secretary of each branch may accept not only societies and groups, but also individuals, as members of the League. In the former case [group memberships] he is not obliged to keep a record of the name of every member of that particular society or group. To simplify and to facilitate this matter, the secretary records only the name of the society, the number of members belonging to it, and the amount it pays to the Polish National Fund and to the

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League. He is in direct contact only with the administration of the society or its authorized representative.

3) The officials of the branch will probably be supplied with a regular set of books by the central board. These books will be sent out as soon as they are printed, but this should not delay any activity or impede the business of the branch. The secretary and the treasurer will use the temporary books up to the time of receipt of the regular books, according to the enclosed instructions.

Joseph Napieralski, president  
Stanislaus Sz wajkart, secretary

The foregoing details exhaust all information concerning the process of organizing branches.

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In case someone desires to join the Polish League and contribute to its purposes by paying regular assessments to the Polish National Fund but does not wish to have his name appear in the records of the Polish League, he should have this privilege. In such cases, the secretary of an Agency is authorized to enter in the records the pseudonym or his initials of the applicant. The officials, including the chairman, the secretary and the collector must know his name, however, because strict records of all members must be kept, and also because the officials are responsible to the League for the observance of the sixth paragraph of Article I of the Polish League.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 7, 1894.

**CENTRAL BOARD OF THE POLISH LEAGUE IN THE UNITED  
STATES MEETS FOR THE FIRST TIME**

The central board of the newly established Polish League in America held its first meeting yesterday at the office of this newspaper.

The following members of the central board were present: M. Kruszka and Ignace Czerwinski, from Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Stein, from Shamokin, Pennsylvania; J. Napieralski, Peter Kielbassa, S. Szajkarta, and N. L. Piotrowski, from Chicago, and F. X. Rydzewski, from South Chicago.

Many problems were settled.

It was decided to incorporate the League in the State of Illinois under the title, "Liga Polska w Stanach Zjednoczonych Polnocnej Ameryki" (The Polish League of the United States of North America). The task of incorporating the League

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was entrusted to J. Napieralski, Peter Kiolbassa, and N. L. Piotrowski.

It was voted that all officials of the League, including the trustees of the Polish National Fund, must furnish bonds without delay. The bonds of the officials will be kept by the treasurer, but the bond of the treasurer will be kept by the president of the League.

It was decided that the central board should meet once a month; quarterly meetings will be held every three months. The necessary quorum for making decisions at monthly meetings will be five members, and at quarterly meetings eight. Monthly meetings will be held every first Wednesday; at these meetings regular routine problems will be taken up.

The organization of the Polish League will begin creating branches without alleting them to districts for the time being. With this in view, a suitable announcement will be published in all newspapers, and copies will be sent to the Polish clergy, societies, prominent Poles, etc. To this announcement will

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be attached the statutes of the League, instructions for branches, and bulletins in behalf of the petition for abolishing the Russian-American Treaty.

It was resolved to print ten thousand copies of the statutes of the League, one thousand copies of instructions for branches, and a suitable quantity of office stationery and forms.

The problem of printing and sending the resolution adopted at the Kosciusko Demonstration to all European governments, and of preparing suitable bulletins, was entrusted to a special committee consisting of Dr. Casimir Midowicz, H. Nagiel, and L. Szopanski, who are not members of the central board of the League.

It was voted to purchase suitable office books and supplies, for which twenty-five dollars was appropriated. The headquarters of the League will be temporarily located at the office of the Polish Publishing Company, 141-143 West Division Street.

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1914 PA C. O. 10401000...  
10/30/40...  
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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 7, 1894.

The matter of the bulletin to Europe, explaining the Polish League, was entrusted to Dr. Casimir Midowicz, M. Kraszka, and Ignace Czerwinski.

The secretary and the treasurer announced that, so far \$328.31 has been received by the treasurer; the secretary has received \$32.17; and \$65.23 has been received by other persons. The total received so far is \$976.71. Out of this sum, \$528.68 belongs to the Polish National Fund: The balance belongs to the League, and will be used to defray the expenses of the League.

The meeting was then adjourned; unfinished business will be taken up at the next meeting.

Announcements will be made in a few days, and the organization will soon begin to function.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 5, 1894.

**AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF EMULATION**

The students of St. Stanislaus Kostka College, Chicago, who distinguished themselves by staging the Kosciusko celebration last month, again have given proof of their true patriotism, for, with the consent and co-operation of their teachers, all of them have joined the Polish League, and, besides the one-cent assessment, have collected among themselves a nice sum of money for the League. Yesterday, in the name of five teachers and forty-six students, they handed the secretary of the League six dollars and twelve cents as the yearly assessment, and five dollars and ten cents as a voluntary donation to the treasury of the League. This is a beautiful example of the spirit of our Polish youth, and deserves great credit.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 5, 1894.

### **MORE PEOPLE JOIN POLISH LEAGUE**

The Polish League has gained eighty-two new women members. The Polish Women's Patriotic and Benevolent Society, from St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, has decided to join the League in a body, and pay the special assessment for the benefit of the Polish National Fund.

Moreover, it was decided to hold a large meeting for this purpose in one of the halls in the school building on Bradley Street. All ladies are invited.

Additional hundreds of ladies will join the League on Monday. Today we will give a cheer to those who already have joined it.

**Long live patriotic Polish women!**

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**Dziennik Chicagoski, June 4, 1894.**

**POLISH MILITARY SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO AND  
VICINITY MEET**

The members of the Polish military societies of Chicago and vicinity, affiliated with the Polish military organizations, held a meeting yesterday.

The meeting was opened by Sigmund Schmidt, and J. M. Przymorski was secretary.

After a long discussion over the form and other details of the organization, the members decided to choose a commander and adjutant general of the Polish military organization in Chicago, and to divide military societies into units according to the settlements and kind of weapons. Sigmund Schmidt was chosen commander, and J. M. Przymorski adjutant general. A committee for dividing the societies into units according to settlements and weapons was chosen; it consists of the following members: Terozowski, Kaminski, and Lana.

Furthermore, it was decided to name the new organization "II Korpus Wojsk

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И. Понятко, IT/54/40.  
Игорь Павлович, IT/52/40.  
Александр, IO/52/40.

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A managing body of the new organization was also formed, as follows:  
S. Teronewski, president; J. M. Przymorski, general secretary; F. X. Rydzewski,  
treasurer; Malinowski, Gizela, and Plocharz, counselors.

The newly elected officers were instructed to draw up more detailed regulations, and to obtain a charter for the new organization. This concluded the meeting.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 31, 1894.

**THE POLISH LEAGUE AND ITS OPPONENTS**

**(A Letter)**

A beautiful thought has become a reality. A great work has been started, and now there is nothing else to do but follow the details of the plan, so that the young organism of the newly founded institution may be strengthened, that its imperfections may be corrected, and that it may be completed. Then there shall arise a great work, of which American Poles may be proud, and which they may regard as an honorable accomplishment, and say, with the Roman poet, "We have erected a monument which will outlast the bronze."

The Polish-American community is still young, and has just passed the childhood stage. It consists of the sons of one mother, who were forced to live under three different governments. When these sons met on free American soil, they immediately felt that they were one family--and they united their aspirations into one common aim. This aim is to defend their national rights, and to

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 31, 1894.

endeavor to gain political independence, to which we Poles, as a civilized and a Christian nation with rich literature and still richer history, are entitled; for very few peoples have rendered such great service to civilization, or shed so much blood in its behalf, as our forefathers did.

Many roads lead to Rome. So there are many ways and means of defending and obtaining rights, for there are as many opinions as there are people. Every person is entitled to personal liberty and freedom of thought; every person also has the right to demand that these privileges be respected, provided that he endeavors to obtain them by honest means.

The attacks on the projected Polish League, and the mass meeting, must have made a very painful impression upon every well-thinking person.

No one has dared deny the noble, lofty aims of the mass meeting and the League, but some conceited individuals have, in spite of this, tried to frustrate this good undertaking and destroy good seed. Weeds will grow, even on a

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 31, 1894.

well-cultivated soil; they start to grow abundantly, usually in the spring, but in a short time they are suffocated by the rich growth of good seed.

The Polish people in America gave honorable proof that they possess good qualities, and that they represent good soil, because they did not allow the agitators to mislead them, but persisted in their undertaking; and there is good reason to believe that they will persevere, and convert their noble intentions into deeds.

The weeds are still spreading, but they shall be subdued.

I do not have in mind the opinions expressed by the entire party, for they expressed their opinion openly, and acknowledged the purpose of the new institution. With the help of God, the differences of opinion will be reduced to one common denominator, and then co-operation will follow.

But this is not the issue.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 31, 1894.

I have in mind the opposition of the separate individuals of ill will who, either by anonymous pamphlets or by secret agitation, are trying to weaken the confidence of the people, and who are trying to discourage co-operation by forecasting a gloomy future.

Are these people not aware that the means with which they are fighting brand them?

Only screech owls and bats hide in the darkness. Truth loves light. Like brigands, they lie in ambush and attack by surprise, because they are ashamed of the wicked means with which they are trying to disparage truth, and because they are degrading our reputation.

It is true that American Polonia has, in its midst, several negative personalities, "Catilinarische Existenzen" (Catilinarian persons), as they are properly defined by the Germans; hence, it is not strange that there are individuals who hate everything that is good. For the same reason, they oppose solidarity in

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 31, 1894.

order that they may "fish in troubled waters".

Of unknown descent and questionable character, these individuals, after gaining some influence, by cunning and every other means, annoy society, and attack everything that is good. And wicked, anonymous pamphlets are their weapons. It is hard to discover the personnel of such a clique, It is not easy to penetrate the secrecy with which they are surrounded.

As they do not believe in virtue, and do not know justice, they do not fear Gods' punishment. They are interested only in sowing evil, in exploiting the good nature of the people. And, as they cannot get satisfaction from the good which has been accomplished, they seek to hide their identity, to please their vanity, and, finally, to wreck everything that is good.

Our people, by God's grace, possess too much common sense and decency to be misled by these false prophets. They know how to distinguish between good and evil. And finally, they know how to uproot the weeds, so that they may not

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 31, 1894.

pollute good crop.

However, it will not harm us to be careful, and find the source of these currents.

J. W.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1894.

**ST. ADALBERT PARISH AND THE POLISH LEAGUE**

We are requested to publish the following communication in Dziennik Chicagoski.

"The members of St. Adalbert Parish held a meeting on May 27 in behalf of the Polish League. Reverend John Radziejwski, pastor of the parish, opened the meeting; Joseph Napieralski was chosen chairman of the meeting, and W. Zwierzynski secretary.

"Methods for arousing the interest of the parishioners in the Polish League were discussed. It was decided to organize a unit of the Polish League in the parish. The following persons were chosen officers of the unit for one year: K. J. Bieliniski, president; Francis Czerwinski, John Frazyna assistants; Lucian Jastrzebski, secretary. Moreover, it was decided to choose five collectors. Joseph Napieralski was made chief collector. W. Zwierzynski, Anthony Pelenz, John Lewandowski, and Skarupa were also selected for this task.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1894.

"The collectors are authorized to collect the penny assessment for the League. They will turn over the collected money to the chief collector, and will then be given a receipt. A person may also join the League at the rectory.

"It was decided to hold meetings in behalf of the League every two weeks. In these meetings girls, women, and even children will be allowed to participate. The following members paid their dues after the meeting [names omitted in translation].....

"The entire Holy Family Society has joined the League and has paid its twelve-cents assessment for all forty members, a total of four dollars and eighty cents.

"Towarzystwo Najsw. Serca Matki Boskiej Bolesnej (The Most Sacred Heart of our Lady of Sorrow) has promised to join the League and pay the assessments after the next meeting.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1894.

"Eleven dollars and fifteen cents was collected for the League at this meeting."

"W. Zwierynski, secretary,  
"715 West 17th Street."

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 28, 1894.

ANOTHER SOCIETY JOINS THE POLISH LEAGUE

We are requested to publish the following announcement in Dziennik Chicagoski.

\*At its last meeting, held on May 20, Towarzystwo VIIImy Oddzial Wolnych Polskich Krakusow (The Eight Division of the Free Polish Krakuses Society of South Chicago), decided to join the Polish League and give it strong support. May God bless those who work for the benefit of the Polish League. May their work be fruitful.

"W. Szpajer  
"8252 Houston Avenue,  
"South Chicago."

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 24, 1894.

**ANOTHER POLISH SOCIETY JOINS THE POLISH  
LEAGUE**

We have received the following communication for publication in Dziennik Chicagoski.

"Knights of St. Casimir Society, of St. Michael Archangel Parish, in South Chicago, decided, at its meeting held on May 20, to join the Polish League and support it.

"Every member gave fifteen cents--twelve cents for the Polish National Fund and three cents for the benefit of the League. The money will be sent to the secretary or treasurer as soon as possible.

"Knights of St. Casimir Society is blessed with exemplary unity and harmony, for which we are indebted to our captain, Francis Jurkiewicz, who has been our leader since the founding of the society. He spares neither pains nor trouble

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Б. Номарты, 11/11/40.  
 Б. Номарты, 11/11/40.  
 Б. Номарты, 11/11/40.

[illegible]

in teaching his soldiers

"May the Lord bless those w  
[Polish] League.

**"Martin Kusnierz, secretary,  
"8926 Superior Avenue."**

5. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

[illegible]

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1894.

**ERASMUS JERZMANOWSKI MAKES A DONATION TO POLISH LEAGUE**

That Erasmus Jerzmanowski will be a capable and energetic president of the newly founded Polish League in Chicago, that he sees in it a future for the Polish people in America, and that he is willing to work for it ardently and sincerely may be proved by a beautifully worded letter which he sent to Peter Kiolbassa, the treasurer of the League.

The letter reads as follows.

"New York City, May 18, 1894.

"Mr. Peter Kiolbassa,

"Chicago, Illinois.

"Dear Sir:

"Leaving American shores, I am bidding you and all my countrymen farewell. I accepted the office of president of the Polish League because I was convinced that the League would promote unity and harmony among the Poles.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1894.

"Those who did not join the League also love their motherland as we do; they differ from us only in their viewpoint, and they also desire to liberate our unfortunate country, only by a different means. The aim is the same. Time will unite us all. I beg you gentlemen to be indulgent, to respect the opinions of others, and patriotism will do the rest.

"Upon my return I will plunge into the work of the League with enthusiasm, and with the co-operation of my colleagues, will see to it that the Polish League has a prominent place in our society.

"I am sending twelve cents as my yearly assessment for the Polish National Fund, and an additional five hundred dollars as a contribution to the Fund. I also enclose two hundred and fifty dollars for administrative expenses of the Polish League. Thus the sum enclosed is \$750.12.

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**Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1894.**

**\*I wish you and my countrymen success.**

**"Yours very truly,**

**"E. J. Jerzmanowski."**

**A check for \$750.12 was pinned to this letter.**

**The letter speaks for itself. It shows the attitude of Erasmus Jerzmanowski toward the League and the attitude that every true Pole should have. We do not wish to interfere with anyone's mode of life, but we believe in working honestly for our motherland in the way we think is best.**

**The only proper way to close this article is to write:**

**Long live the Polish League and the Polish National Fund! Long live Jerzmanowski!**

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1894.

**SECRETARY OF THE POLISH LEAGUE MAKES FIRST WEEKLY REPORT**

According to the records kept by the secretary of the Polish League, exactly one hundred dollars was donated to this institution during the first week of its existence; namely, from Thursday, May 10 to Thursday, May 17, 1894. Out of this amount \$41.23 goes to the Polish National Fund and the rest, \$58.77, goes to the League itself.

Eighty men and thirty-one women became members of the League, and ninety-seven children paid the special penny assessment—that is, from one to twelve cents—to the Polish National Fund.

This report may not be quite accurate and needs verification or rather confirmation by the Central Board of the Polish League and the Trustees of the Polish National Fund. As was explained by the secretary in one of his appeals, this inaccuracy was caused by a misunderstanding at the time of

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1894.

accepting the first donations. The donors did not always specify what amount should be credited to the Polish National Fund and what amount should go to the League, and the name of the donor was not always given. In South Chicago, for example, \$7.62 was collected, and the entire amount was assigned to the Polish National Fund. Reverend Sebastynski sent four dollars which he collected, to the office of Gazeta Katolicka, to be applied to the Polish National Fund, but the names of the donors were not given.

This mix-up must be avoided, so that in the future there will be no misunderstanding as to how the money is to be proportioned.

Actually, more persons have joined the League than was recorded by the secretary. According to the information at hand, at least three hundred persons expressed their desire to pay the regular yearly dues; however, only two hundred and eight were registered.



1. Haimovitz, JS/2/40  
Edited by B. S. Japow, JS/4/40  
Alfred, Shorpa, JS/12/40

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1894.

It should also be noted that not even one society, as such, has had sufficient time to make known its desire to join the League, so that all donations so far have come directly from individuals without the aid of any agency or society. This shows that the public was very interested in this undertaking even before it began to function regularly. We, therefore, have reason to hope that in a short time not hundreds, but thousands of persons will be joining the League every week.

Today marks the sixth day since (Signed) Stanislaus Sz wajkart,  
secretary.

J. Keschner, from South Bend, Indiana, has informed us that several societies from that city have decided to join the Polish League.

The Polish League will be incorporated in a few days and the Central Board will then begin its work. In a few weeks the organization will be functioning.

Join the League. Everybody agrees that the Polish League is a splendid institution.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1894.

COMMENTS ON THE POLISH LEAGUE AND THE  
POLISH NATIONAL FUND

Reverend [?] Sebatynski, a well-known missionary sent four dollars for the Polish National Fund of the Polish League to the Gazeta Katowska (Catholic Gazette). This sum was collected from the participants of the Kosciusko manifestation held in Farewell and Sherman Counties, Nebraska.

Today marks the sixth day since the Polish League was founded.

J. Kaczmarer, from South Bend, Indiana, has informed us that several societies from that city have decided to join the Polish League. Bravo!

The Polish League will be incorporated in a few days and the Central Board will then begin its work. In a few weeks the organization will be functioning.

Join the League. Everybody agrees that the Polish League is a splendid institution.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1894.

Whoever is interested in the affairs of the Polish nation should be glad to join the League, even Zgoda expresses its joy at the founding of the League, though with some reservations. Przyjaciół Ludu (Peoples Friend), which formerly opposed the Polish mass meeting and the Polish League, now shouts: "Long live the League".

Already in the first few days, there was great enthusiasm for this organization; and whoever had observed closely the wide spread interest of the public in this matter must have come to the conclusion that this splendid organization will, in a very short time, grow to large proportions and gradually embrace the large circles of our emigration as was originally anticipated by its founders.

The undersigned feels that he has been greatly honored by being chosen a member of the League, and he realizes the great responsibility which has been placed upon his shoulders. Impressed with the sacredness of the cause for which he has the honor and the duty to work, he knows very well that, on his part he could not succeed in this task without the assistance of